





Treatment of Marine Fish Broodstocks Involved with Amyloodinium ocellatum (Brown, 1931) Ectoparasite

Ghanaatian H.^{1, 2, 5}; Ajdari A.^{2, 3, 4*}; Gharache M.²; Bozorgpanah Sh.³ 1-Marine Biology Department, Marine Science and Oceanography Faculty, Khorramshahr University of Marine Science and Technology, Khorramshahr, Khuzestan, Iran

2-Marine Fish Hatchery Department, Niksa Co., Tehran, Iran

3-Marine Fish Health Department, Niksa Co., Tehran, Iran

4-Offshore Fisheries research center of Chabahar. Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute (IFSRI), Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Chabahar, Iran

5-Conservation of Aquatic Resources Department, Iranian Fisheries Organization, Bushehr, Iran

*Corresponding author e-mail; a_arzhan@yahoo.com

Abstract:

A common ectoparasite on temperate and tropical marine environments is a dinoflagellate, *Amyloodinium ocellatum* also known as marine velvet that tolerate a wide range of temperature and salinity, which make the control of this disease by physical and chemical parameters manipulation very difficult. Marine fish hatcheries at the Persian Gulf have a continuous challenge with parasites especially in broodstocks management. Due to type of life cycle; problem appears in restricted environment like aquariums and poor water exchange reared tanks with more intensity. Acute morbidity and mortality of this infection is severe and can cause loss of all stocks less than a day. It will have high economic losses and sometimes irrecoverable damage for marine fish hatcheries. Therefore it needs emergent treatment. This study surveyed different treatment of infected Sobaity Sea bream broodstocks in Niksa Co. and suggest more effective and environmental friendly treatment.

Keywords: Marine fish hatchery, broodstocks, parasite, dinoflagellate, *Amyloodinium ocellatum*