



Different kind of structures for keeping captive sturgeons brood stock

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Abstract

Brood fish are first placed in maturation tanks until ready to spawn. Then they are placed in spawning tanks. The size of the tanks for long-term keeping of sturgeon's brood fish is reported to be 30-50 m² with a depth of 2 m. In another case, it is recommended that, sturgeon's brood fish be kept in tanks with a diameter of at least 6 meters and a water depth of about 1 meter. There are also in this regard, pond with a volume of more than 40 m³ and a depth of more than 1.5 m, flow-through ponds with the length of 105 m and a width of 17 m or ponds of 1000-4000 m² (divided by a net wall into several parts) is used to keep sturgeons brood fish. Also in another case, reported that, sturgeon brood fish can be kept in circular maturation tanks with a suitable diameter of 4-8 m until they reach the spawning stage. Oval concrete pond with an area of 75 m² and a water depth of 2 meters are used to keep great sturgeon (*Huso huso*) brood fish. Concrete pond with an area of 25-50 m² with an average water depth 1.5 meters are also used to keep sturgeon brood fish. Circular concrete ponds with an area of 12 m² and with a depth of 1.6 m can also be used to keep sturgeon brood fish who reach sexual maturity at a weight and age less than great sturgeons. Captive brood fish should be kept at low density to increase individual fitness, reduce pathogen pressure, disease risk and avoid stress. It is also important that, when the brood fish is kept outdoors, the tanks should be partly covered to prevent direct sunlight or intensive radiation.

Keywords: Sturgeon, captive Brood fish, keeping, fiberglass and concrete tanks.