

## Feeds Types



Hermit Crab



Trashfish/ Season



Kohol



Crustaceans



Oysters and  
mussels/ Mulloscs



## Cage Management and Practices

- Install double nets per cage to ensure safety in case of tear or damaged of nets;
- Regularly inspect cages and pens on the surface and underwater for tear and damaged;
- Always keep the surface of the cage clean;
- Remove floating debris around the cages and pens;
- Change nets clogged with silts and fouling organism to ensure sufficient water exchange;
- Stock 15-30pcs. rabbit fish per cage to minimize net fouling by macroalgae;
- Keep record of yearly weather conditions in the area (monsoon winds, typhoons);

## Harvest

- Harvest lobsters eight to twelve months (approximately 900-1000 grams/pc) after
- Harvest lobsters by gently scooping using nets to avoid damage to the species.
- Place newly-harvested lobsters in basin filled with seawater before packing.
- Harvest lobster when it is in good size or select marketable size

## Packing

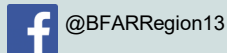
- Harvest lobster early in the morning or late in the afternoon
- Use knotless nets, plastic tray or plastic bag to haul stocks from cages to holding tank to avoid scratches or damage to the body
- Make sure that there is a ready market or buyer before you harvest your stocks.
- Don't Harvest Lobster when it is molting
- Wrap lobsters in paper pre-soaked with saline water.
- Arrange and pile gently in styroboxes filled with ice to prolong freshness.
- Cover the styroboxes and seal with packaging tape.

## Transport

- Transport harvested lobster with the use of styrobox with aeration.

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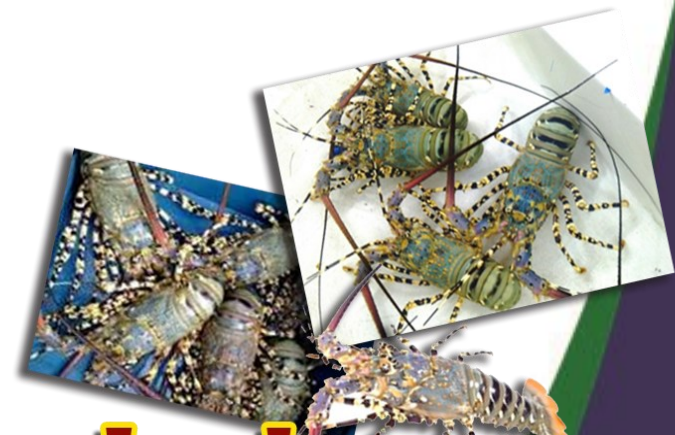
CARAGA REGION  
Peñaranda St., Taft, Surigao City  
Email us: [caragabfar@gmail.com](mailto:caragabfar@gmail.com)  
Website: <http://caraga.bfar.da.gov.ph>



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Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Agriculture**  
**BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES**  
Caraga Region



**Lobster**  
(*Panulirus sp.*)

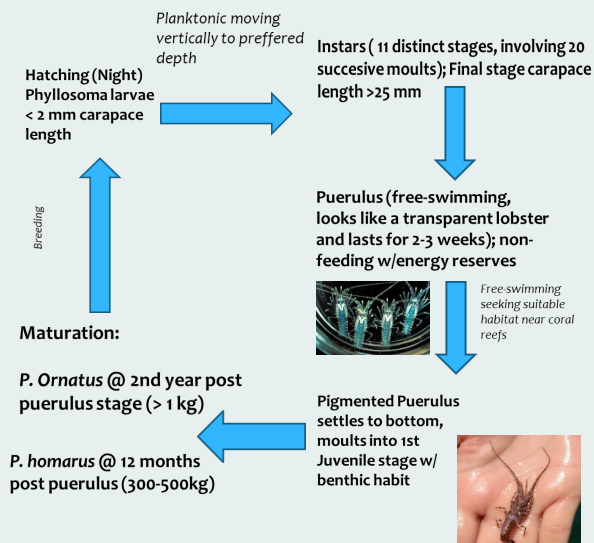
Locally known as

**BANAGAN**

## Biology and Life Cycle of Lobster

- Lobster (*Panulirus* sp.), locally known as banagan, is an expensive priced marine crustacean both in the local and international markets.
- Reef dwelling species
- Most abundant on coral and coastal rocky reefs
- Found in depths of 1-50 meters
- Nocturnal
- Prefer to congregate in groups in hollows

## Life Cycle of lobster



## Site Selection

- Moderate water current and sandy ground
- Water depth of 1 meter at low tide and 2 meters at high tide
- Marine water salinity (30-40ppt)
- Protected from strong waves and typhoons
- Away from pollution
- Preferably near the growers' house for ease of monitoring

## Cage Construction and Installation

- Construct a pen about 20 square meters (for 200 lobster fingerlings)
- Install bamboo poles underwater to serve as corners for the pen.
- Enclose the pen with polyethylene net including the floor to avoid escape of lobster
- Tie the polyethelyn net using a nylon twine
- Construct firm corners and walling using bamboo slats/ coconut slabs or any seawater-resistant material to protect pen from strong current and waves.
- Cover the top portion of the pen with bamboo slats. Provide small opening with a removable cover for feeding and harvesting

## Stocking

- Upon arrival, put the lobster fingerlings in plastic basins with aeration
- Weigh lobster fingerlings before stocking. Lobsters with 150-200 grams can be stocked in the pen at a density of 10 pieces per square meter.
- Drop carefully and individually the fingerlings into the pen to avoid defacing the appendages of the fingerlings. Stocking should be done during high tide.
- Stock fingerlings of the same size. Lobsters are carnivorous. The bigger ones can eat small lobsters.

## Feeds and Feeding Practices

- Lobsters are carnivorous in nature;
- Trash fish chopped & broadcast evenly in the cage
- Crabs, Kuhol, shells/mussels, sea urchin, shrimps
- Animals hides, intestinal organs; half cooked & chopped into an inch sizes.
- Feed the lobster once a day preferably in the morning with any kind of fish trash or fresh seaweed. Feeds should be chopped into small pieces.
- Note: never overfeed, observe feeding characteristics