



Fakulta rybnářství
a ochrany vod
Faculty of Fisheries
and Protection
of Waters

Jihočeská univerzita
v Českých Budějovicích
University of South Bohemia
in České Budějovice

CENAKVA

South Bohemian Research Center
of Aquaculture and Biodiversity
of Hydrocenoses

The effect of pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) broodstock origin on their ability to express natural reproductive behaviour

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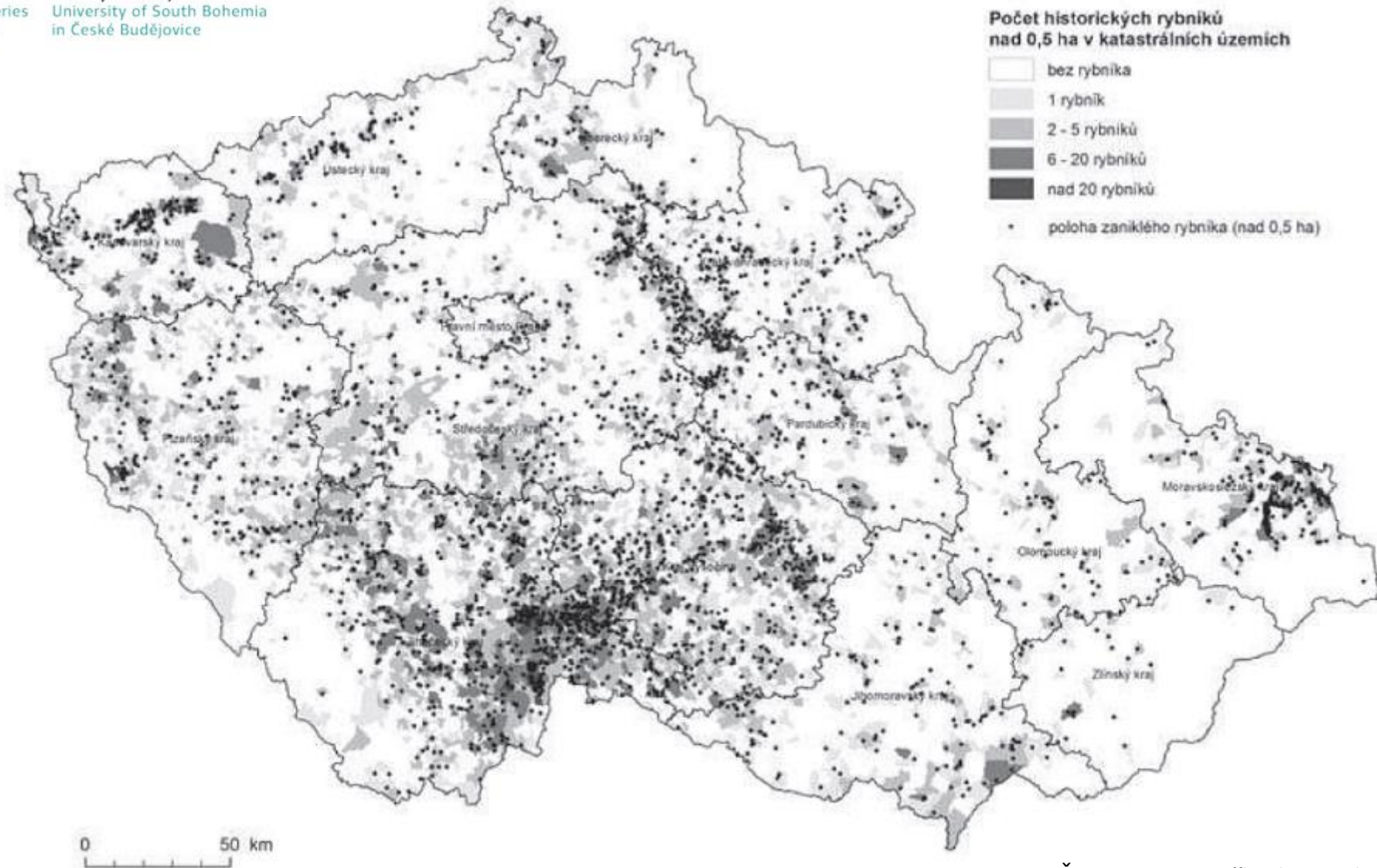






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Přehled historických rybníků s rozlohou větší než 0,5 ha a lokalizace zaniklých rybníků.

Licence | Všechna práva vyhrazena. Další šíření je možné jen se souhlasem autora

Foto | Bořivoj Šarapatka a Renata Pavelková Chmelová / [Naše příroda](#)

foto: 3. 7. 2014

Pavelkova Chmelova, Renata & Šarapatka, Bořivoj & Frajer, Jindřich & Pavka, Přemysl & Netopil, Patrik. (2013). Databáze zaniklých rybníků v ČR a jejich současné využití. Acta Environmentalica Universitatis Comenianae (Bratislava). 21. 87-98.





The selection pressure



High density, dry-fed habituation, cannibalism, bacterial diseases, artificial light



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ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY



The design of the experiment

- **Pikeperch broodstock of two origins:** pond-cultured or semi-intensively reared pellet feeders.
- **Stocking:** either by origin – both sexes are of the same origin or mixed – male pond, female intensive and vice-versa.



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Image analysis

Total nest area

Cleaned area, %

Egg distribution, %

Blood sampling

Testosterone - males

Estradiol - females

Glucose

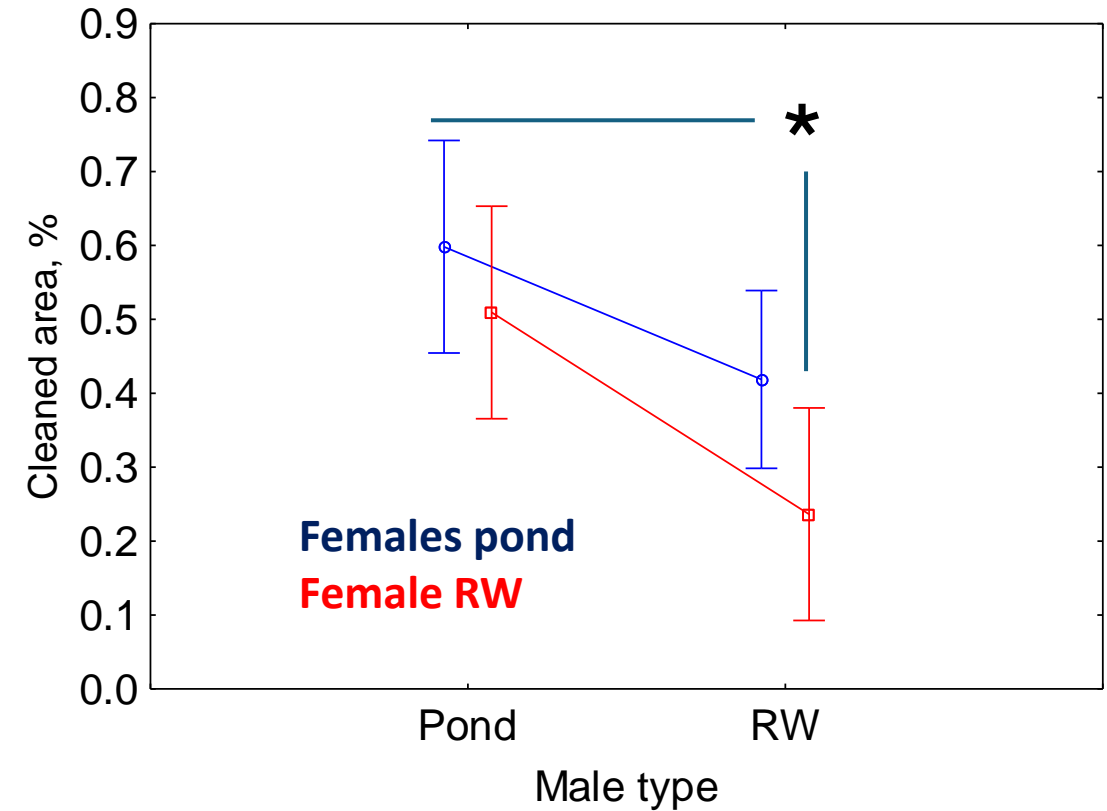
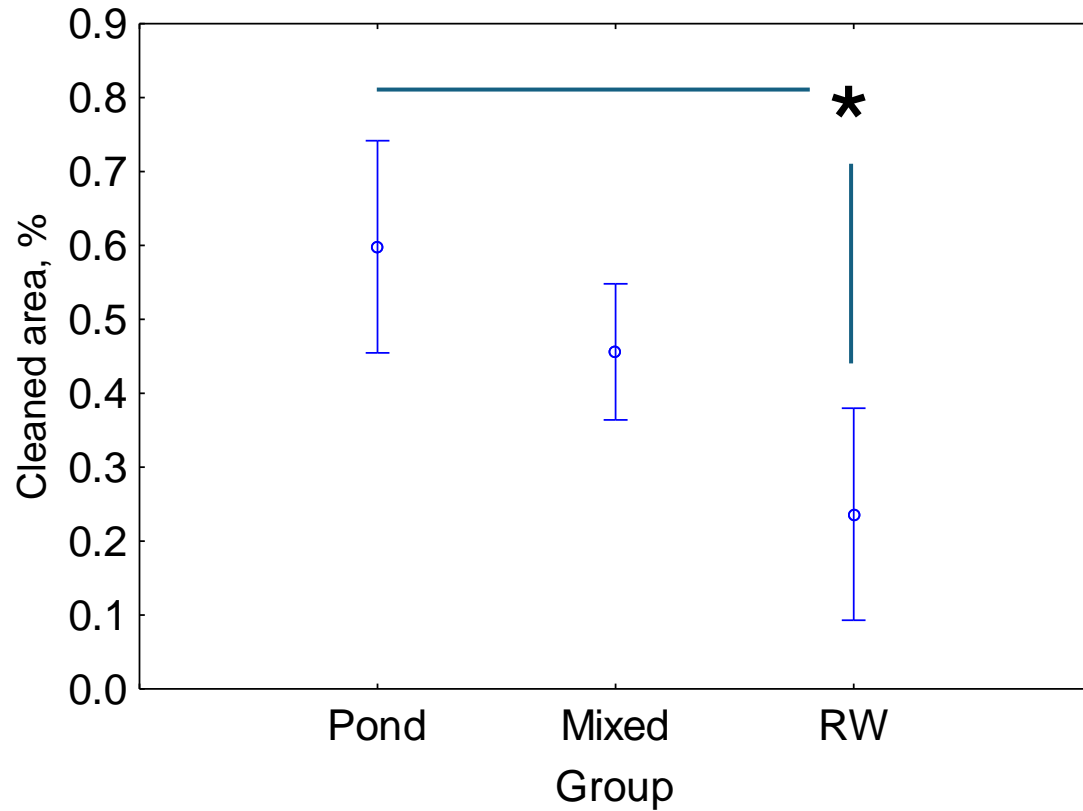
Cortisol

**The interpretation of the results
based on the origin**





Cleaning efforts

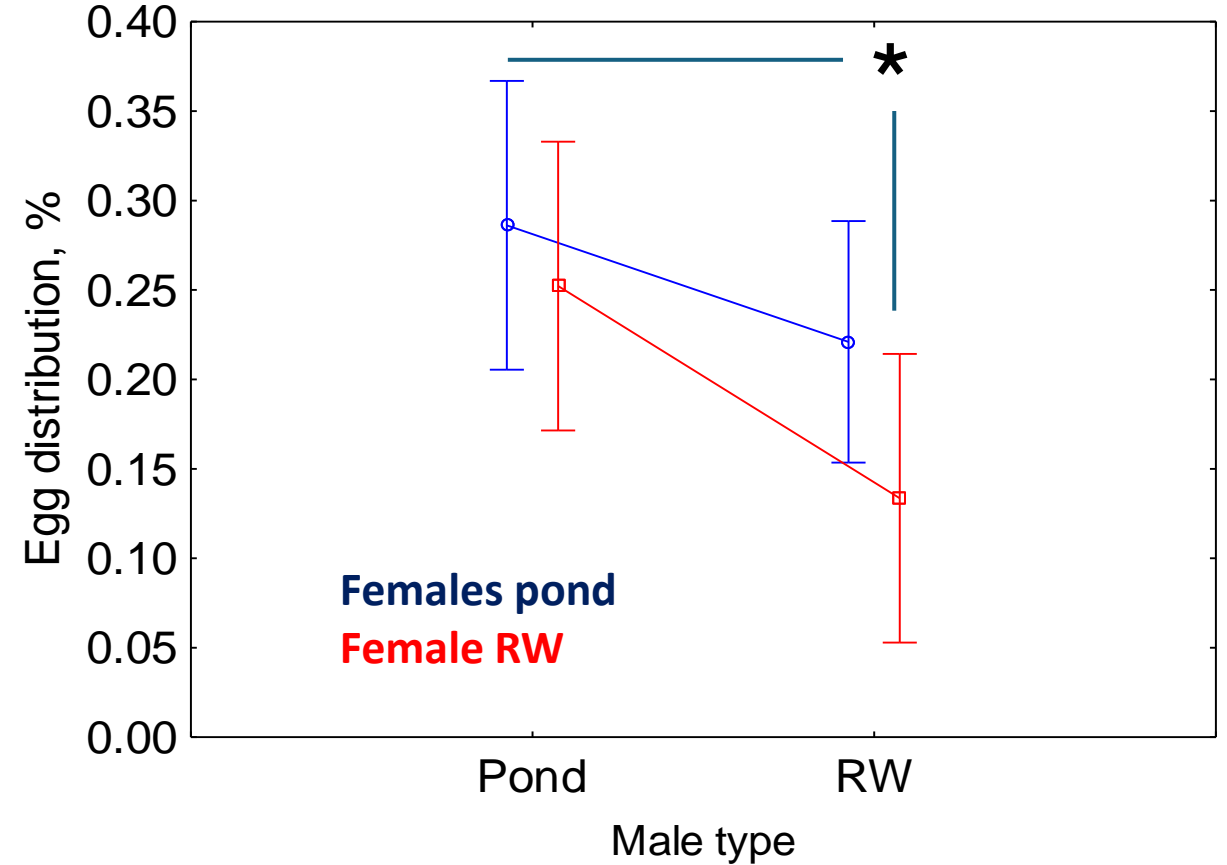
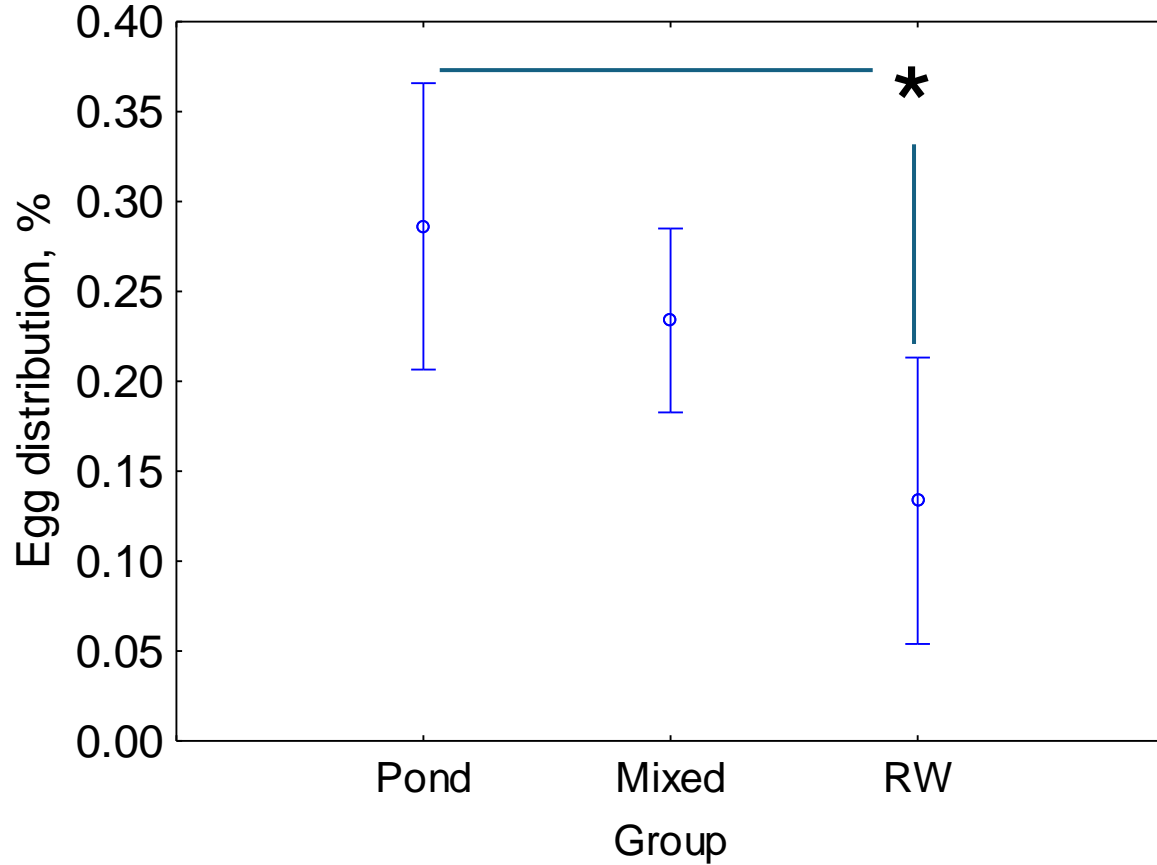


Effect	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Female type	.139	1	.139	4.05	.054
Male type	.387	1	.387	11.27	.002*
Female type*Male type	.017	1	.017	.48	.493

Both males and female seem to have an effect on the spawning success



Cleaning efforts

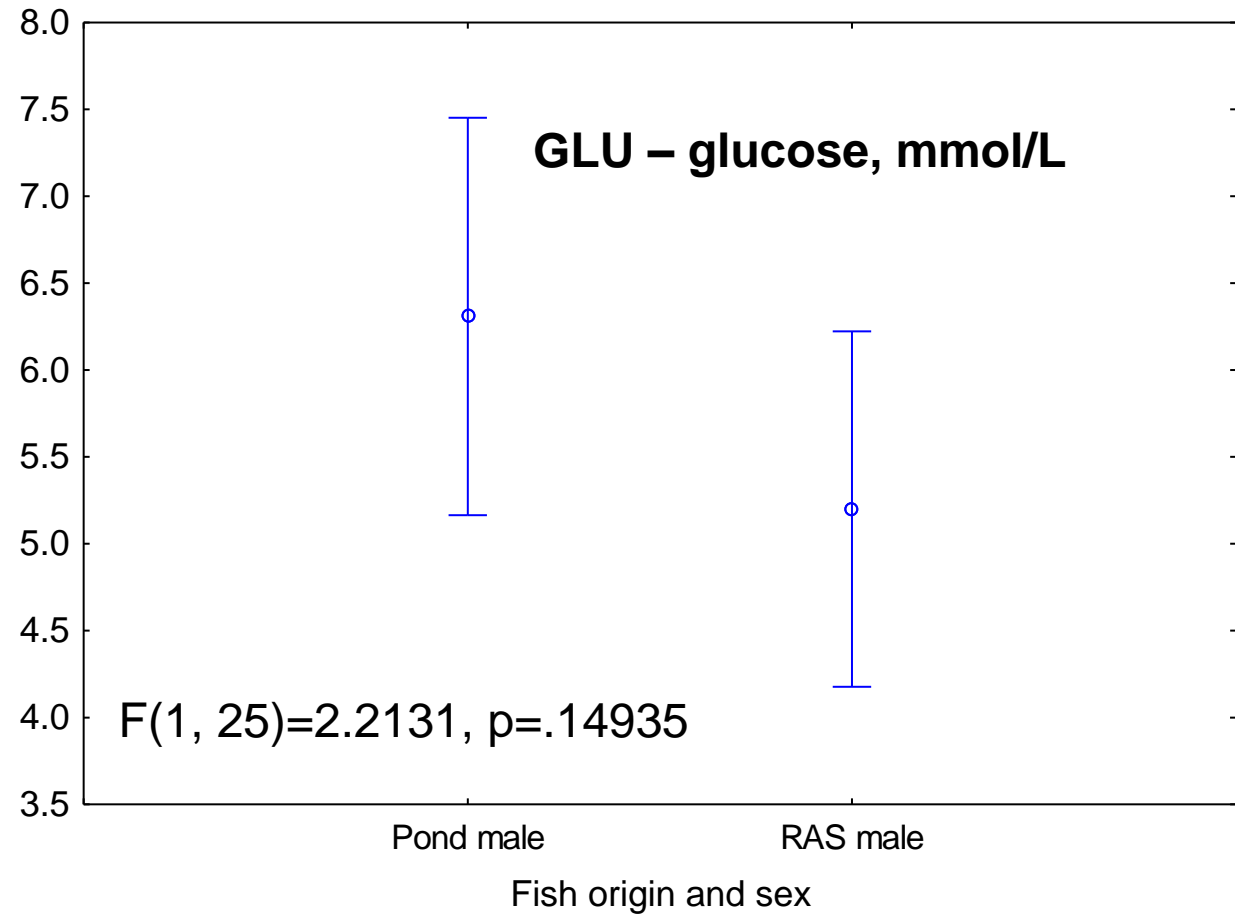
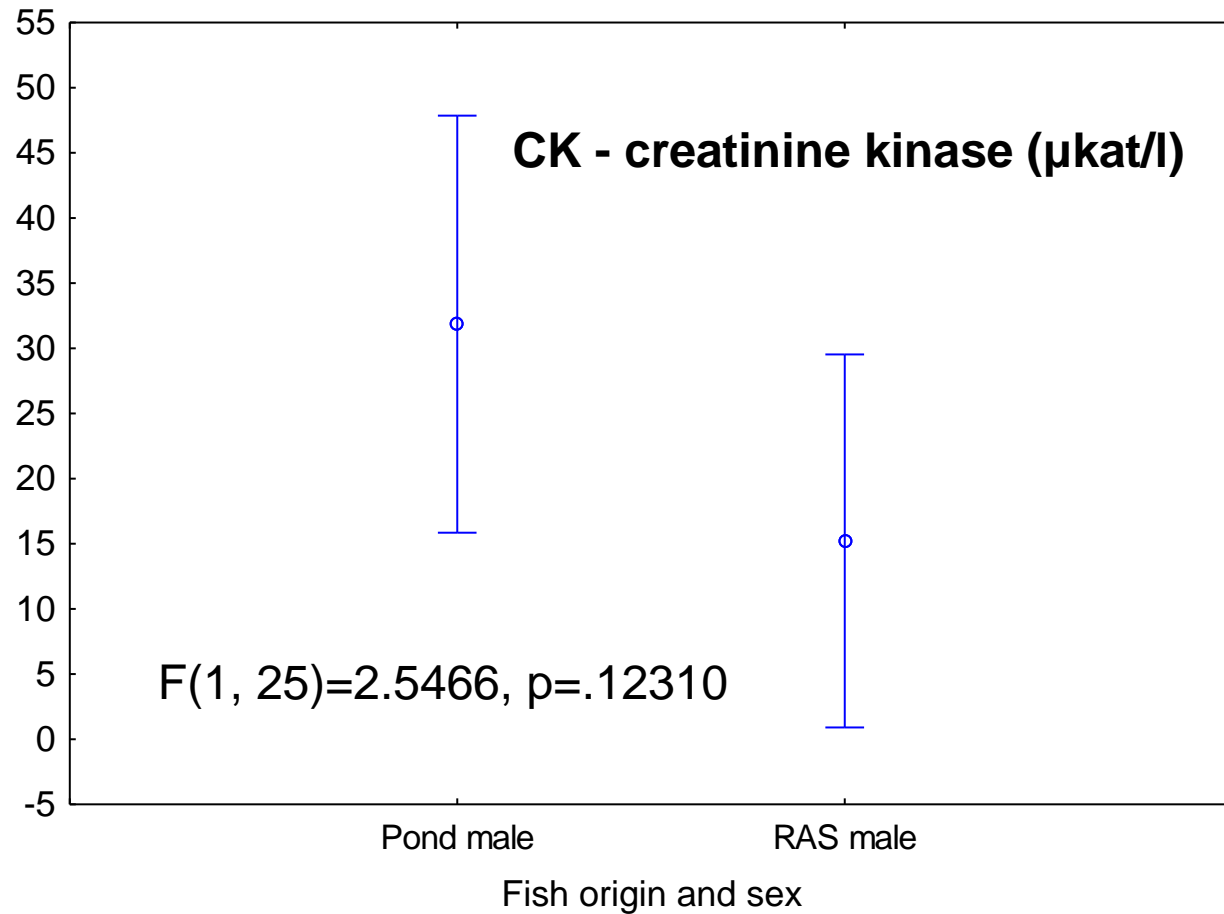


Effect	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Female type	.028	1	.028	2.575	.120
Male type	.064	1	.064	5.900	.022*
Female type*Male type	.005	1	.005	.499	.486

Both males and female seem to have an effect on the spawning success

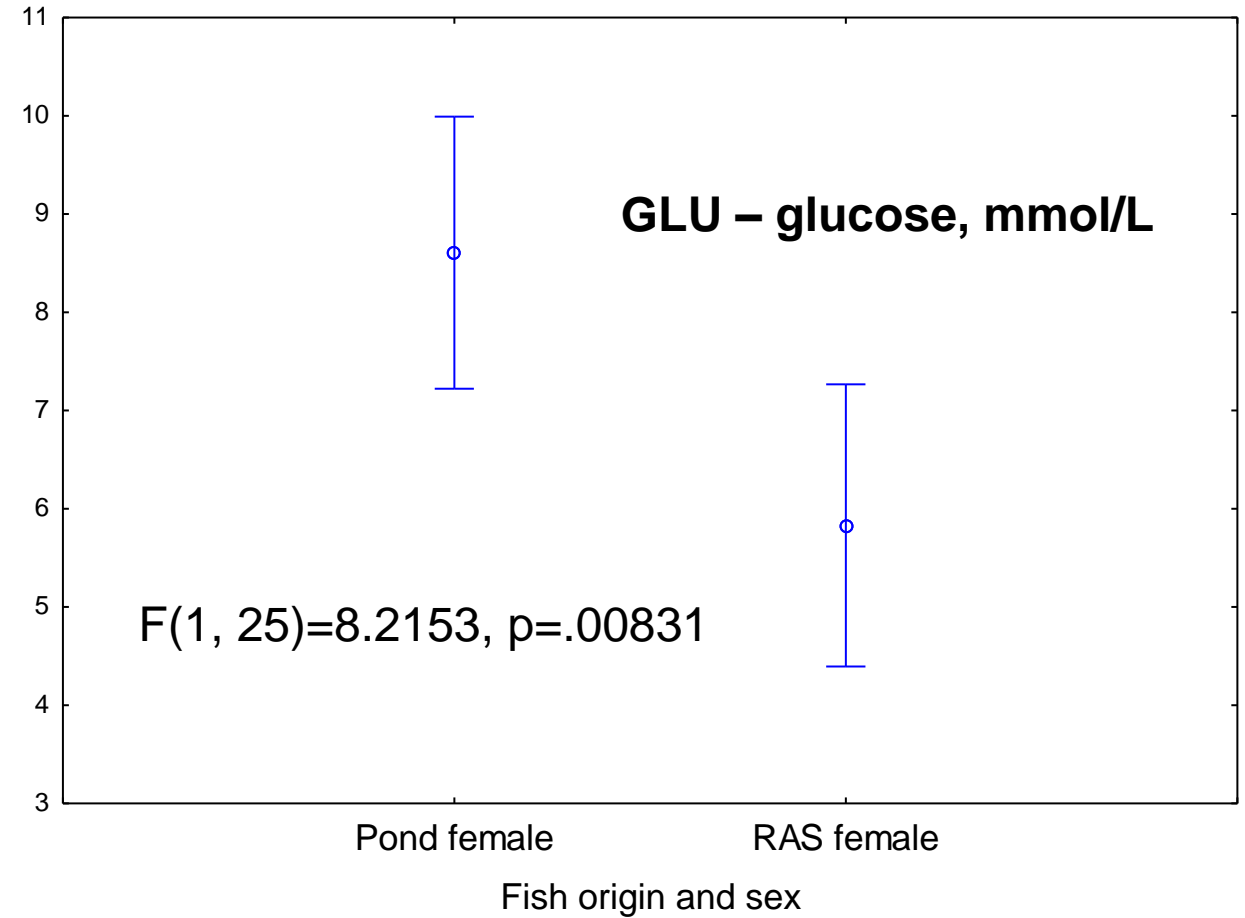
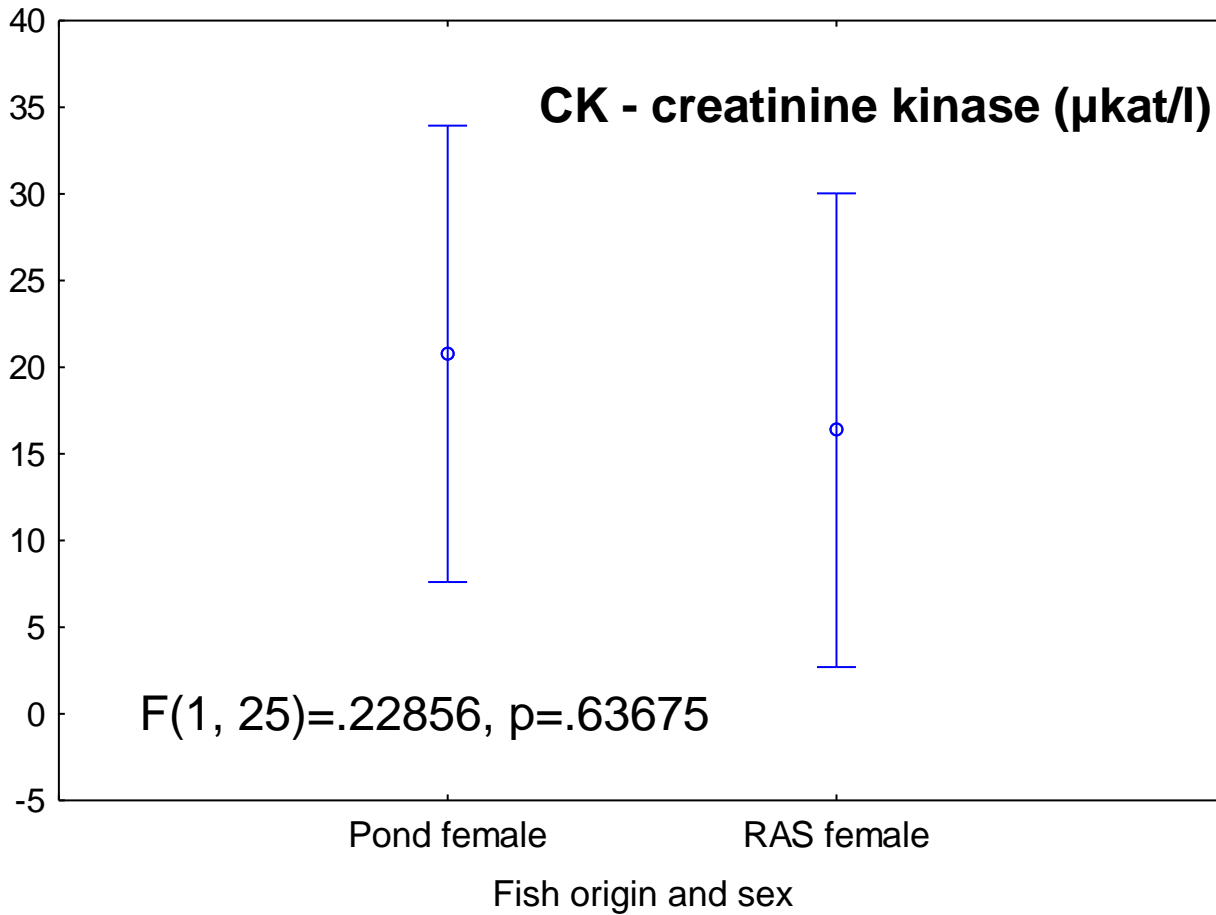


Movement of males



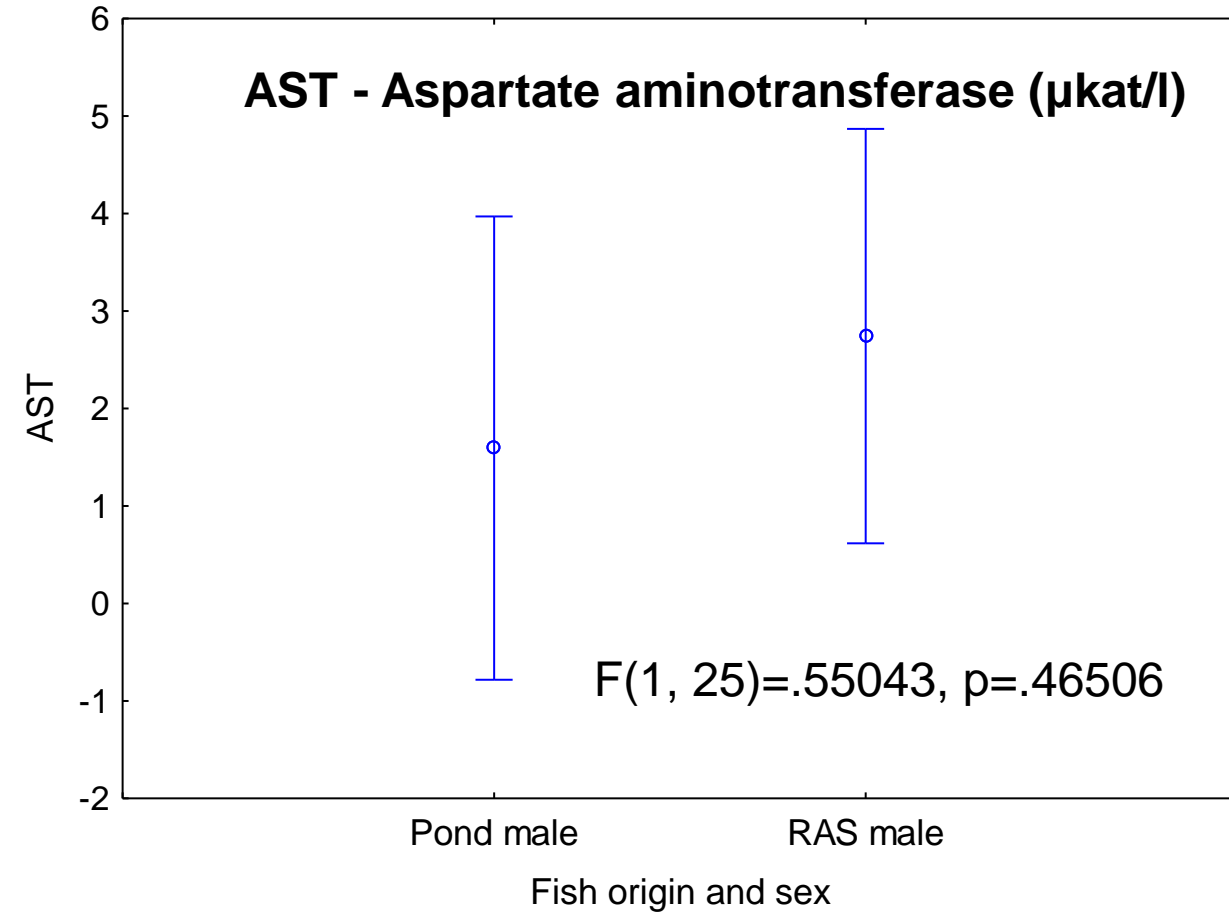
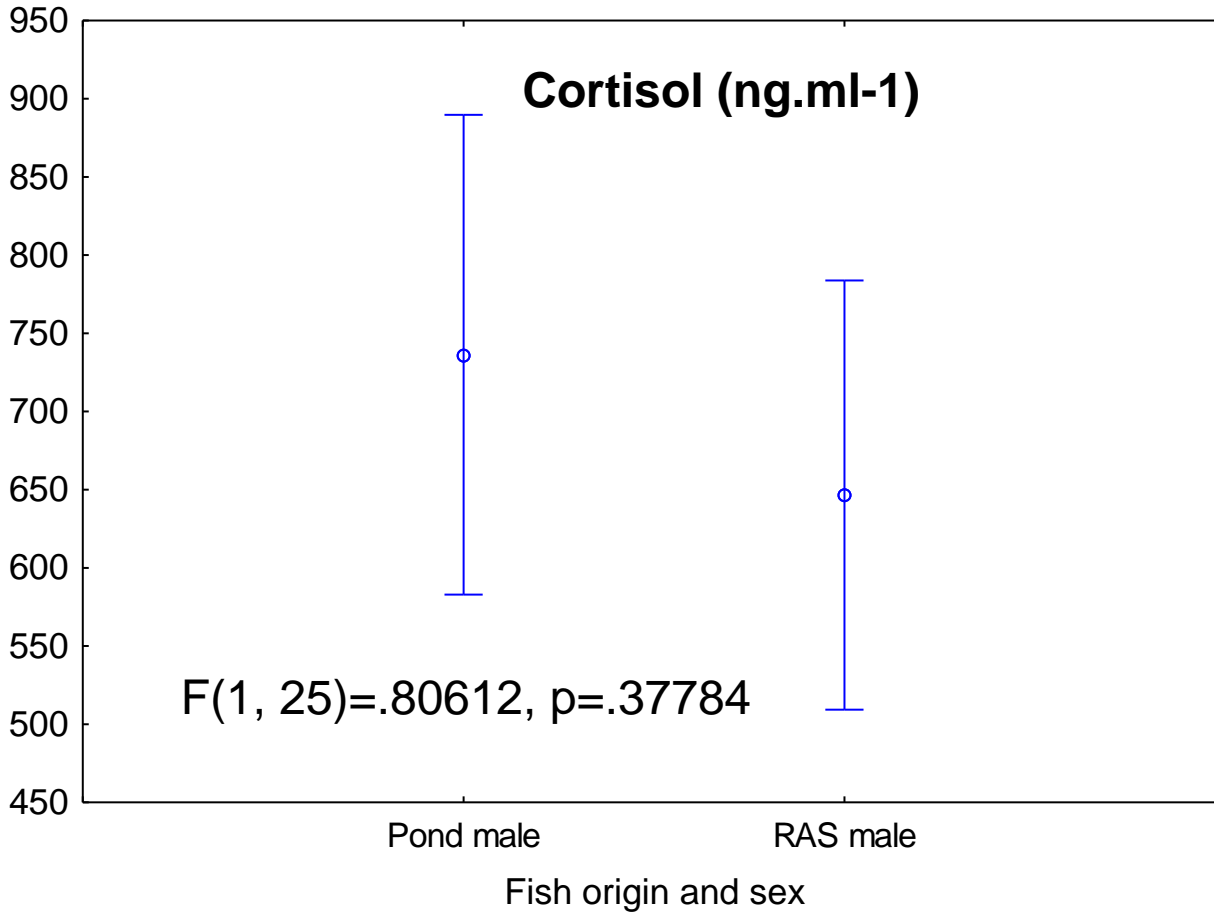


Movement of females



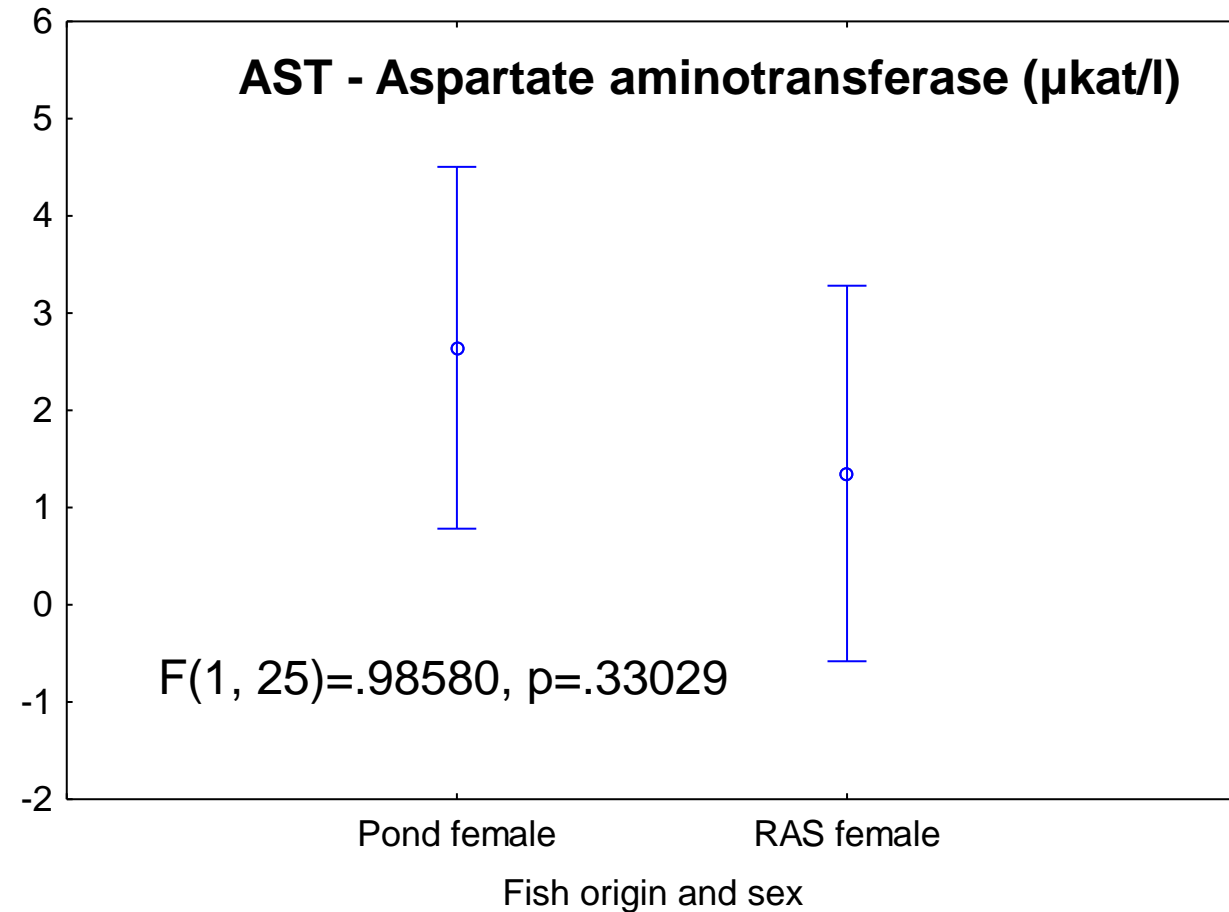
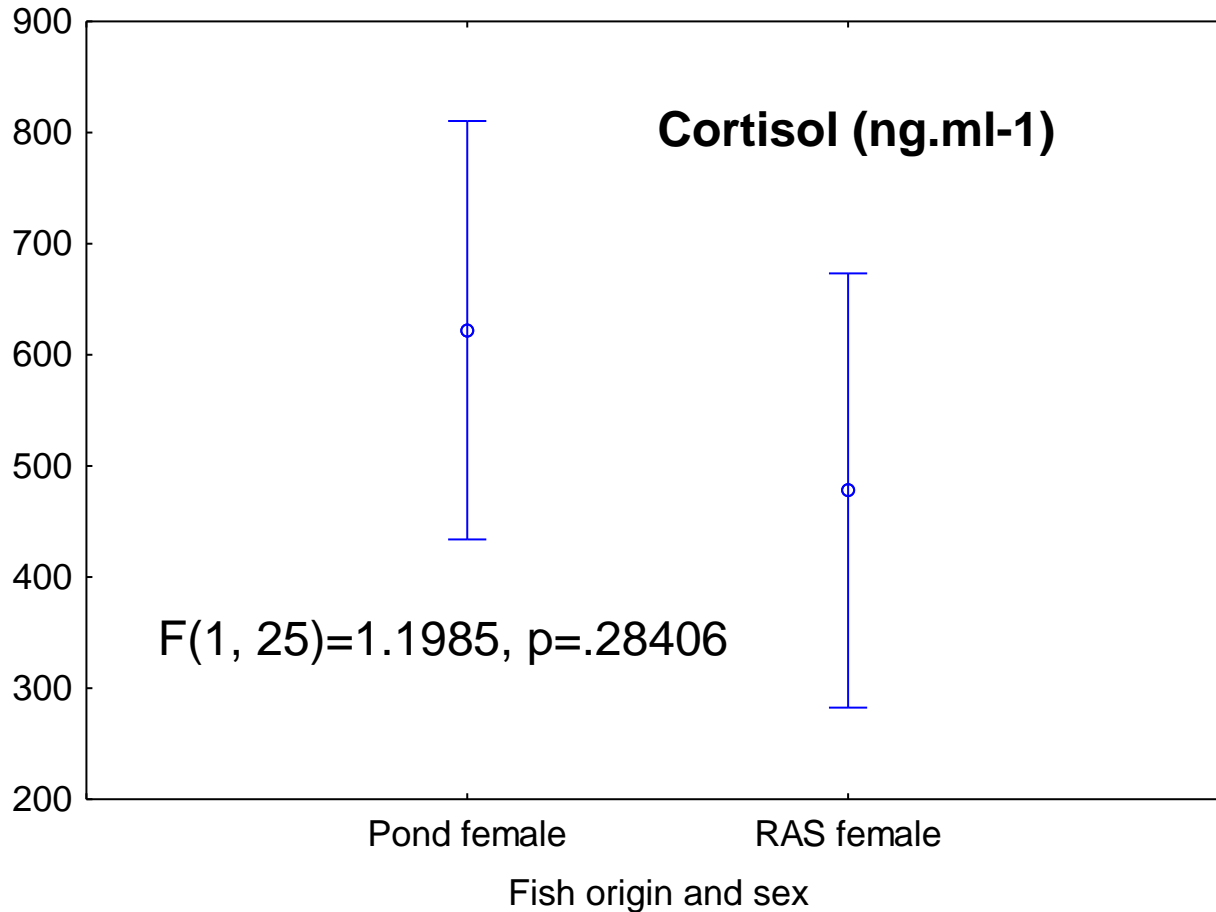


Stress in males



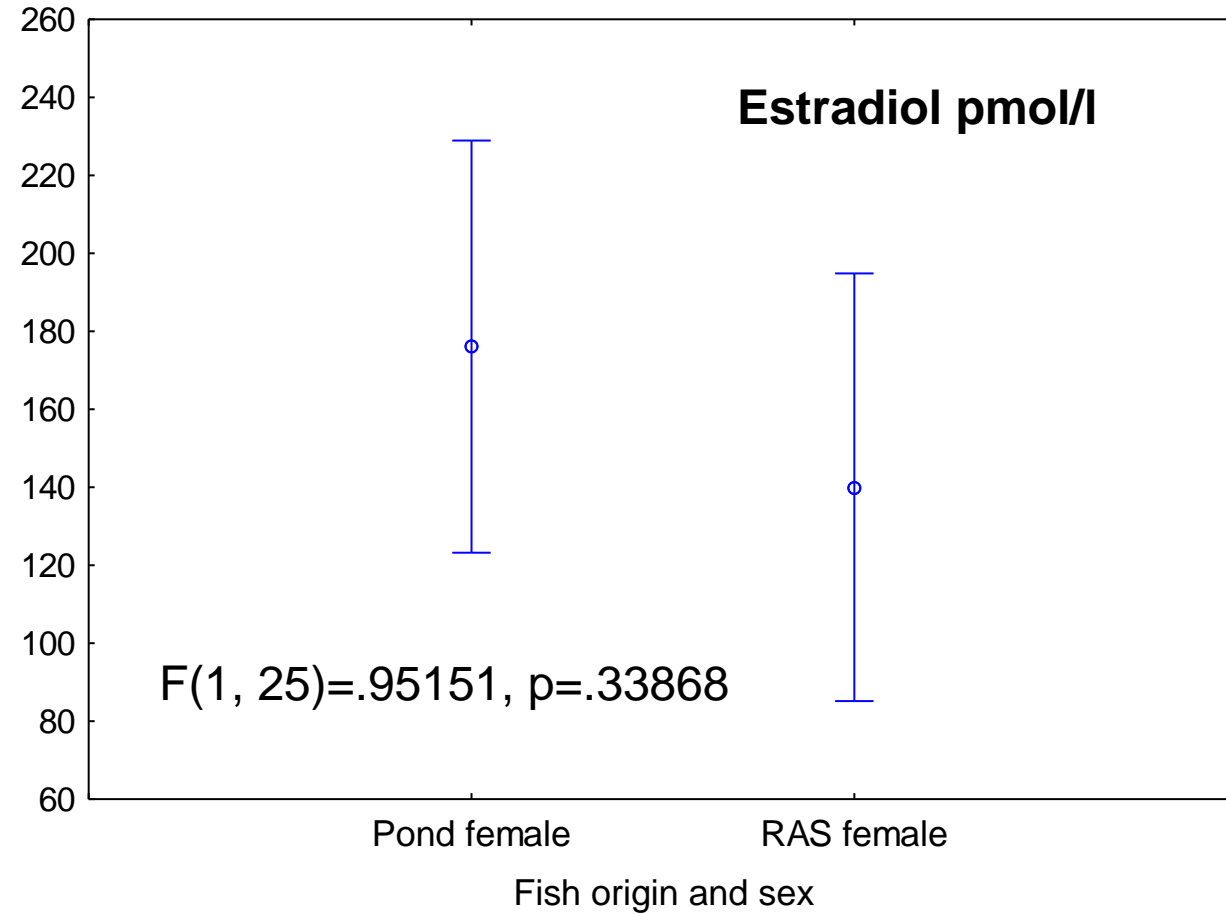
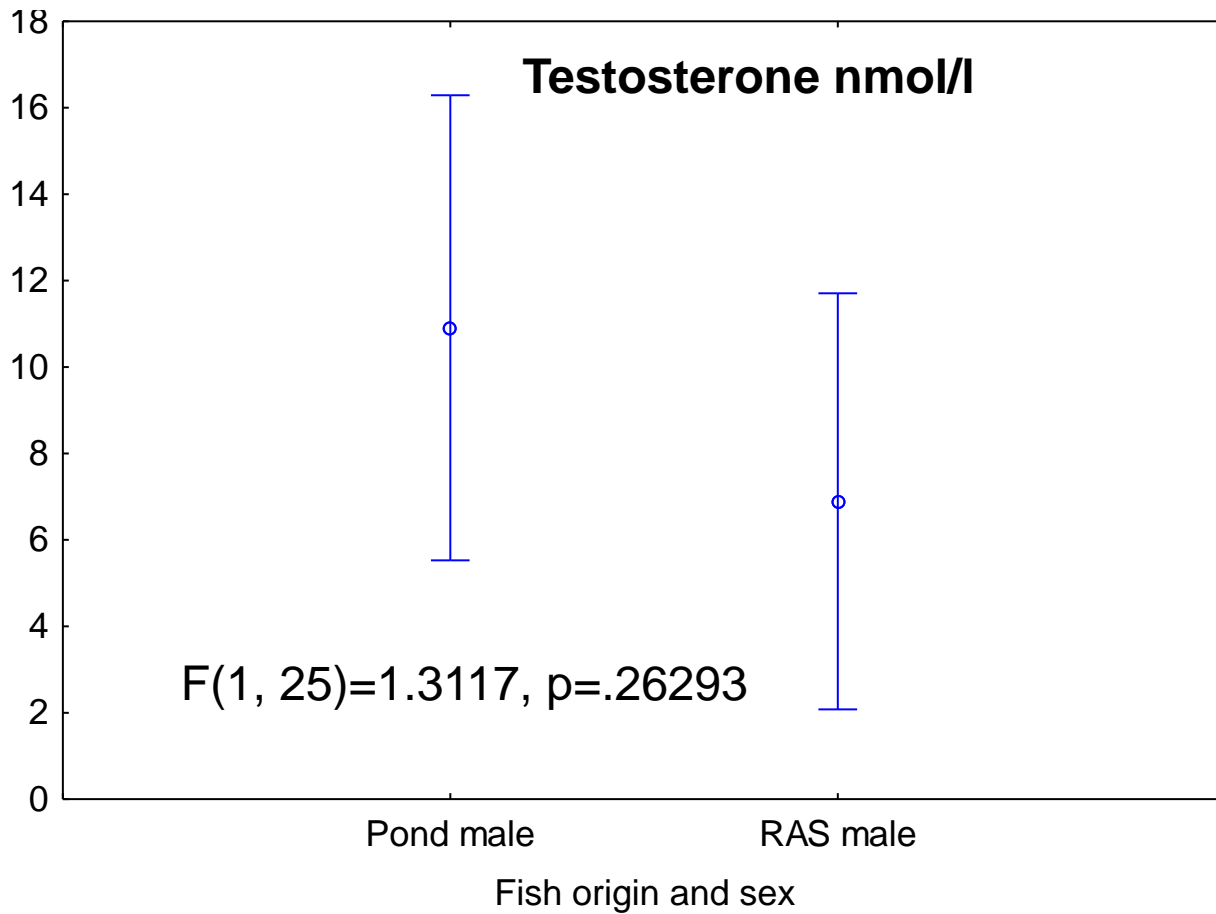


Stress in females





Hormones





The conclusions

- **The origin of pikeperch broodstock can significantly affect their ability to express natural behaviour**
- **When both sexes are of the same origin, it multiplies the effect**
- **The fish of semi-intensive origin seem to have shifts in the stress reaction**
- **The restocking with pikeperch of non-natural origin should be done carefully**





MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

NAZV - QK23020002

Slide 1

7

Production of pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*), their adaptability and optimisation of their stocking in open waters.



BIOLOGICKÉ
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AV ČR, v. v. i.



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Optimisation of pikeperch stocking to the open waters:

- Timing of stocking
- The effect of fish origin
- Evaluation of juvenile growth performance

Production of pikeperch juveniles for restocking purposes:

- Optimization of reproduction
- Following juvenile culture
- Predatory behaviour of pikeperch juveniles (RAS vs Pond culture).



Huvenov water reservoir



Water supply for 20% of the Czech Republic population

Bulding	1968-1972
Area	55 ha
Volume	3,385 mil. m ³
Water mirror	19,93 km ²





The research plan of the project

March 2023

Initial stocking of pikeperch
juveniles:
10 000 RAS-cultured
10 000 Pond-cultured

March 2024

Second stocking of pikeperch
juveniles:
10 000 RAS-cultured
10 000 Pond-cultured

March 2025

Second stocking of pikeperch
juveniles:
20 000 RAS-cultured
20 000 Pond-cultured

2023

October 2023

Second stocking of pikeperch
juveniles:
10 000 RAS-cultured
10 000 Pond-cultured

2024

October 2024

Second stocking of pikeperch
juveniles:
10 000 RAS-cultured
10 000 Pond-cultured

2025

Growth and survival

1. RAS vs pond fish
2. The effect of the season – autumn vs spring

The environment

1. Substantial increase in predator population
2. Water quality, phytoplankton and zooplankton dynamics



Sampling for blood haematology and biochemistry

The duration of the trial was 6 weeks

Ad libitum consumption:

at 16 degrees C: 2 pcs (1 g)

at 20 degrees C: 3.2 pcs (2.2 g)

at 24 degrees C: 6 pcs (7.2 g)

FCR for granular feed is 0.9-1.0

FCR for prey is 5.5-6.0

Parameters	Groups			Statistical analysis
	Initial	Pellet feeding	Live prey feeding	
Growth indices				
BW, g	30.7 ± 2.64b	54.9 ± 7.03a	57.2 ± 6.42a	F(2, 27) = 66.0, P < 0.05
TL, mm	164 ± 7.86c	186 ± 7.84b	194 ± 6.06a	F(2, 27) = 47.2, P < 0.05
SGR	-	1.03 ± 0.19	1.11 ± 0.21	F(1, 18) = 0.66, P = 0.43
Somatic indices				
HSI	1.45 ± 0.36a	1.91 ± 0.76a	0.59 ± 0.21b	F(2, 27) = 14.9, P < 0.05
SSI	0.56 ± 0.58	0.13 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.26	F(2, 27) = 0.85, P = 0.44
V(F)SI	4.15 ± 1.45a	3.90 ± 0.81a	0.83 ± 0.24b	F(2, 27) = 36.0, P < 0.05
RGL	0.39 ± 0.05ab	0.40 ± 0.03a	0.36 ± 0.03b	F(2, 27) = 3.81, P = 0.04
GaSI	0.79 ± 0.28a	2.56 ± 0.39a	1.78 ± 0.64b	F(2, 27) = 37.1, P < 0.05
Biochemical indices				
TP	37.3 ± 6.53a	34.7 ± 2.95ab	30.7 ± 2.31b	F(2, 27) = 5.85, P < 0.05
LIPA	0.35 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.14	0.26 ± 0.11	F(2, 27) = 2.18, P = 0.36
AMY	16.0 ± 3.11a	12.5 ± 2.17b	7.45 ± 0.91c	F(2, 27) = 36.4, P < 0.05
GLU	9.66 ± 5.10a	3.42 ± 0.56b	7.51 ± 2.34a	F(2, 27) = 9.48, P < 0.05
CHOL	4.39 ± 0.82a	4.31 ± 1.35a	2.30 ± 0.48b	F(2, 27) = 15.3, P < 0.05
ALB	5.00 ± 1.63b	4.26 ± 0.89b	6.16 ± 0.70a	F(2, 27) = 7.06, P < 0.05
ALT	0.78 ± 0.43a	0.35 ± 0.19b	0.24 ± 0.09b	F(2, 27) = 10.7, P < 0.05
AST	3.92 ± 2.24	2.13 ± 1.87	2.13 ± 1.21	F(2, 27) = 3.21, P = 0.06
TG	4.80 ± 3.04	6.50 ± 3.39	6.25 ± 6.27	F(2, 27) = 0.60, P = 0.56
NH3	632 ± 220b	1241 ± 259a	496 ± 142a	F(2, 27) = 34.8, P < 0.05





Conclusions

Live prey feeding of pikeperch has substantially improved their physiological status, suggesting their better survival after stocking

Pikeperch juveniles fed with live prey displayed similar body weight and total length, with live fed fish being slightly bigger in size

Pikeperch of RAS origin can be easily transitioned to the live prey, juveniles exhibited immediate predation behaviour after prey was introduced to the tank

Further evaluation of pikeperch predation behaviour must be considered





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Thank you for your attention!

