rearing water temperature.

The time of death was measured, and estimated the environmental and genetic variances of low water temperature tolerance at the second exposure experiment using four clonal lines: SCC00-4, SCC00-6, SCC00-7 and SCC00-9. The genetic and environmental variances of the time were calculated as 65714.16 and 4786.30, respectively. The broad sense heritability of the time was calculated as 0.932. This result indicated that the trait of low water temperature tolerance has high genetic variability in the silver crucian carp.

4）ギンプナの海水耐性形質におけるクローン間差
阪本憲司（福山大・生命工）・中嶋正道・谷口順彦（東北大・院農）

Differences of Seawater Tolerance Among Clonal Lines in Silver Crucian Carp (Carassius langsdorfi)
Kenji SAKAMOTO¹, Masamichi NAKAJIMA² and Nobuhiko TANIGUCHI²
¹ Department of Marine Biotechnology, Fukuyama University
² Laboratory of Applied Population Genetics, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University

The seawater tolerance traits of two clonal lines of silver crucian carp (SCC01-1 and SCC01-2) were investigated. Individual juvenile fish were exposed to seawater stress at 20 ppt, and time (minutes after the start) of death was recorded. For both clonal lines, the times of death varied with the growth and rearing salinity.

The time of death was measured, and estimated the environmental and genetic variances of seawater tolerance at the second exposure experiment using four clonal lines: SCC00-7, SCC00-8, SCC00-10 and SCC00-11. The genetic and environmental variances of the time were calculated as 93531.53 and 6092.60, respectively. The broad sense heritability of the time was calculated as 0.939. This result indicated that the trait of seawater tolerance has high genetic variability in the silver crucian carp.