

New Publications

Genetic Resources of Indian Major Carps

(Source: Reddy, P. V. G. K. , Genetic resources of Indian major carps. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 387, Rome. FAO 1999)

India is one of the richest nations in the world with regard to carp genetic resources. Dr. P.V.G.K. Reddy of the Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (India) provides a review of these genetic resources in his technical paper entitled the *Genetic Resources of Indian Major Carps*. Intended for resource managers, aquaculturists and scientists, the 76-page FAO document contains information on spawning/breeding behaviour, distribution, genetic characterization, status of genetic resources, conservation efforts, and genetic improvement research in Indian major carps (*Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita*, *Cirrhinus mrigala* and *Labeo calbasu*) and other cyprinids in India.

For further information, write to Dr. P.V.G.K. Reddy, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneswar, 751 002, Orissa, India or to the Director, Information Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Inbreeding and Broodstock Management

(Source: Tave, D., Inbreeding and broodstock management. Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 392. Rome. FAO 1999)

A manual entitled *Inbreeding and Broodstock Management* by Douglas Tave is now available. The 122-page document describes how inbreeding in cultured fish populations can be avoided or minimized to prevent genetic problems in cultured fish populations at fish farms and culture stations. The manual contains 8 chapters on: basic genetics and the genetics of inbreeding; determining individual inbreeding values when pedigrees are known; determining the average inbreeding value in a population when pedigrees are not known; genetic drift, which is a random change in gene frequency; using inbreeding programs to improve cultured populations of food fish; preventing inbreeding depression and loss of genetic variance in farmed populations; and recommendations on managing cultured populations of fish to prevent unwanted inbreeding and genetic drift from depressing productivity, profits, and survival.

For further information, write to Dr. Douglas Tave of Urania Unlimited, Coos Bay, Oregon, U.S.A. or to the Director, Information Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.