Why I have come to hate meagre and why amberjack is a jinxed species



or

"Why the choice of amberjack and meagre in DIVERSIFY is wrong"*
*Alternative title suggested by Dinos:



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do not want to be a prophet of doom!



AMBERJACK: Is "Mr perfect

fish"?



¿Por qué no se ha desarrollado el cultivo de Seriola dumerili en el Mediterráneo?

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Resumen

La seriola mediterrárea o lacifia. Seriola dumenti Risso, 1810, e un pez telebrato percifirme pertenciente a la familia Carangolae. Empezo a cultiviruse en el Mediterriano en la segunda mistad de la dicada de las 80, a parte de individuas juvenillas septimbles en en mar. A piasar de las buenas perpundades en en mar. A piasar de las buenas perpundades en en mar. A piasar de las buenas proprietos (piasar piaso de mecado (acultamenta añol y un buen proso de mecado (acultamenta altre producción se ha visto buración bur producción se ha visto buración burdamentalmente por la talta de garantia en la fasprohibilida de juveniles y por serios problemas eleccionados con la politólogia. Se revisian y discular seleccionados con la politólogia. Se revisian y discular colhero no se hasa dissamidado en el disea.

Summary

in the Beditermenean area?
The Meditermenean yellowald, amberipack or "sochar," Serobe diamentil Risson, 1910, is a perciform telesost this which belrings to the family Carenplate. Its cubure stated to be developed in the Meditermenean area on the second half of the 25°s derived from young cubure expectancies, such as good growth rate instead in the Service of the second secondary should 20 euroskept, later development of its production got limited because of the lack of parameter of Regardings sapply, and also by several serious problems stated to perfology. The causes which have achieved in the Meditermenean area, are reviewed and decoussed.

Why Seriola dumenti culture hasn't been developed

Introducción

La seriola mediterránea o lecha, Seriola dumenili Risso, 1810, es un pez teleósteo perciforme perteneciente a la familia Carangidae. Según Smith-Vaniz (1), sus sinónimos más comunes son: Seriola purpurescens Temminok & Schlegel, 1844; Seriola simplex Ramsay & Ogilby, 1887 y Seriola rhombica Smith, 1959.

Descripciones detalladas de esta especie pueden encontrarse en varias obras (1, 2 y 3). El cuerpo de la seriola mediterránea es alargado, de altura moderada y ligeramente comprimido (Figura 1). Los ojos son relativamente pequeños; la mandibula superior con su extremo muy ancho (con un gran supramaxilar) que se extiende hasta la vertical del borde posterior de la pupila.

Figura 1 Seriola dumenii (Risso, 1810)



especie cultivada en IEO-Mazamón con la cultivada en el IEO-Canarias. Este estudio ha demostrado que la especie canaria coincide con la mediterránea Seriola dumenti (Jerez, com pers.) Este mismo equipo ha conseguido cerrar el ciclo de esta especie lo que abre grandes posibilidades para su cultivo a gran escala en un futuro próximo.

Patologia

Otra de las causas por las que la producción e incluso la investigación sobre el cultivo de esta especie se ha abandionado en el área mediterrahea, se debe a serios problemas de patología (52). Ya los rendimientos de las primeras empresas que se dedicaron al cultivo de la especie (40) se vieron muy mermados por la presencia del hongo ichityophonus hoferi que produjo una mortalidad del 23%. Si bien, así mismo esta especie es susceptible a enfiermedades producidas por virus y bacterias (53 y 54), las principales mortalidades masivas se deben a ciento partisistos.

Las primeras paraitiosis citadas en el cultivo de Seriola dumenti aparecieron en Mallorca, vestuvieron asociadas al digeneido sanguinicióido Paradeontecylix sp. (55). En este caso, cerca del 80 % de los peces infectados munieron debido a serias lesiones en las branquías (56). En otras áreas del Mediterráneo, sin embargo las altas mortalidades han estado asociadas a infecciones del monogénido Zeurapta seriolae (Heteraxinidae) y del ciliado Cryptocaryon irritans (Ciliado).

Figura 8 Zeuxapta seriolae



Los estudios sobre Zeuxapta seriolae han sido llevados a cabo por Montero et al. (52, 56,

Fernando's last quotation:

Deben dedicarse muchos medios y esfuerzos para estudiar el remedio contra los serios problemas patológicos que padece esta especie en cautividad y que producen mortalidades masivas. La sombra de este problema oscurece, sin duda, el ánimo de cualquier posible piscicultor que piense en el cultivo de esta especie

"Many resources and efforts must be devoted to the study the solutions for the severe pathological problems that this species suffers in captivity and that produce massive mortalities. Without doubt, the shadows created by these problems darken the mood of any potential fish farmer who thinks about the cultivation of this species..."

An Historical perspective

- 1980-1990: First culture initiatives: Former Yugoslavia, Italy & Spain.
 - Diseases associated to the use of trash fish to feed the fish: *Ichthyophonus*
 - Diseases associated to rearing amberjack in tank facilities (open/RAS) with problems in health management: *Amyloodinium, Cryptocaryon*, Trichodynids...

- 1990-2010:
- Amberjack was "the promising species" in Spain.
 - Many projects, some commercial developments ...BUT....
- Pathologies arose as the main problem for the development in the rearing facilities (research and commercial): Epitheliocystis (type?), Pasteurelosis, Sanguinicolid infections (*Paradeontacylix sp.*, *P.ibericus* and *P.balearicus*), monogenean infection (*Zeuxhapta seriolae*, *Allencotyla mcintoshi* (formerly described as *Heteraxine heterocerca*))
- 2010...: Nocardia infections, "Skin" monogeneans: (Neo)Benedenia seriolae, Neobenedenia melleni,

- The (dark?) present and (maybe darker?) future...
- Experiences from S. quiqueradiata & S. lalandi (Japan, Australia, Chile...)

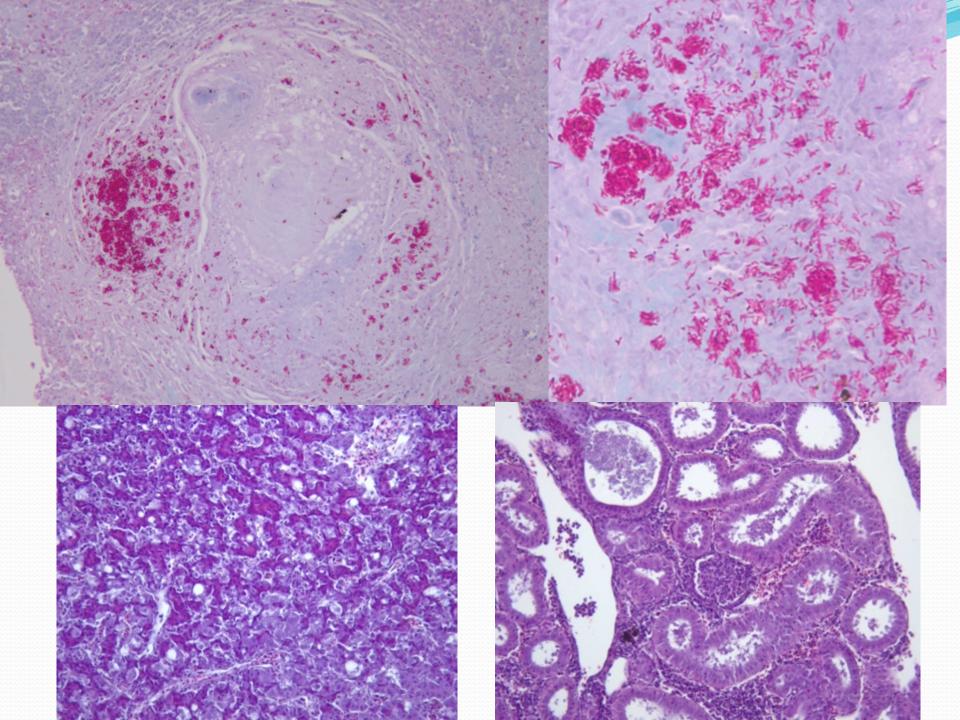
Viral diseases:

- Yellowtail Ascites Virus (YTAV) ¿Present in the Med?
- Nodavirus: SJNNV: ? Present in the Med & Atlantic. New reassortants....

Bacteria:

Streptococcus is waiting in the Med. & Atlantic? ... (S.disgalactiae as serious problem in S.dumerili in Japan. S.iniae present in seabream & bass...)

But also Mycobacteria...(strong impact in Japan in other amberjack species). Present in the Med and other common relevant bacterial species in the Med such as *Vibrio anguillarum*, *Tenacibaculum maritimum*...



Expectations for the future:

- S. dumerili presents a higher susceptibility against the same/similar diseases/agent load as in other species: Stronger pathological effects of Z.seriolae infections observed in S. dumerili compared with infections in S.lalandi
- Zeuxhapta vs Sparicotyle: similar parasitic loads, seabream is more resilient.
- Sanguinicolids: Paradeontacylix vs Cardicola: similar situation
- Epitheliocystis: frequent development of proliferative (non-benign) reactions: specific species?
- Parasite treatment: higher susceptibility to management (tarpaulins) & toxicity to several products. Higher risk during treatments

Meagre: an "inexpressive" species

- Experience mainly from histopathological diagnostics
- Most pathogens (parasites) are similar to those observed in seabream/seabass (Diplectanum sciaenae, Sciaenocotyle panceri....present...fine...but are really fish dying because of that?
- Most bacteria (*Vibrio, Photobacterium damsela subspiscicida, Tenacibaculum...*) are the same as in seabream and seabass: lesions present, but....
- Nodavirus can be isolated from Meagre...but...

- "little whittish pearls" (a.k.a. Systemic granulomatosis) are nearly always observed everywhere....(detected in 80% of the cases received). Cause? Why classical systemic granuloma (oops, idiopathic granulomas in the spleen of seabream!!!) in seabream and turbot is not longer observed in routine samples?
- Other similar granuloma-developping diseases (Nocardia (see Elkesh et al, 2012, J. Fish Dis), Mycobacteriosis, Chronic pasteurelosis, encapsulated degenerating internal parasites...)....but fishes are not dying because of the little pearls (or maybe not?)
- Badly damaged fins frequently observed (infectious origin?, husbandry?, nutrition?)
- Some cases of "something really new" observed (bizarre hepatic morphology, cystic spleen...)...causes? Effects on fish health?

- Meagre is a particularly harsh species, but also are complex-chronic "patients".
- To sum up: in many cases, is very difficult to say what is the main cause of this mortality in meagre (including larvae and postlarvae)
- Nice very long reports to send to the owners but difficult decisions about "what to do" with the affected fish
- Feeds as the classical scapegoat,