

The Stream to Sea (Salmonid Enhancement) Program



Classroom Incubation

Procedures Manual



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction & Assistance	Page 3
II.	Setting Up Your Aquarium	Page 4
III.	Maintenance and Operation	
	A. Water Changes	Page 6
	B. Daily Checklist.....	Page 7
	C. What are ATU's?	Page 8
IV.	Developmental Stages	
	A. Eggs.....	Page 9
	B. Alevins	Page 9
	C. Fry	Page 9
	1. Feeding Fry	Page 10
	2. Fry Release.....	Page 11
V.	The Biological Filter	Page 12
VIII.	Appendix	Page 13
	• Daily Checklist (Student Copy)	
	• Water Exchange Procedure (Student Copy)	
	• Incubator Checklist – Egg /Eyed Egg/Alevin	
	• Incubator Checklist – Fry	
	• Programming Your Refrigeration Unit	
	• Cleaning Your Tank	
	• Assembling the Undergravel Filter System	

INTRODUCTION

Students in BC schools raise salmon in their classrooms from eggs to alevin to fry. They receive aquariums, materials and educational resources to assist in their learning of the salmon, thanks to Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

From its inception in the 1970s, the Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) has promoted educational activities, prepared educational materials and offered support to educators throughout the province of British Columbia. In the more than 50 years that SEP has been involved in BC schools, hundreds of thousands of students have been exposed to salmonid enhancement and watershed stewardship concepts and ideas. Many graduates now participate, as professionals and volunteers, in these vital activities.

This manual will show you how to set up your incubator, care for the salmon at different stages of development, and maintain a healthy environment to ensure survival.

FOR ASSISTANCE CONTACT:

School District	Contact	Number
#73 - Kamloops/Thompson	Joanne Nicklas	(h) 250.578.8293
	Cell.....	...250.320.9052
	Email.....	joannenicklas@shaw.ca
	Gord Stewart	
	BIG Little Science Centre	250-554-2572
	Cell.....	250-319-0689
	Email	gord@blscs.org

Melissa (Lesko) Hack
Fisheries and Oceans Community Advisor
Fisheries & Oceans Canada
Tel: Kamloops: 250.851.4954
Cell: 250.319.7467
Email: Melissa.Hack@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

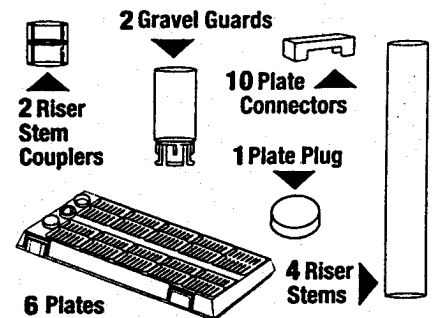
Setting Up Your Aquarium

Your incubator represents a closed section of a stream. It provides a suitable habitat for rearing salmon eggs to the fry stage, and allows you and your class to foster and experience this development.

Your incubator should be set up 2 to 3 weeks prior to egg delivery. This allows the biofilter community (see page 13) to establish itself before incubation begins; allows you to become thoroughly familiar with the system, and ensures that the aquarium functions properly long before egg delivery.

Follow these step by step directions to completely set up your incubator:

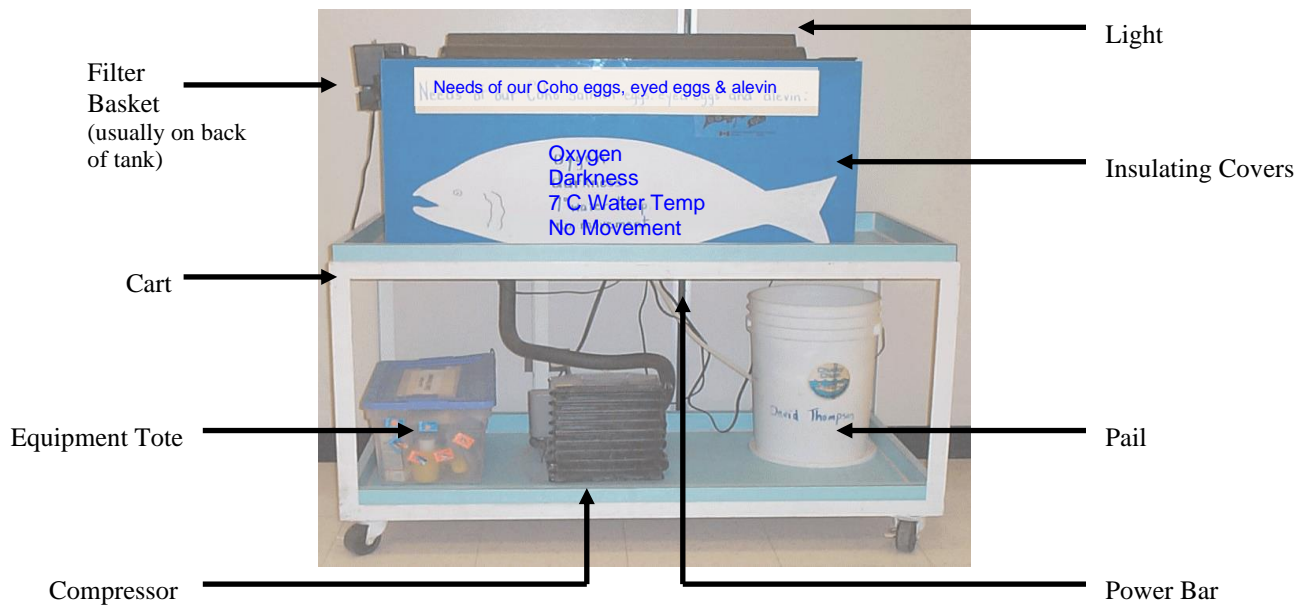
- 1. Clean** – Your aquarium should have been left clean, but it may need rinsing to remove dust, particles, etc. If scrubbing is involved, use vinegar rather than detergents and rinse thoroughly.
- 2. Centre on Cart** – Centre the aquarium on the cart and place in a quiet, secure location near a 110 V outlet.
- 3. Undergravel Filter and Powerhead 402** – Place undergravel filter plate in tank, (this white plastic plate should be there from the previous year) If this filter has been damaged and there are holes that fry could get through, tape the holes over with duct, gorilla or a tape that will prevent this. Push this plate to the back of the aquarium so the gravel will be seen from the front and not the filter. Slide the powerhead riser stem into the tube mount at the back left of the white filter plate. Place the powerhead on this tube with the suction bracket holding it in place. The powerhead should aim toward the centre of the tank, with the small clear oxygen tube hanging over the top and towards the back of the tank.
- 4. Gravel** – The pea gravel has been rinsed (compliments of the Dunn Lake Hatchery staff), and is ready to use from the smaller orange bucket. Spread gravel over the undergravel filter so that the surface is smooth. Ensure all access to the undergravel filter plate is sealed by tucking the aquarium gravel in between the plate and glass.
- 5. Water & Thermometer** – Fill the aquarium with cold water. This can be done by slowly pouring water through the fingers of one hand into the aquarium, or letting a tap with a hose attached fill your tank. If a hose is going to be in the aquarium, be sure it is clean and free of chemicals. Fill to the top of the aquarium; you should not be able to see the water level as it should be behind the



black top band of the aquarium. As the aquarium is filling, add three capfuls of Cycle and one capful of Aqua Plus as per directions for a 125 L (33 Gal.) aquarium.

As your tank is filling with water, the thermometer can be attached to the outer blue cover, with the probe going into the aquarium and suctioned to the side glass. Extra wire can be hid between the aquarium and the outer blue insulating cover.

- 6. Refrigeration Unit** – Centre the compressor on the bottom shelf of your cart so that the heat exchanger can reach the tank, the compressor fan is out of easy reach and air flows freely around it. With a minimum of bends and twists, adjust the heat exchanger so that it sits inside the tank with about 3 cm of clearance from the back glass of the tank. Making sure it is clean and dry; the temperature probe should be inserted into the well and hung on the back of the tank. Ensure the temperature probe and heat exchanger are completely immersed. It is best to start the refrigeration unit in the morning so the tank temperature can be monitored throughout the day and adjusted if necessary.
- 7. Water Filter Basket** – Hang the Aqua Clear filter on the back of your tank in the cut out area where it has been located previously. Add the foam filter, the carbon filter and the biomax filter to the basket. Prime the pump by filling the basket with water before plugging it in. Add a foam filter to the intake tube inside the tank to prevent young fry from being sucked into the basket.
- 8. Light and Covers** – If your aquarium has a light, DO NOT plug in the light, as it may accidentally get turned on which could result in the loss of all future eggs. Simply coil the power cord at the back of the tank until it is time to use the light. The newer aquariums do not come with a canopy and light. Securely fasten the insulating covers on all sides of the aquarium. Place the aquarium lid on.
- 9. Power Bar** – On the underside of the top shelf, or on the bottom shelf of your cart there should be a fixed power bar. This is where all appliances should be connected. Once all equipment is in place and the aquarium is filled with water, you may plug in the powerhead, refrigeration unit and water basket filter (be sure it is primed). DO NOT plug in the light. This powerbar should then be plugged into the yellow ground fault, and this yellow ground fault should be plugged into the wall outlet. Plug your unit in, in the morning so that you can monitor the incubator throughout the day and report any problems to your coordinator.



MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

A. WATER EXCHANGES

The following procedure should be carried out weekly (beginning at eyed egg stage, not during alevin stage and resuming at fry stage). Changing one or two buckets of water once a week usually results in no problems with water quality until the fry are released in May.

1. Using the plastic pail, siphon out 1 pail of water. If the fry have emerged, place the end of the siphon tube in the gravel to prevent the fry from being sucked into the pail.

To Start the Siphon:

- fill the cup end with tank water, hold it up with your thumb covering the small end of the tube. Release the air in the line until water from the cup is at your thumb. Replace the cup end in the tank, letting the trapped air escape. Release your thumb over the pail and the siphon should start.
- try not to siphon the fry through the tube. Some of the protective slime or mucous can be rubbed off, exposing the open flesh to infection.

-
- do not disturb the bottom gravel unless there is growth to be removed. It is best not to clean more than one quarter of the bottom of the tank with the cup end, as the good bacteria will be removed during this process.
2. Usually, one water exchange per week is sufficient and should become routine, but if high ammonia becomes a problem, two water exchanges per week may be necessary.
 3. Run the cold water tap 10-20 seconds, and then fill the pail with water. Be careful not to touch the pail with the tap/hose as there may be traces of chemicals or detergents that can harm your salmonids on the hose. As the pail is filling, add Aqua-Plus dechlorinator and Cycle according to directions for a 33 gallon or 125 litre tank.
 4. SLOWLY pour water into the tank, being careful not to disturb the gravel in the bottom of the tank. Pouring into an open hand will usually break the force of the water sufficiently.
 5. Once finished, replace the bucket on the bottom shelf under the overflow and take a moment to clean and dust the top and bottom shelves of the cart.
 6. Note some of the chemicals have warnings to “keep out of reach of children”, and these chemicals, if removed from the tote, should have a note at the tank as to where they can be found.



B. DAILY CHECKLIST

Complete this routine in conjunction with the information on the following pages appropriate to each developmental stage. In the appendix you will find pages that may be copied and given to students as guides.

1. Record the temperature and calculate the ATU (see page 9) reading.
2. Ensure that the refrigeration unit is plugged in with the thermostat set to the desired temperature, and the temperature probe is submerged and is not touching anything else in the tank.
3. Ensure that the power head and filter basket are pumping and aerating water. Bubbles should be visible in the tank.
4. Dust the top and bottom shelves of the cart. Be sure not to disturb the tank during the early stages of development.

It is a good idea to explain the significance of darkness and the incubator's cooling system to your class and to your school's custodial staff.

C. WHAT ARE ATU'S?

A salmonid's rate of development is primarily determined by water temperature. Warmer water causes more rapid development. The ideal range is 5°C to 9°C.

You can predict when the eggs will hatch and when the fry will be free swimming by recording the Accumulated Thermal Units (ATU's) on the chart provided in the appendix. An ATU is defined as the exposure of an organism to one Celsius degree of heat over 24 hours.

How to measure ATU's:

The ATU reading can easily be developed day by day, simply by charting the temperature and adding each day's reading to the sum of the readings from the preceding days. The method described here is used to record both the individual day's temperature reading **and** to add it to the preceding total so that an ongoing ATU chart is kept. The procedure is as follows:

1. Take the temperature at roughly the same time each day, and from the same area of the tank.

2. It is extremely important to keep a record of temperature and ATU readings by entering the reading in the appropriate column of the ATU chart.
3. Once the temperature is taken and recorded, add the new reading to the sum of those from before. The resulting number is the current ATU reading.

What does the reading signify?

Water temperature remains a significant factor after the fry emerge from the gravel. In warmer waters, fry require more food and the water will contain less dissolved oxygen. For these reasons, it is still important to keep a record of water temperature during the rearing stage, even though the ATU reading is no longer of value.

Coho			Kokanee			Chinook		
To eyed stage	220 ATU's	32 days 7 C	To eyed stage	250-280 ATU's	40days 7 C	To eyed stage	280 ATU's	40 days 7 C
To hatch	400-500 ATU's		To hatch	575-620 ATU's		To hatch	480-540 ATU's	
To emergence	700-800 ATU's		To emergence	900-950 ATU's		To emergence	900-950 ATU's	

Eggs are most fragile before eyed egg stage and just before hatching. During this stage be careful to not disturb the tank or cart. Moving the tank can kill the eggs.

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES

A. EGGS/EYED EGGS

Begin Charting ATU’s the day after you receive your eggs.

Out of 50 – 75 eggs, it is normal for a few to die. The ones that have turned milky-white are dead and will begin to decay. These dead eggs must be removed at the eyed stage to avoid spreading fungus to other healthy eggs. A turkey baster works great for this. Try not to touch any neighboring eggs while doing this, or they may die from this shock. Keep a record of mortalities on the ATU chart.

The covers should remain on the tank at all times until the eggs have reached the eyed stage. At this time the cover may be removed for short, 1-2 minute periods for viewing and maintenance. Please remember that the eggs are extremely fragile and therefore the tank should not be disturbed while ATU readings are being calculated.

Remember to feed the biofilter. (Cycle each week)

B. ALEVINS

When your eggs have hatched, normally in early January, you may notice a white froth on the water's surface and an unusual odour. This residue can be skimmed off with your dip net.

The hatched alevins will remain on the bottom of the tank until their yolk sacs are absorbed. Keep the tank covered except for viewing times and during maintenance.

Alevins do not require food and should be relatively inactive. Do not be concerned if they are hard to find in the gravel

Continue feeding the biofilter. (Cycle each week)

C. FRY

Once your alevin turn into fry, the tank temperature should be increased to approximately 10 C to encourage a more rapid growth rate.

After the fry emerge, begin your feeding program (see following page) and begin regular water changes.

Continue feeding the biofilter. (Cycle each week)

FEEDING FRY

A. FOOD STORAGE

The food you receive should last until your fry are released. Begin by feeding the finest food, and then graduate to the larger food as they can eat it. If you need more food, contact your coordinator. Most people find it easiest to have a shaker with the appropriately sized food left close to the tank as you will be feeding between 3 – 5 times per day.

B. WHEN TO START

Do not feed until most of the alevins have buttoned-up. This means they have absorbed their yolk sac completely. Once food is introduced, the light should be turned on during the day and the front cover should be removed permanently. The fry will rise to the surface and begin swimming about, looking for food. (when at least 75% of your fry are free-swimming you may begin feeding). Set the Aqua Clear 200 filter to the “ - ” position. (located on the lid of the filter basket) The water temperature should now be approximately 10 C.

C. CHANGES TO YOUR TANK

Once you have fry, remove the front cover of your tank. Leave all other covers on to help keep temperatures cool. The fry will be shy of light and movement at first, but will soon grow accustomed to your classroom. They need the natural cycle of daylight and night darkness, so turn off the aquarium light in the evening and turn the light on in the morning.

D. HOW TO FEED

Slowly sprinkle a small bit of food over the surface of the water. If the food is dropping to the bottom of the tank without being eaten, stop feeding. **Do not overfeed.** Overfeeding will cause cloudy water and high ammonia. Fungus will grow on the wasted food, making your gravel look like it has a carpet on it. A very small pinch of food 4 – 5 times daily is sufficient when food is first introduced. After a few weeks, feeding a bit more food and less often is recommended.

We recommend weekend feeding for the first few weekends of their life. After a few weeks, **it is not necessary to feed on weekends, and you can set up a 5 day schedule.** In nature, fry do not feed after dark or when the water is cloudy from rain. They quite often go without food for three or four days.

After two weeks of feeding, revert the Aqua Clear 200 filter to the “+” position. Changing the carbon - number 2 filter once (following the directions on the box) during the fry stage is sufficient.

FRY RELEASE

Contact your coordinator prior to mid April or as indicated in the newsletter regarding information on a suitable site and date. On release day, allow up to 45 minutes to have the fry ready for transport. **DO NOT** feed the fry on your release day.

- a. Unplug the corner powerhead. Leave everything else connected. Using the siphon, fill the large salmon pail to the top with tank water.
- b. Use the dip net to transfer the fry to the pail. Scoop the fry into the net, and cradle the net as you transfer it to the travelling bucket.
- c. Place the lid firmly on the pail and transfer to the release site. The fry can travel for approximately one hour in the pail before oxygen deficiency. Avoid placing the pail in direct sunlight.

-
- d. Once you have arrived at the release site, acclimatize the fry to the stream water temperature by placing the bucket in a shallow and safe spot. Add a small amount of stream water to the pail. Make sure that any necessary temperature changes happen **slowly**. It would be beneficial to know the river or creek water temperature.
- e. While waiting for the container water to cool:
1. Discuss with your class or group whether or not the site appears to be suitable habitat for salmon fry.
 2. Outline the release procedure which is usually followed when the stream is safe to be at, and when students want to be involved:
 - Each participant fills a ziplock bag 1/3 full with stream water avoiding bottom sediment. Return to the pail where the fry are.
 - Add water from the pail until the ziplock bag is 2/3 full;
 - Using the net, leaders put one fry into each bag. Do not close the bag;
 - Return to the water's edge. The bag should be held gently in the stream water. For every degree difference in water temperature, allow one minute for the fry to acclimatize. Always take care not to disturb the streambank.
 - After the required time, hold the ziplock bag underwater so the stream's current flows inside the bag.
- f. Record where and how many fry you release (Fisheries and Oceans requires this information from your coordinator).

THE BIOLOGICAL FILTER

As salmon live and breathe, they create ammonia and send it into the water. When plants and animals die, bacteria also change their nitrogen content into ammonia (NH₃). Rotting food and fish waste adds to the ammonia production. Ammonia, in turn, is converted to nitrites and then to nitrates by bacteria. Ammonia is very toxic and can kill salmon even in low concentrations. Nitrite is also very toxic, but concentrations must be higher to kill. Nitrate is a mild toxin that continues to concentrate unless removed by regular water exchanges. In natural situations, the surface area of the water body is so limited that ammonia naturally dissipates to the atmosphere or is so diluted that it can never reach dangerous concentrations. In an aquarium, ammonia will tend to concentrate rather than dissipate into the air. In your aquarium, the water must be exchanged in order to rid the nitrates. It normally takes about ten days for this cycle to complete itself, so

water exchanges will need to continue for about that length of time if you have water problems.

Every week since you started your aquarium, you have been asked to add Cycle. It normally takes quite a bit of time to culture the beneficial bacteria that must remove ammonia from the aquarium to make the environment habitable. The bio filter or beneficial bacteria live in the gravel and we try to build this culture by using Cycle. During the weekly water exchanges, it is very important not to disturb too much of the gravel. If you clean the bottom of the tank on a regular basis, there is a good chance you are also removing the entire bio filter that is needed to keep the ammonia concentration down.



In the past, some teachers have used the water from the water exchanges on their gardens or the school plants. This excellent nitrate rich water is great for use on plants as it already has fish fertilizer added! Perhaps some of the plants and shrubs around your school could use a dose of this water every once in awhile.

The following pages have been
prepared for duplication.

Post them near the incubator
for easy reference.

Water Exchange

- 1. Wash your hands and be sure to remove all the soap or disinfectant.**
- 2. Unplug the powerhead so water doesn't spray.**
- 3. Using the white plastic pail, siphon out 1 or more pails of water (see siphoning procedure at bottom of page). Siphon two – half pails if it is easier to carry and lift. Usually one pail a week is enough, but if the ammonia level gets too high, (fish are dying or a dark color) you may need to exchange the water two – three times per week.**
- 4. Dump and rinse pail.**
- 5. Run the cold water tap for 10-20 seconds (the big sink in the custodian's room works great for this). Add Aqua-Plus de-chlorinator to the bucket and then fill with cold water. Cycle should also be added weekly, and some have a schedule of adding Cycle during a water exchange. If so, add Cycle according to a 33 gallon or 125 liter tank.**
- 6. Do not let the sink hose rest or sit in the bucket water while pail is filling as sometimes the hose has chemicals on it that can transfer into the bucket of water. Fill the bucket to your carrying comfort level. Use partial pails and repeat this procedure so you are able to lift the pail once you get to the aquarium.**
- 7. SLOWLY pour the water into the tank. Try not to disturb the gravel at the bottom of the tank. If you have a partner helping, pour the water through your partner's hand to break the force of the water.**
- 8. When you are finished, put the bucket back on the bottom shelf of the cart (under the overflow) and take a moment to dust the top and bottom shelves of the cart.**
- 9. Plug the Powerhead back in**
- 10. Note: some of the chemicals have warnings to “keep out of the reach of children”.**

To Start the Siphon:

- Fill the cup end with tank water and hold it up with your thumb covering the small end of the tube. Release the air in the line until water from the cup is at your thumb. Replace the cup end in the tank, letting the trapped air escape. Release your thumb over the pail and the siphon should start.
- Try not to siphon the salmonids through the tube. Some of the protective slime or mucous can be rubbed off, exposing the open flesh to infection.
- Also, try not to clean more than one quarter of the bottom of the tank with the cup end, as the good bacteria will be removed during this process. It is best not to disturb the bottom gravel unless there is growth to be removed.

Daily Checklist

Complete this routine every day:

- 1. Record the temperature of the tank and calculate the ATU reading.**
- 2. If the tank temperature is above 10 C or below 3 C report it to your teacher immediately.**
- 3. Check to make sure that all power cords are plugged in and all equipment is running properly. Remember that the light is not to be plugged in until your salmon have reached the fry stage.**
- 4. Check to make sure that there are bubbles circulating from the powerhead.**
- 5. Clean up your cart, dust the top and bottom shelves, and make sure all equipment and supplies are inside the tote and the bucket is under the overflow tube. Make sure you do not disturb the tank; any movement during the early stages of development can harm the developing embryos.**

It is a good idea to explain the significance of darkness and the tank's cooling system to your class and to your school's custodians.

Incubator Checklist – Egg, Eyed Egg, Alevin

DATE	Temp	ATU	Light-Off	Oxygen	Ammonia Test Strip	Water Exchange	General Cart Tidiness	

Incubator Checklist – Fry Stage

DATE	Temp	Total ATU's	Food 2-3x	Light		Oxygen?	Ammonia Test Strip	Water Exchange	General Cart Tidiness	
				On	Off					

PROGRAMMING YOUR REFRIGERATION UNIT

Digital Units

The unit can be programmed in four steps using the LCD display and the three keys on the face of the control.

- Step 1 - To start programming, press **SET** key once to access the Fahrenheit/Celsius mode. The display will show the current status, either **F** for degrees Fahrenheit or **C** for degrees Celsius. Then press the up ↑ or down ↓ arrow key to toggle between the **F** or **C** designation. We recommend **C**.
- Step 2 - Press the **SET** key again to access the setpoint. The LCD will display the current setpoint and the **S1** annunciator will be blinking on and off to indicate that the control is in the setpoint mode. Then press either the up ↑ key to increase or the down ↓ key to decrease the setpoint to the desired temperature. At the beginning of the year, we suggest setting your temperature for 6, and in January, turning the temperature up to 9 or 10 degrees C.
- Step 3 - Press the **SET** key again to access the differential. The LCD will display the current differential and the **DIF1** annunciator will be blinking on and off to indicate that the control is in the differential mode. Then press either the up ↑ key to increase or the down ↓ key to decrease the differential to the desired setting. We recommend keeping a differential of 2 degrees.
- Step 4 - Press the **SET** key again to access the cooling or heating mode. The LCD will display the current mode, either **C1** for cooling or **H1** for heating. Then press either the up ↑ or down ↓ key to toggle between the **C1** or **H1** designation. You need **C1**. Press the **SET** key once more and programming is complete.

NOTE: The unit will automatically end programming if no keys are depressed for a period of thirty seconds. Any settings that have been input to the control will be accepted at that point.

All control settings are retained in non-volatile memory if power to the unit is interrupted for any reason. Re-programming is not necessary after power outages or disconnects unless different control settings are required.

Remember to set your unit first thing in the morning and monitor throughout the day to ensure proper operation.

Non-Digital Units

We do not use these units anymore, so no need to explain the settings.

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \text{ C} &= 42 \text{ F} \\ 10 \text{ C} &= 50 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

CLEANING YOUR TANK

*As always, remember how the pieces came apart
so you can put them back together.*

1. Take cart and tank to a room with a big sink (custodian's room usually works best.)
2. Use the siphon to empty as much water from the tank as possible. When it is near empty, tip the tank to make sure you get out as much as possible.
3. With your hands or a plastic scoop, take as much gravel out of the bottom of the tank as possible being careful not to break the plastic undergravel filter plate. The gravel can be disposed of in the school's dumpster. Lift the heat exchanger out of the tank but be careful not to kink the padded hose attaching it to the refrigeration unit.
4. Carefully tip the tank up on the side of the sink and rinse out any excess gravel or scum using the custodian's hose. Gravel should not go down the drain, so please use a screen or stopper to prevent this.
5. Fill the tank with warm water to a depth of about 5 – 8 cm. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of vinegar to this water and scrub the inside of the aquarium with a green non-abrasive scrub pad.
6. Take apart the powerhead as well as the water filter basket (all filters can be discarded). Be sure not to place electrical motorized appliances in the water. They can be wiped down. **There is a piece of glass under the light that is very delicate, please be careful.**
7. Everything such as the siphon hose, thermometers, nets and anything else used in or around the aquarium should be scrubbed in the vinegar water. The cart will also need to be scrubbed clean and dried before the tank is replaced.
8. Scrub and rinse the inside of the tank once again.
9. Carefully dump the water into the sink and rinse the inside of the tank one more time.
10. Dry the tank and all of the pieces and reassemble.
11. If there is an air compressor available, use it to get the dust out of the fan in the refrigeration unit on the bottom shelf.