DEVELOPMENT OF DIETS FOR THE INTENSIVE CULTURE OF PACIFIC LAMPREY



James Barron, Ronald Twibell, Heidi Hill, Kyle Hanson, and Ann Gannam

USFWS, Abernathy Fish Technology Center Longview, WA

Pacific Lamprey-History

350+ million year old Agnathan

Interesting species traits:

- Jawless
- Cartilaginous
- G Filter feeder
- External parasite
- 🛚 Burrowing
- Anadromous

Populations decline in Northwest streams

Great cultural significance for Northwest tribes

Importance to the ecosystem

Due to their uncertain future, development of culture methods is needed





Pacific Lamprey-Life Cycle





Objectives

 Develop a range of diets and evaluate their effects on growth and survival of Pacific lamprey ammocoetes.



Determine how lamprey partition consumed nutrients by measuring whole body lipid content and fatty acid profiles.

Lamprey System



38 liter tanks

14°C flow through well water

Flow rate: 1.3 L/min

Controlled aeration in each tank

System Details



Play sand substrate, < 500 microns

500 micron effluent screen

External standpipe



Diet Study

7 Dietary Treatments –5 Replicates each (35 experimental units)

Yeast

Liquid micro-Algae blend(Algae)

Isochrysis	40%
Pavlova	15%
Tetraselmis	25%
Thalassiosira weissflogii	20%

Jes B

http://dartmed.dartmouth.edu/fall12/images/back_to_basics_09.jpg



http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/7 /46/703/F1.large.jpg

50% Yeast / 50% Algae
Fish Oil Emulsion-Paired with the 3 former diets
80% Yeast / 20% Larval fish diet(LD)-250 μm

Diet Study

CR 16 Week trial

20 Ammocoetes per tank (720 fish total)
 51 DPH
 Mean Weight: 0.01 g
 Mean Length: 14 mm
 Fed 2x weekly

Water shut off for 6 hours during feeding

Tanks cleaned weekly via flushing







Data Analysis

Parameters of interest:

- Survival
- Length and Weight
- Whole body lipid content
- Whole body-Fatty acid profile
- Lipid RetentionFeed Conversion Ratio

ANOVA with α=0.05SNK for pairwise comparisons





Results-Overview

No difference in:

- Survival
- Whole body lipid

Significant differences in:

- Total length
- Weight
- Lipid retention
- Feed conversion ratio
- Numerous essential fatty acids including EPA, DHA, ARA



Survival (%)



Final Length and Weight



Lets Discuss: Yeast

Generally supported the highest growth.

- Benefited from pairing with larval fish diet.
- Hindered by pairing with algae.



Best lipid retention in Yeast paired with larval fish diet.Greatest diversity of ingredients

Best Feed conversion ratios in diets containing yeast.

Generally low in essential fatty acids, and lamprey whole body reflects diet.

Adding larval diet, fish oil emulsion, or Algae corrected this.

Lets Discuss: Algae

http://interestingengineering.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/bluegreen-algae1.jpg



Generally supported the poorest growth.

71% increase in weight compared to 1,512% in yeast with larval diet

Poorest lipid retention

Poorest feed conversion ratios

High in essential fatty acids, and lamprey whole body reflects diet

Effective supplement to provide essential fatty acids

Lets Discuss: Fish Oil Emulsion (FOE) http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2011/12/slow-road-tostability-for-emulsions/



Fed as a 20% calorie bonus

- Only improved growth by adding it to the yeast/algae combo
 - Compensation for the algae component
- No effect on lipid retention or feed conversion
- High in essential fatty acids
 - Increased levels in the lamprey
- Effective delivery method for essential fatty acids Holds potential for further development in the future

Thank You!

AFTC for funding this project

USGS Columbia River Research Laboratory for providing ammocoetes to work with: Matt Mesa Helena Christiansen

 For their invaluable assistance: Nathan Hyde Jeff Poole Chris Taylor Richard Glenn Jim Lowell