

Investigating the Influencing Parameters of Blood and Stimulants of *Acipenser persicus* breeding in Synthetic Propagation with the aim of increasing the efficiency of reproduction and preserving preservatives in aquaculture cages and enclosed environments

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Abstract

30 specimens of *Acipenser persicus*, which had the appropriate polarization in the oocyte nucleus (GV) (6.8 ± 1.2), were selected and examined. The mean age of the broodstocks was 16.7 ± 1.5 years with an obesity coefficient a (0.5 ± 0.1). In addition to ovarian fluidity and the position of GV, serum albumin is also a good factor for the diagnosis of broodstones. On the other hand, the amount of red blood cells (RBCs) with the percentage of fluid eggs ($p < 0.05$) gastrol ($p < 0.01$) and eggs ($p < 0.05$). Significant relationship was observed. There was a direct correlation between hemoglobin concentration with gastrol ($p < 0.05$) and hatch percentage ($p < 0.05$) and hematocrit with gastrolol ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, by combining biochemical factors and biochemical and biochemical factors, it is possible to obtain an appropriate index for a more accurate separation of sexually transmitted spermatozoa in broodstock breeders and to transfer breeders that do not have the proper conditions to propagation to breeding conditions for breeding cage.

Keywords: Fish breeding, Cage aquaculture, artificial proliferation, Breeding, Blood factors, *Acipenser persicus*