



INSTITUTO
ESPAÑOL DE
OCEANOGRAFÍA

PROGRESS IN THE WRECKFISH (*Polyprion americanus*) INTENSIVE CULTURE. NEW CANDIDATE SPECIES FOR AQUACULTURE

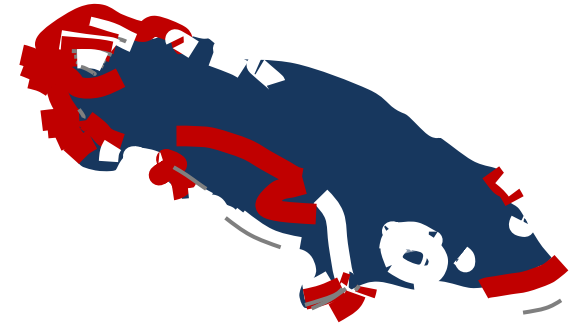
AQUACULTURE EUROPE 2017
DUBROVNIK. October, 17-20

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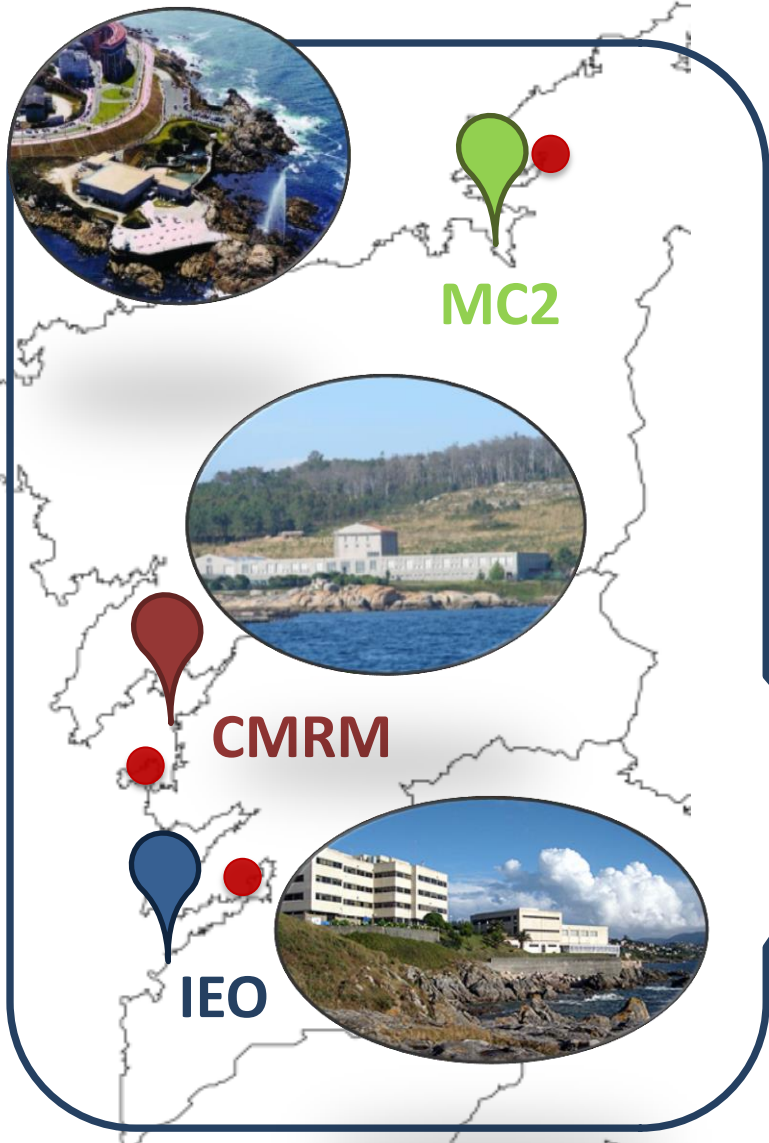


What did we know about wreckfish?

- Demersal fish worldwide distribution
- 100 Kg - fast growth
- Limited fishery landings
- Late reproductive maturation
- High market price



Wreckfish broodstocks



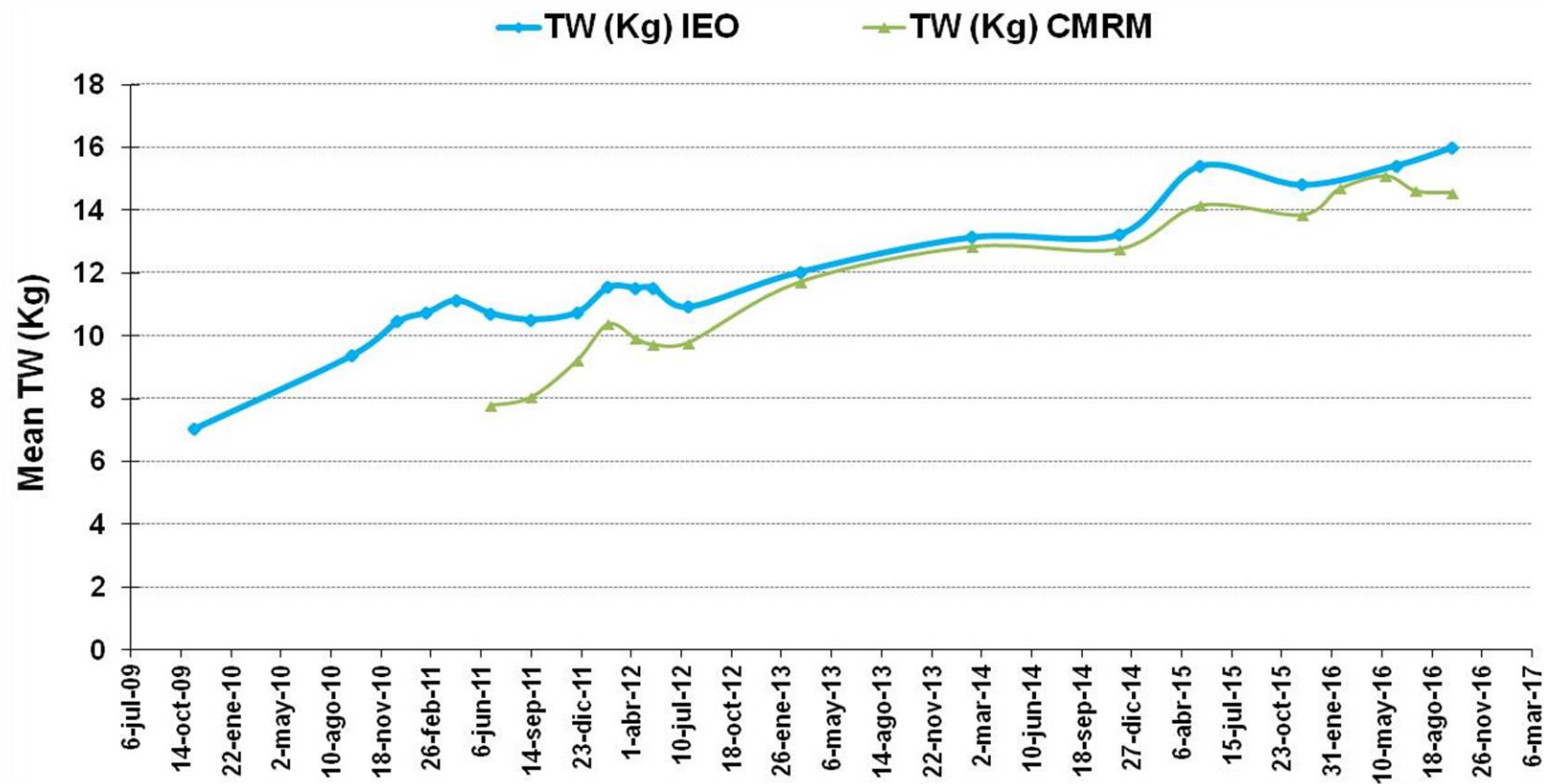
- **MC2.** Exhibition tank (3500m^3) and auxiliary tank for breeders (33m^3). Natural T^a and simulated natural photoperiod
- **CMRM.** Two tanks (40m^3). Natural T^a and photoperiod
- **IEO.** Two tanks (110m^3). Natural T^a and photoperiod
- **HCMR.** One tank (15m^3). Constant T^a and simulated natural photoperiod

Companies interested in wreckfish

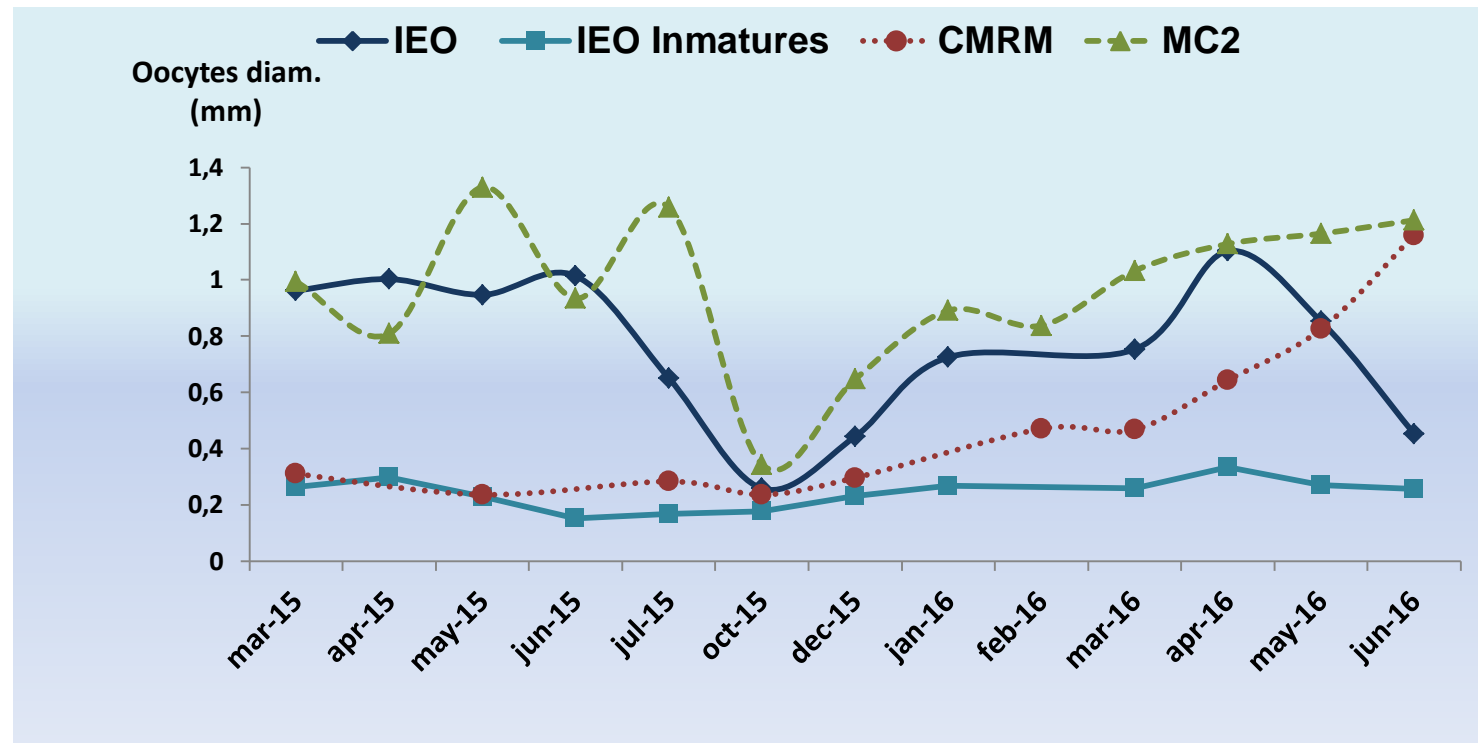


Behaviour in captivity

- Easy manipulation
- Low mortality
- High growth / low feed

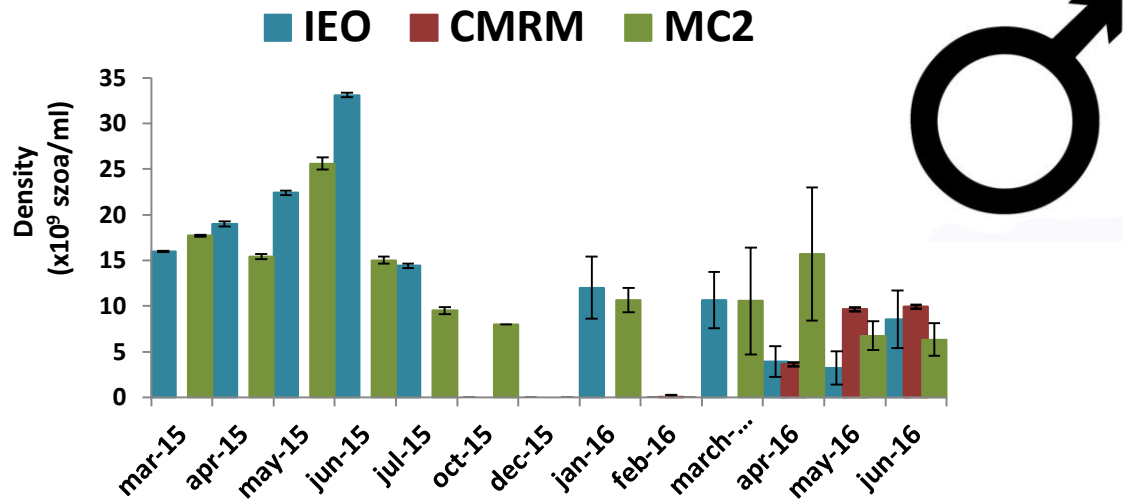


Reproduction cycle



- Gonadal maturation in ♀ begins in autumn, but the main part of vitellogenesis takes place in winter (Dec-Feb).
- Oocyte maturation in captivity begins in March with peaks between April and June.
- Vitellogenesis continues until the oocytes reach a size of 1.2-1.4 mm in diameter when oocyte maturation begins.

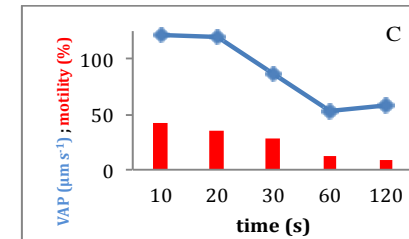
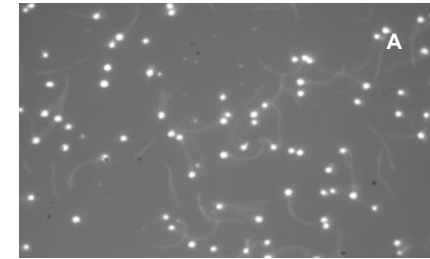
Evaluation of sperm quality



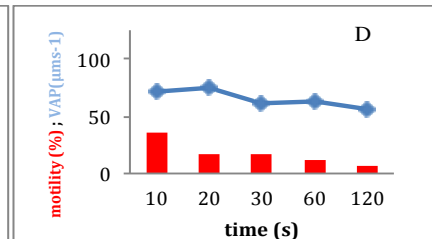
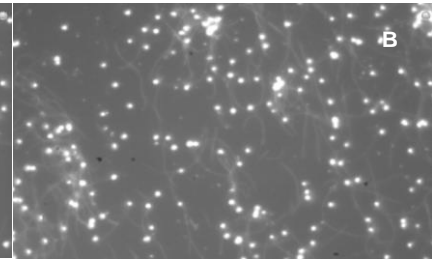
- Sexual maturation of ♂ and ♀ take place during the same period. Maximum: April and June, with concentrations of 25-35 x 10⁹ szoa/mL.

- The motility ratio is high
- The average survival of sperm at 4°C was 4 days.

Modified Leibovitz



Cryofish



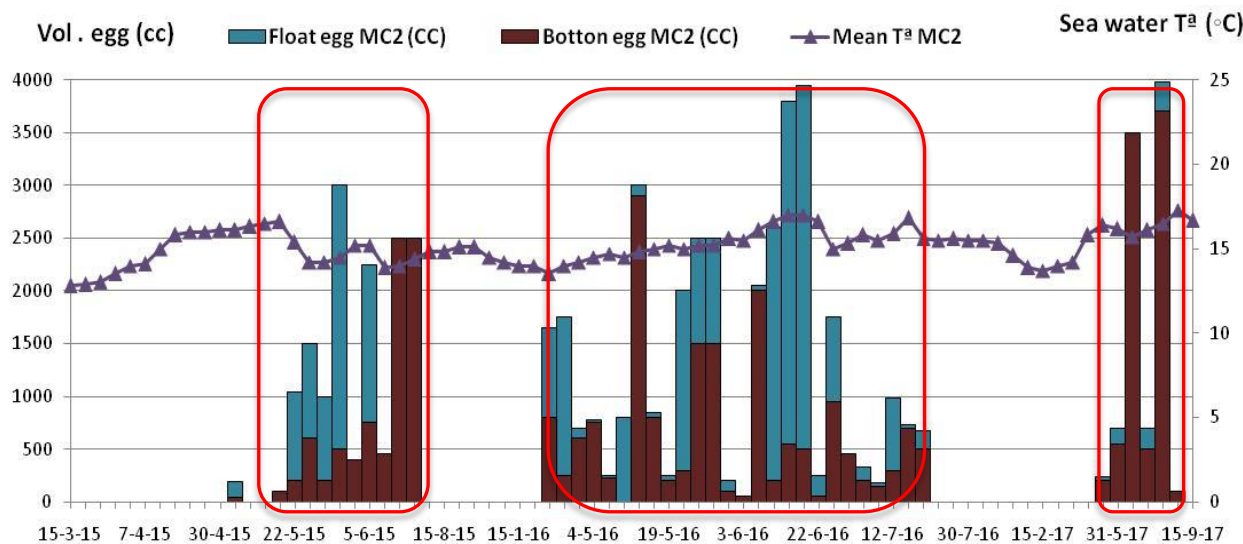
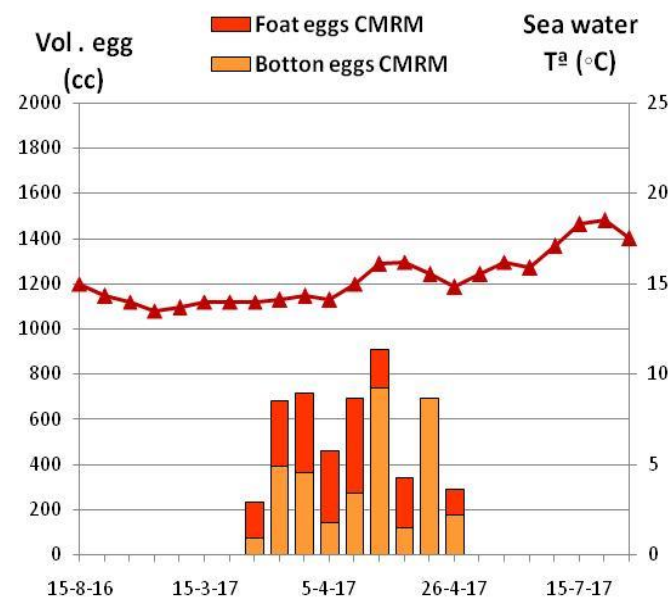
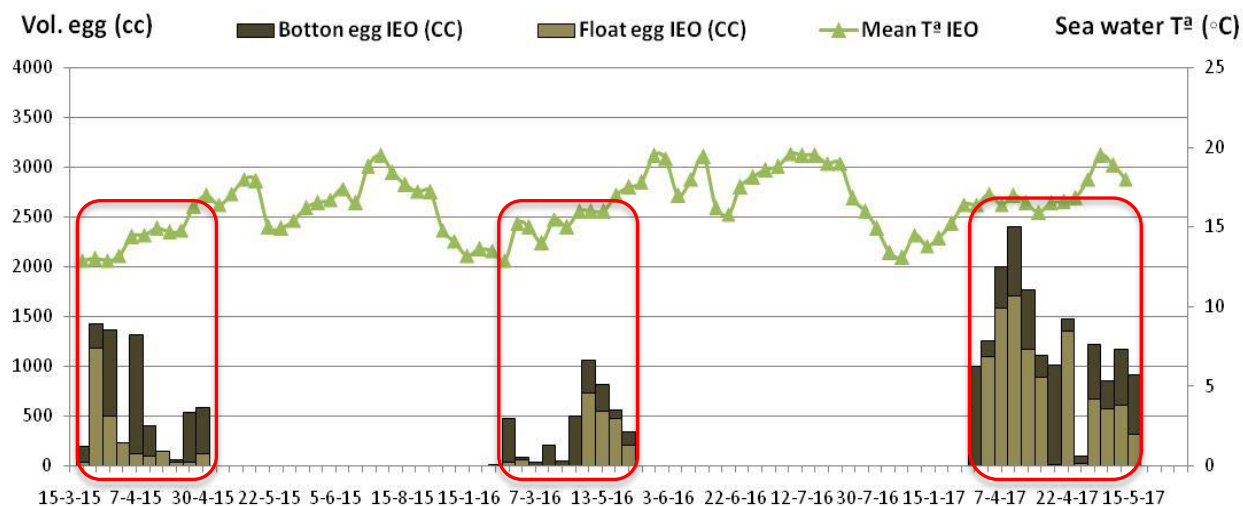
Test of 2 diluents

- Patented CryoFish
- Modified Leibovitz L15 (published formula)

16-18 days



Natural and spontaneous spawning



Spawns between March 2015 and August 2017.

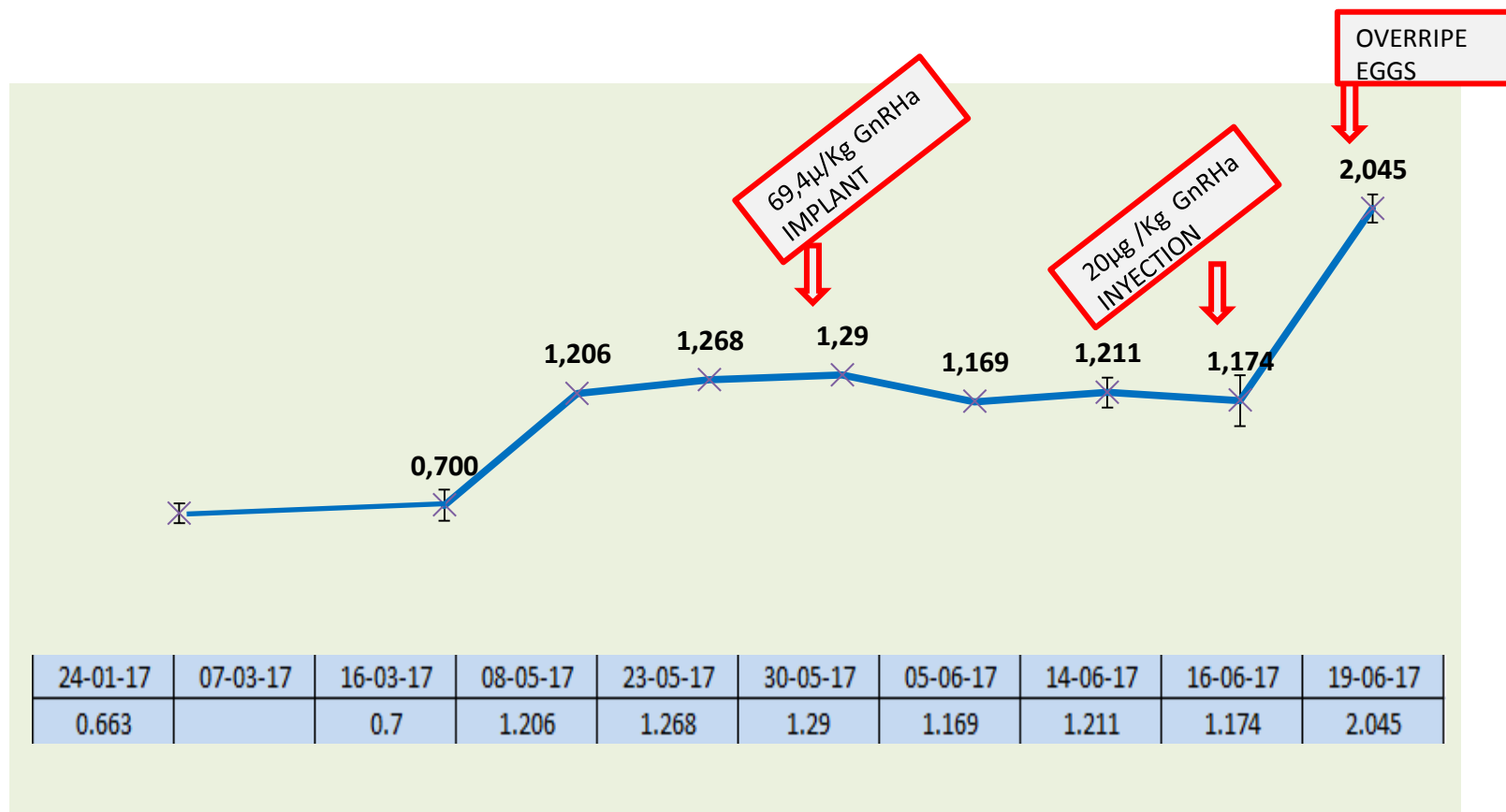
The gap between spawns was of 3-4 days (T^a)

Induced reproduction

Important advances

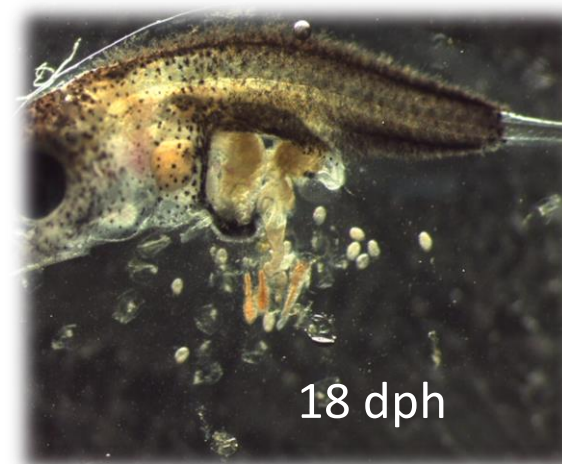
Spawns by stripping were obtained in the four stocks.

The treatment of females with GnRHa implants and injections induce oocyte maturation and ovulation



Incubation and Larval rearing

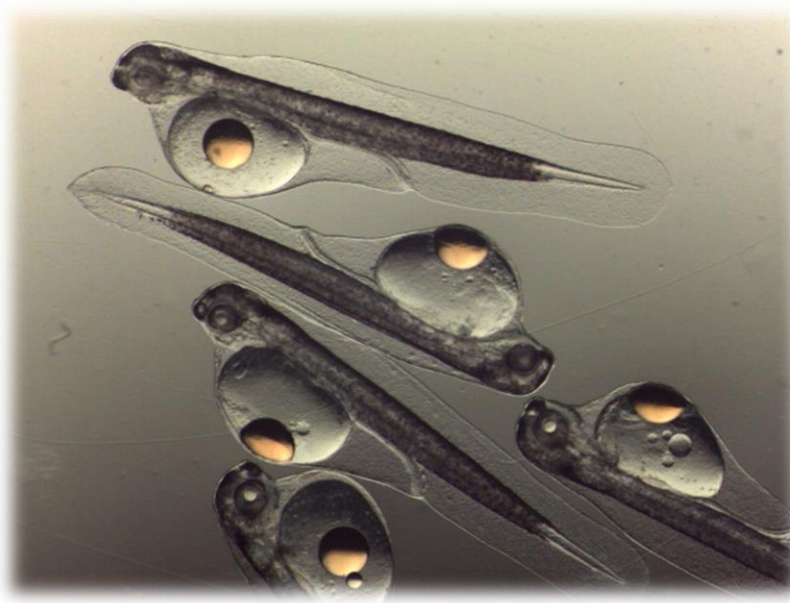
- Fecundation rate was between 50 and 100%
- Experiments at different incubation temperatures showed that the optimal temperature was $16 \pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$, with the best results in embryonic development and hatching rates (until 65%).
- At 16°C larvae survived until 27 dph feeding rotifers and Artemia.



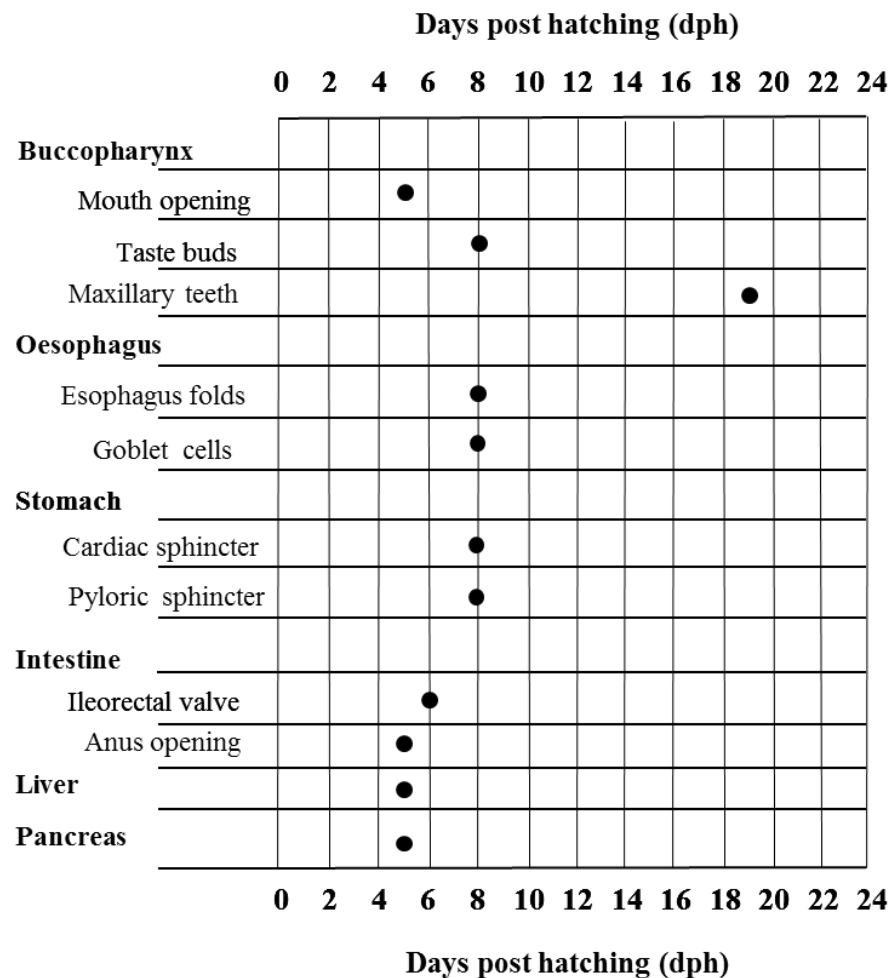
Larval development

Larvae total length was 4.70 ± 0.27 mm at 1 dph.

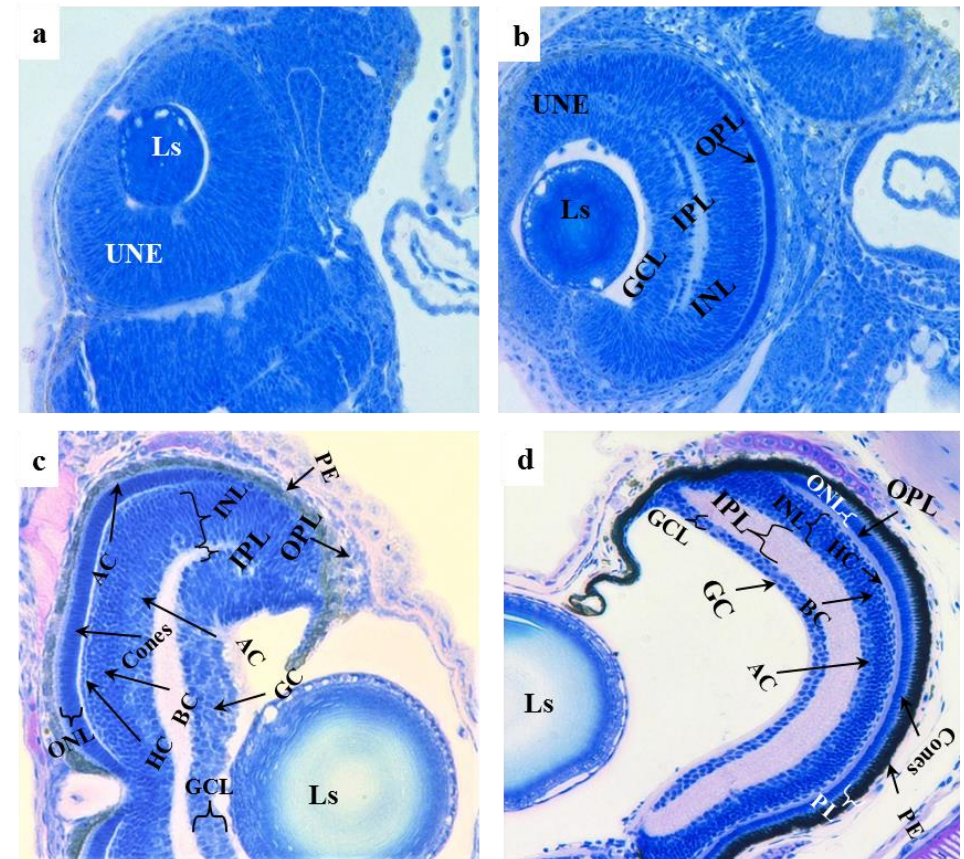
Temperature	Mouth opening (dph)	Yolk sac consumption (dph)
14-17°C	7	11
17-20°C	4	8



Ontogeny of the digestive and visual systems



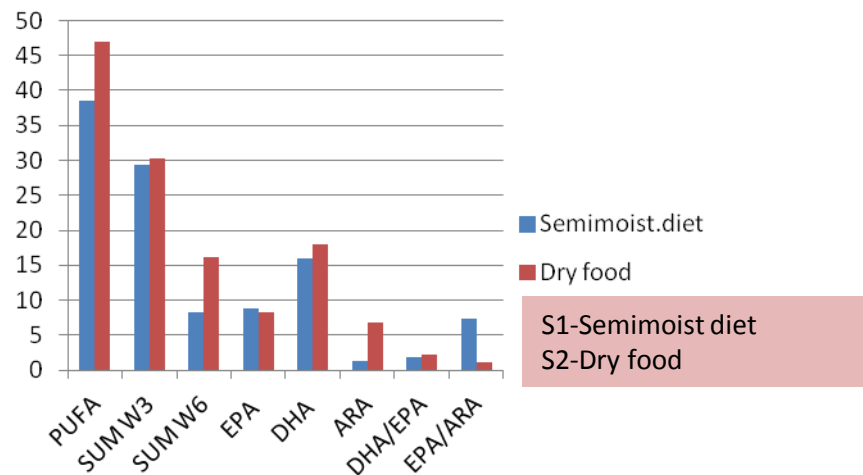
Schematic representation of the main structures of the digestive system



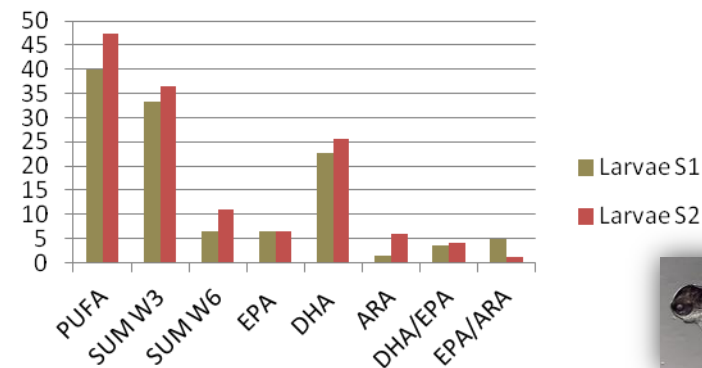
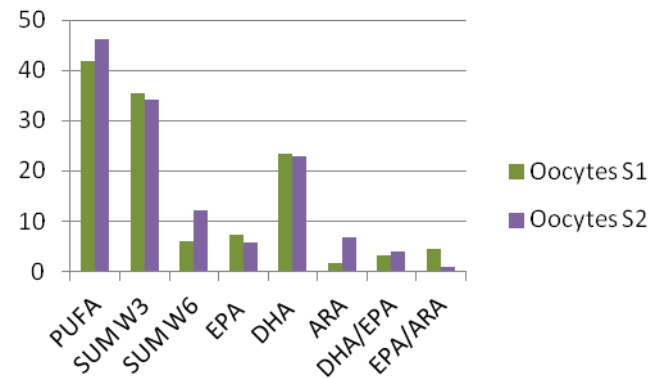
Histological sections of wreckfish larvae (a) at hatching, (b) 3 dph, (c) at 6 dph and (d) at 23 dph showing the structure of the retina

Nutrition

Fatty acids (% total) in broodstock diets, oocytes and larvae of wreckfish



A clear relationship between the fatty acid profiles of broodstock diet, oocytes and larvae was found.



New enrichments for larvae were designed on the basis of gonads and eggs biochemical profile

To-do list

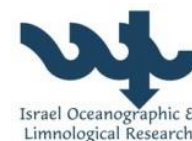
- Increase the size of the broodstock with wild wreckfish
- Improve the incubation system. Adapted tanks design
- Improve larvae culture system. New tanks design
- Test the new enrichments for larval wreckfish



Thanks for your attention!



XUNTA DE GALICIA
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100 años en Vigo
una vida en el mar



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