



Stress response of *Crassostrea gigas* to hypoxia and its relationship with growth and survival



Key Laboratory of Mariculture, Ministry of Education, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266003, China  
Laboratory for Marine Fisheries Science and Food Production Processes, Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology, China

**ELSEVIER**

**ABSTRACT**

**Keywords:**  
Crassostrea gigas  
Hypoxia  
Stress response  
Growth  
Survival

Crassostrea gigas (Crassostrea gigas) is a widely distributed bivalve species in the world. It is an important economic shellfish species. However, the growth and survival of C. gigas are affected by environmental stressors, such as hypoxia. In this study, the stress response of C. gigas to hypoxia was investigated. The results showed that hypoxia significantly affected the growth and survival of C. gigas. The growth rate of C. gigas was significantly lower in the hypoxic group compared to the control group. The survival rate of C. gigas was also significantly lower in the hypoxic group. The relationship between growth and survival of C. gigas was investigated. The results showed that growth and survival of C. gigas were significantly correlated. The correlation coefficient was  $r = 0.729$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ,  $n = 29$ . The results of this study provide a theoretical basis for the breeding and management of C. gigas in hypoxic environments.

**1. Introduction**

Crassostrea gigas is a widely distributed bivalve species in the world. It is an important economic shellfish species. However, the growth and survival of C. gigas are affected by environmental stressors, such as hypoxia. In this study, the stress response of C. gigas to hypoxia was investigated. The results showed that hypoxia significantly affected the growth and survival of C. gigas. The growth rate of C. gigas was significantly lower in the hypoxic group compared to the control group. The survival rate of C. gigas was also significantly lower in the hypoxic group. The relationship between growth and survival of C. gigas was investigated. The results showed that growth and survival of C. gigas were significantly correlated. The correlation coefficient was  $r = 0.729$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ,  $n = 29$ . The results of this study provide a theoretical basis for the breeding and management of C. gigas in hypoxic environments.

Crassostrea gigas is a widely distributed bivalve species in the world. It is an important economic shellfish species. However, the growth and survival of C. gigas are affected by environmental stressors, such as hypoxia. In this study, the stress response of C. gigas to hypoxia was investigated. The results showed that hypoxia significantly affected the growth and survival of C. gigas. The growth rate of C. gigas was significantly lower in the hypoxic group compared to the control group. The survival rate of C. gigas was also significantly lower in the hypoxic group. The relationship between growth and survival of C. gigas was investigated. The results showed that growth and survival of C. gigas were significantly correlated. The correlation coefficient was  $r = 0.729$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ,  $n = 29$ . The results of this study provide a theoretical basis for the breeding and management of C. gigas in hypoxic environments.

\*Corresponding author. E-mail address: [66@ocean.uq.edu.cn](mailto:66@ocean.uq.edu.cn) ( ).



Table 1

D <sub>i</sub>	t		s		t	
	t	ss	t	ss	t	ss
1	1	11	0.427	0.109	0.669	0.054
	2	4	0.546	0.154	0.674	0.017
	3	11	0.399	0.115	0.659	0.033
2	4	22	0.603	0.208	0.782	0.102
	5	0	–	–	–	–
	6	8	0.603	0.159	0.797	0.116
3	7	30	0.425	0.177	0.708	0.081
	8	23	0.439	0.127	0.738	0.121
	9	12	0.624	0.179	0.718	0.109
4	10	6	0.520	0.136	0.674	0.030
	11	6	0.605	0.275	0.728	0.087
	12	2	0.504	0.199	0.756	0.090
5	13	15	0.621	0.178	0.782	0.107
	14	2	0.440	0.138	0.702	0.008
	15	17	0.632	0.270	0.810	0.144
6	16	18	0.516	0.193	0.705	0.102
	17	1	0.255	–	0.619	–
	18	11	0.513	0.208	0.760	0.086
7	19	22	0.427	0.120	0.709	0.099
	20	7	0.400	0.123	0.686	0.049
	21	7	0.562	0.145	0.811	0.114
8	22	4	0.529	0.412	0.691	0.099
	23	46	0.513	0.179	0.762	0.120
	24	35	0.469	0.173	0.699	0.091
9	25	46	0.539	0.159	0.737	0.102
	26	20	0.635	0.229	0.807	0.131
	27	12	0.565	0.161	0.748	0.136
10	28	12	0.427	0.105	0.722	0.125
	29	5	0.523	0.175	0.776	0.121
	30	45	0.562	0.188	0.726	0.129
t		460	0.520	0.189	0.737	0.112

st t st st t s t t w t  
 t s st t s s w s t t  
 ss s, -s W s s w s s t t w t t  
 s s W t t s ff s t  
 t s s s.

3. Results

3.1. Parentage assignment and summary statistic in families

A t t 528 w t ss t,  
 w 460 s ss ss t 29 t 30 t t  
 s ( 1). F 68 ss  
 t t t s s t s ffi t  
 ss t, A s t t t s w s, w t  
 0–46 s t t s  
 t t t w s 1.

3.2. Heritability and correlation

t t s st t s s t fi ( )  
 2) st 2. t t t st t s w s  
 t tw t ts. t t t t t  
 (0.215 0.092) w s s t t t s t t  
 (0.156 0.078). t t tw t  
 s t t w s st (0.980 0.094),  
 t t w s t (0.423 0.042). s -  
 s s t t t t t s  
 s s w st s fi t t (r = 0.729, P = 0.000,  
 = 29) (F . 1).  
 st s t st t s t  
 t t w st t w t 18 s (F . 2), w  
 ffs w t t t w s x t  
 t t s st t w t st t s.

Table 2

A	( )	( )	E	( ( 1, 2))	( ( 1, 2))	E
	0.00777	0.0284	0.215	0.00383	0.00521	0.980
			0.092			0.094
			0.156	0.078		0.423
			0.042			0.042

w , - s s s w t t t s  
 s fi t - st t s (P < 0.05). F 15  
 30 s w s w st t , w 7 s w  
 st t s w t t -s s s s  
 t s (“ t ”, “ ”). C -  
 s s s s w t t t s “ t ” “ ” t  
 s t ff s fi t 3:1 (χ<sup>2</sup> = 0.044, = 30,  
 P = 0.833).

4. Discussion

t w t s st s, t t t s  
 s s t t t st t t t s  
 t t (B t ., 2004; t ., 2013).  
 t t t w ss fi t ff t  
 s s. B t t s t s t t t s -  
 s t. t t t t s s t t s w  
 s t t s t t s s t  
 s, x t t s (C t t ., 1998; t t ., 2011;  
 t ., 2001; t ., 1995). t s t st , w

fi st st t t C. gigas s t -  
t t s s t t, w t  
t s s t t t s w  
t s st t, w w s s t st t s  
t t s A 3.0 s tw ( t, ., 2009).  
st t s w t s t t t s s  
t s t s t ff ts s s  
t ff ts ( t s fi , 2007). It s w s  
st t t st t t t t s w t -  
t / t ff ts t t, ts w t s fi t  
t s st , s st t w t t s t E s t .  
(2009). s fi t t ff ts w s s s  
( t t t, ., 2004) , ss (F t, ., 2016).  
C t / t ff ts w t

