Rearing of wild sturgeon broodstock propagated using oviduct microicision method

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Abstract

According to the statistics published by the Reproduction Deputy of Iranian fisheries Organization in 2006, the number of wild sturgeon breeders has decreased severely in the northern provinces of Iran and in Gilan province. Due to the severe decrease in the number of Caspian Sea sturgeon breeders, especially breeders migrating to the Sepidrood River for various reasons such as overfishing, pollution, human interference and destruction of natural habitat and bedding, etc., the need to implement this study to prevent their extinction is inevitable. On the other hand, in the common method of reproduction of sturgeon in Iran and many Caspian coastal countries, despite the problems associated with the production of suitable breeders, these fish are used only once for artificial reproduction and the eggs extracted after killing the broodstock, which, due to the long duration of the sturgeon sexual maturation period (10-16 years), caused irreparable environmental damages to their stocks. In addition, in case of reproduction, it is possible to produce millions of fish fry without losing the annual breeders, which will be very valuable both in terms of conservation of stocks and from an economic point of view. In this study, rearing of artificially propagated wild Persian sturgeon (*Acipenser persicus*) and stellate (*Acipenser stellatus*) breerdes was carried out successfully for the first time in Iran. Sturgeon wild breeders were adapted to the rearing condition in fiberglass tanks having fresh water using their natural feeding patterns and formulated diet in the International Sturgeon Research Institute of the Caspian Sea. By using the results of this research, wild sturgeon breeders will propagated lively.

Keywords: Wild sturgeon breeders, rearing condition, Live, Oviduct microincision