

Flow-cytometry analyses showed that 4 min irradiation with a UV dose rate of $10.5 \text{ mJ.cm}^{-2}.\text{min}^{-1}$ was an effective treatment to induce androgenetic haploids in the Nile tilapia (Fig. S4). Of the two surviving larvae at 96 hpf out of around 150 fertilized eggs, both were haploid. All control larvae assayed (n=10) were diploid, whereas 1 and 2 min irradiation resulted in four and one diploid larvae at hatching, respectively. After 6 min irradiation, no larval survival was observed.