

Growth Measurements \&


## 2015 Alaska fish culturist

## meeting/ Kodiak

## Tuesday January 20,2015

| 8:00-9:00 | Registration at the Kodiak Refuge Visitor Center upstairs |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9:00-9:05 | Tina Fairbanks, KRAA Executive Director | Welcome to Kodiak! |
| 9:05-9:25 | Donn Tracey ,Tyler Pollum | Kodiak Sportfish Division |
| 9:25-9:45 | Andrew Walter | PCH Dry Marking |
| 9:45-10:05 | Nate Weber | KRAA Research |
| 10:05-10:20 | Break |  |
| 10:20-10:40 | Genny West | Aquatic Eco / Pentair |
| 10:40-10:55 | Gary Byrne | IDFG Production Overview |
| 10:55-11:15 | Malia Gallagher | Clearwater Fish Hatchery IDFG |
|  | Tony Folsom | Clearwater Fish Hatchery IDFG |
| 11:15-11:35 | Bob Becker | Nampa Hatchery, IDFG |
| 11:35-11:55 | Flip Pryor | ADFG Prince William Sound |
| $12: 00-1: 20$ | Lunch |  |
| 1:20-1:40 | Lorraine Vercessi | Juneau ADF\&G |
| 1:40-2:00 | NSRAA staff | NSRAA presentation |
| $2: 00-2: 20$ | Hawk Turman | PCH smolt camps |
| $2: 20-2: 50$ | Lon Garrison | Sitka Science Center |
| $2: 50-3: 05$ | Break |  |
| $3: 05-3: 25$ | KBH Staff | Kitoi Bay Hatchery |
| 3:25-3:45 | KBH Staff | Kitoi Bay Hatchery |
| 3:45-4:05 | Henry Titus | NVWM Chinook/coho project |

## 2015 Alaska Fish Culture Conference

## Thursday January 22

| 9:00-9:20 | Akva Group | Aquaculture Supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9:20-9:40 | Jayde Ferguson | ADF\&G Pathology |
| 9:40-9:55 | John Hunter | Frontier Supply |
| 9:55-10:15 | Kurt Stelk | Jensorter |
| 10:15-10:30 | Break |  |
| 10:30-10:50 | Ron Malnor | Skretting Feeds |
| 10:50-11:10 | Scott Wagner | NSRAA operations |
| 11:10-11:30 | Klint Hischke | WNH Operations |
| 11:30-1:15 | Lunch |  |
| 1:15-1:35 | Jay Myhrer | MBH Operations |
| 1:35-1:55 | Tetratech Staff | Tetratech Services |
| 1:30-1:50 | Christensen Networks Staff | Christensen Services |
| $1: 50-2: 10$ | Rich Morris | Fish Pathology, ADFG |
| 2:10-2:30 | Dipac Staff / Charles Currit | DIPAC Operations/Hatcheries |
| $2: 30-2: 50$ | Break |  |
| $2: 50-3: 10$ | Ben Gilles | Quinault Fish Hatchery |
| 3:10-3:30 | Bill Gass | SSRAA Operations |
| 3:30-3:50 | Jim Sealand | UAA Fisheries Program |



## Pillar Creek





## Kitoi Bay Hatchery







TEKLEEN Water Filters and Accessories > Screens


## Screens

TEKLEEN® offers a filtration needs.

## Addendum to "predators" from the previous lesson

Place this in the "when you think you've seen it all" category!


Historical Trends

## (2)

1. Why forecasting growth is important
2. HOW to forecast growth
3. Why looking back at growth history is important
4. HOW to look back at growth history


## Why do we need to be able to measure and predict rate of growth?



## Why is this information important?

A measure of efficiency

- Compare with other broodyears
- Planning
- Feed orders
- Rearing space
- Budgeting
- Meeting production goals


## Determining Rate of Growth - Looking into

## the past

It is important to be able to measure and predict growth rates in order to meet production goals.
Growth rates are used to forecast:

- stock rotation
- rearing densities
- time of release at a desired size
- feeding levels
- The Daily Specific Growth Rate (DSGR) measures the daily increase in weight of the fish as a percent of body weight gained per day
- Growth rates vary depending on: fish health, water temperature and quality, feed type and fish species


## Measuring Growth Rates

DSGR measures rate of growth
Knowing rate of growth allows you to meet goals Production goals will vary with the project
Controlling growth is critical to proper hatchery management.

- Early stage growth can be controlled during incubation by manipulating water temperature
- Later stages of growth can be controlled by a variety of factors including temperature (if available), feed type, feed amounts, and other strategies



## Measuring Growth Rates

Example - If you have a net pen of chum salmon that are growing at $4.5 \%$ daily their body weight will increase each day by $4.5 \%$

- Day 1 the avg. wt. $=1.5 \mathrm{gms}$
- Wt. on day $2=1.5$ x $.045=.0675+1.5=1.567 \mathrm{gms}$
- On day 7 they'll be $\mathbf{2 . 0 4 g}$
- For a pen of 2.5 million fish this means the biomass will increase by 1200 kg or 2600 ( $>1$ ton!)
- Better have food ready and extra living space!



## Calculating DSGR from Sample Data

In order to calculate the DSGR we need to know:

- The number of days in the sample period
- The weight of the fish on day 1
- The weight of the fish on day 2 (most recent sample)
- Plus we need a calculator that can do natural logs

The formula is:

$$
D S G R=\frac{\ln W_{2}-\ln W_{1}}{\# \text { days in period }} \times 100
$$



Natural log function key


## Calculating DSGR from Sample Data

$W \mathrm{t}_{1}$ of fish on day $1=12$ grams $(\ln =2.485)$
$\mathrm{Wt}_{2}$ of fish on day $14=15$ grams $(\ln =2.708)$
Number of days in Sample $=14$

$$
\frac{(\mathrm{Wt} 2=2.708)-(\mathrm{Wtt}=2.485)}{14 \text { days }} \quad \times 100=1.59
$$

$$
\text { DSGR = } 1.59 \%
$$

Enter 15, hit "ln" (current weight)
"-" Enter 12, hit "ln" (previous wt.)
"=" divide by 14 (no. of days)

* 100 then "=" (to get percent)


## Projecting growth - looking into the future

Knowing the DSGR will allow you to predict what size a fish will be at a future date assuming growth remains constant


## You can do this by longhand..........

| Day | Wt | DSGR | Daily Gain | Day | Wt | DSGR | Daily Gain |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 | 15 | 0.022 | 0.33 | 14 | 20.34247544 | 0.022 | 0.44753446 |  |
| 1 | 15.33 | 0.022 | 0.33726 | 15 | 20.7900099 | 0.022 | 0.457380218 |  |
| 2 | 15.66726 | 0.022 | 0.34467972 | 16 | 21.24739011 | 0.022 | 0.467442582 |  |
| 3 | 16.01194 | 0.022 | 0.352262674 | 17 | 21.7148327 | 0.022 | 0.477726319 |  |
| 4 | 16.3642 | 0.022 | 0.360012453 | 18 | 22.19255901 | 0.022 | 0.488236298 |  |
| 5 | 16.72421 | 0.022 | 0.367932727 | 19 | 22.68079531 | 0.022 | 0.498977497 |  |
| 6 | 17.09215 | 0.022 | 0.376027247 | 20 | 23.17977281 | 0.022 | 0.509955002 |  |
| 7 | 17.46817 | 0.022 | 0.384299846 | 21 | 23.68972781 | 0.022 | 0.521174012 |  |
| 8 | 17.85247 | 0.022 | 0.392754443 | 22 | 24.21090182 | 0.022 | 0.53263984 |  |
| 9 | 18.24523 | 0.022 | 0.40139504 | 23 | 24.74354166 | 0.022 | 0.544357917 |  |
| 10 | 18.64662 | 0.022 | 0.410225731 | 24 | 25.28789958 | 0.022 | 0.556333791 |  |
| 11 | 19.05685 | 0.022 | 0.419250697 | 25 | 25.84423337 | 0.022 | 0.568573134 |  |
| 12 | 19.4761 | 0.022 | 0.428474213 | 26 | 26.41280651 | 0.022 | 0.581081743 |  |
| 13 | 19.90457 | 0.022 | 0.437900645 | 27 | 26.99388825 | 0.022 | 0.593865541 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 28 | 27.58775379 | 0.022 | 0.606930583 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 28.19468437 | 0.022 | 0.620283056 |
|  |  |  |  | 30 | 28.81496743 |  |  |  |



Example:
For a 2 gram fish, growing at 2\%/day * 14 days:
Enter 2.0 * 1.02 and hit the key above, enter 14 then "=" and you get the projected weight of 2.64 g . Try it!

## Food Conversion - A Measure of Efficiency

A measure of how efficiently the fish are converting food into flesh
Expressed as "FCR" = Feed Conversion Rate
A FCR of 1:1 means that for every kilogram of feed fed the fish put on a kilogram of weight.

- FCR's can be high (not good) 2:1, 3:1
- or low (good, to a certain extent) 1:1, o.8:1, o.5:1
- With today's feeds, low FCR are commonplace. 1:1 is a good target
- $\mathrm{FCR}=$ Food Fed/Wt. gain
- What factors would affect FCR's?



## What is:

DSGR
What's it good for?

- Do you remember the formula?
- FCR
- What's it good for?
- Do you remember the formula?



## DSGR can range from $0.1 \%$ to $5.0 \%$ or so FCR can range from 0.5 to 2.0 or so

What factors might affect DSGR and FCR?

What if you calculation seems "way off" and hard to believe? Why might this happen / what would you do about it?

## Looking at growth trends:

1. Jan 2 coho $=8 g$

Feb $1=14 \mathrm{~g}$
What is DSGR?
2. Feb 15 chum $=.41 \mathrm{~g}$

Feb $22=.75$
What is DSGR?
3. March 12 chinook $=.52 \mathrm{~g}$

March $31=.73 \mathrm{~g}$
What is DSGR?

## Projecting weight

Coho weigh . 23 g on Feb 3

1. What will their weight be on Feb 28 if $\operatorname{DSGR}=2 \%$ ?
2. How much biomass did they gain if population $=$ 20ok?
3. Chum weigh .53 g on March 1
4. What will their weight be on March 8 if $\operatorname{DSGR}=1.8 \%$ ?
5. How much biomass is gained if population $=2$ million?
6. Chinook weigh 18 g on April 15
7. What will their weight be by May 15 if DSGR $=2.5 \%$ ?
8. How much biomass is gained if population $=180,000$ ?

## Food Conversion Rate:

200k coho @ 12g on April 1

1. April $15=15.8 \mathrm{~g}$
2. You fed 8ookg of fish food
3. What is FCR?
4. 2.3 million chum @ . 48 g on Feb 17
5. Feb $24=.58 \mathrm{~g}$
6. You fed 220 kg of fish food
7. What is FCR?

## Condition Factor (K)

Condition Factor is the relationship of fish length to weight
Are they lean or heavy? Why would we care?
A condition factor of .9-1 is assumed to be ideal for salmon smolts preparing to migrate to the ocean.

- K factors for fish in an aggressive production schedule will often exceed 1.0
- The formula is: $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Weight}(\mathrm{g}) /$ Length $(\mathrm{mm}) 3^{*}$ 100,000


FHM 60-61 FRED 54-55

## K Factor

K factors will vary by specie and stage of development. Based on SSRAA sample data:

- NB Coho BY'oo wt = 31gms $\underline{K=1.02}$
- CL Chinook BY'oo wt $=13.8 \mathrm{gms} \underline{K=1.12}$
- NB SC BY'o1 wt $=2.8 \mathrm{gms} \quad \underline{K}=.89$



## One person's idea of "exceptional" is another person's idea of "obese"!



EXTREMELY POOR

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 505 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 1000 g |
| Gonad stage: | Ripe | K Factor: | 0.78 |

Comment: Fish is long and thin with very little flesh.


FAIR

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 400 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 760 g |
| Gonad stage: | Mature | K Factor: | $\mathbf{1 . 1 9}$ |



EXCELLENT

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 545 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 2680 g |
| Gonad stage: | Ripe | K Factor: | 1.66 |



POOR

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 435 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 700 g |
| Gonad stage: | Ripe | K Factor: | 0.95 |

Comment:
This fish is also long and thin.


GOOD

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 400 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 870 g |
| Gonad stage: | Mature | K Factor: | $\mathbf{1 . 3 6}$ |



EXCEPTIONAL

| Species: | Brown trout | Length: | 510 mm |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sex: | Female | Weight: | 2680 g |
| Gonad stage: | Ripe | K Factor: | 2.02 |

## How to measure fork length In AK we use metric, so "mm"



In some cases you might want to take mid-eye to fork

## Typical hatchery recordkeeping chart

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K | L | M | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Container: | M1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Site: | MCIF |  |  |  | Some charts might also |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Broodyear: | 2003 |  |  |  | calculate for K factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Species: | Chum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Stock: | MED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Ponding Pop.: | 2,583,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Ponding Date: | 26-Feb-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Feed Type: | BV \#0-\#1 |  | released pm 4/17/03@3.03g |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Release Date: | 26-Apr-04 |  | released pm4/26104@2.03g |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Data Entry |  | Current | Total |  |  | \# | Wt. | \% |  | \% Body |  |  |
| 14 | Date | Temp | W/. (gm) | Feed (kg) | Morts | Population | Days | Gain | GPD | CR | Wt. Fed |  |  |
| 15 | 26-Feb-04 | 5.8 | 0.41 | 0 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 13-Mar-04 | 5.5 | 0.62 | 360 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 16 | 542 | 2.58\% | 0.66 | 1.69\% |  |  |
| 17 | 22-Mar-04 | 6.6 | 0.74 | 357 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 9 | 310 | 1.97\% | 1.15 | 2.26\% |  |  |
| 18 | 30-Mar-04 | 6.6 | 0.87 | 475 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 7 | 336 | 2.31\% | 1.41 | 3.26\% |  |  |
| 19 | 03-Apr-04 | 5.6 | 0.97 | 275 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 4 | 258 | 2.72\% | 1.06 | 2.89\% |  |  |
| 20 | 11-Apr-04 | 6.4 | 1.40 | 580 | 0 | 2,583,000 | 8 | 1111 | 4.59\% | 0.52 | 2.37\% |  |  |
| 21 | 18-Apr-04 | 6.7 | 1.72 | 625 | 200 | 2,582,800 | 8 | 826 | 2.57\% | 0.76 | 1.94\% |  |  |
| 22 | 26-Apr-04 | 7.0 | 2.03 | 705 | 700 | 2,582,100 | 8 | 799 | 2.07\% | 0.88 | 1.82\% |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | TOTALS | 6.3 | 2.03 | 3,377 | 900 | 2,582,100 | 60 | 4183 | 2.67\% | 0.81 | 1.99\% |  |  |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 141 | $\mathrm{C} / 200 \mathrm{BY}$ chum LO | chum L 02 BY | $\lambda 03 \mathrm{BY}$ chu | , 04 BYenum | coho $/ 01$ | coho / |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Ready |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\Gamma$ |  |  | NUM |  |

## Production Planning

Use of DSGR, FCR and weight projections for budgeting
Also used for:

- Feed orders
- Project planning
- Anticipating rearing container needs



## Basic tour of a spreadsheet...



Do you know your way around?

## Formulas are typed into a spreadsheet program normally



To catculate weight or biomass gain...

## Z Microsoft Excel-medvejie chum growth

畨 Ele Edit Yeew Insert Format Iols Data window Help


## To calculate \%gain per day



To calculate conversion rate.

膡 File Edit View Insert Format Iools Data Window Help



| A | B |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | C |
| Container: | M1 |
|  |  |
| Site: | MCIF |
| Broodyear: | 2003 |
| Species: | Chum |
| Stock: | MED |
| Ponding Pop.: | $2,583,000$ |
| Ponding Date: | $26-\mathrm{Feb-04}$ |
| Feed Type: | BV \#0-\#1 |
| Release Date: | $26-$ Apr-04 |

## To calculate average $\%$ body weight fed



Using performance data for budgeting purposes





## -Have to assume: wts, FCR for this one -Have to hassle the feed guys for pricing!

## Growth projections for budgeting and project planning

| 7025/200 Fish Food |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | period | population | population | size | size |  | feed |  | Total kg. | Total |
| BY/species | covered | start | end | start | end | CR | typeisize | price/kg | required | Price |
| 02 chinook | 7/03-9/03 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 1.2 | CF 1.5 mm | \$1.04 | 6,600 | \$6,864 |
| for Medv. | 9/03-10/15 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 1.2 | Nutra Xfr FW | \$1.40 | 5,280 | \$7,392 |
|  | 10/15-11/15 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 1.2 | Smolt HP | \$1.36 | 5,280 | \$7,181 |
|  | medication | 1,078,000 | 1,078,000 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 1.2 | MCC 6\% TM | \$2.20 | 1,800 | \$3,960 |
|  | 11/15-5/20 | 1,050,000 | 1,050,000 | 21.0 | 50.0 | 1.2 | CF 2.5/3.5 | \$0.84 | 36,540 | \$30,694 |
|  | Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55,500 | \$56,090 |
| 03 chinook | 1/04 - | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 1.2 | BDS \#3 | \$1.94 | 144 | \$279 |
| for Medv |  | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0.90 | 2.00 | 1.2 | BDG 1.0 | \$1.77 | 330 | \$584 |
| 0+ release |  | 250,000 | 250,000 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 1.2 | BDG 1.0/Ag100 | $\$ 3.57$ | 450 | \$1,607 |
|  |  | 250,000 | 250,000 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 1 | CF 1.5 mm | \$1.04 | 625 | \$650 |
|  |  | 250,000 | 250,000 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 1 | Nutra Xfr FW | \$1.40 | 500 | \$700 |
|  | -7/03 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 1 | Smolt HP | \$1.36 | 1,750 | \$2,380 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.799 | \$6,200 |
| 02 Chinook | 7/1-10\%03 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | BDG 1.0 mm | \$1.77 | 550 | $\$ 974$ |
| for GL | 7/11-9/1 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 1 | CF 1.5/2.0 | \$1.02 | 5,500 | \$5,610 |
|  | 9/1-10/15 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 7.5 | 22.0 | 1 | Nutra Xfr FW | \$1.40 | 14,500 | \$20,300 |
|  | 10/15-11/15 | 980,000 | 980,000 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 1.2 | Smolt HP | \$1.36 | 4,704 | \$6,397 |
|  | medication | 980,000 | 980,000 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 1.2 | MIC 6\% TM | \$2.29 | 1,800 | \$4,122 |
|  | 12/03-5\%04 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 26.0 | 60.0 | 1.2 | CF 2.5/3.5 | \$0.84 | 39,576 | \$33,244 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66,630 | \$70,647 |
| 03 Chinook | 1/03- | 1,150,000 | 1,130,000 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 1.2 | BDS \#3 | \$1.94 | 641 | \$1,243 |
| for Medv. |  | 1,130,000 | 1,100,000 | 0.90 | 2.00 | 1.2 | BDG 1.0 | \$1.77 | 1,420 | \$2,513 |
|  |  | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 1.2 | BDG 1.0/Ag100 | \$3.57 | 1,980 | \$7,069 |
|  | -6/03 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 3.50 | 8.00 | 1.2 | CF 1.5 mm | \$1.04 | 5,940 | \$6,178 |
|  | Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,980 | \$17,002 |
| 03 Chinook | 3/03- | 1,050,000 | 1,050,000 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 1.2 | BDS \#3 | \$1.94 | 605 | \$1,173 |
| for GL | -6/03 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 0.90 | 1.50 | 1.2 | BDG 1.0/Ag100 | \$3.57 | 720 | \$2,570 |
|  | Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,325 | \$3,744 |
| 03 Chum | 2/03- | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 0.34 | 0.50 | 1.8 | Nutra 0 | \$1.93 | 14,400 | \$27,792 |
|  |  | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.1 | Nutra 1 | \$1.91 | 27,500 | \$52,525 |
|  |  | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1 | Nutra 1 | \$1.91 | 10,000 | \$19,100 |
|  |  | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 1.20 | 1.80 | 0.95 | Nutra 1 | \$1.91 | 28,500 | \$54,435 |
|  |  | 22,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 0.95 | Nutra 2 | \$1.82 | 4,180 | \$7,608 |
|  |  | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 0.95 | Nutra 2 | \$1.82 | 3,325 | \$6,052 |

Multiple year classes and species - take one at a time and then add all together. Note various feed types and sizes; Have to assume growth rates and FCR's for this one!


## DSGR exercises

## Chum fry DSGR

- January 8 wt = 1.52g
- January 21 wt $=1.92$

Coho fingerlings

- December $21 \mathrm{wt}=10.5 \mathrm{~g}$
- January 21 wt $=12.2 \mathrm{~g}$

3. Pink fry

- February 15 wt $=.18 \mathrm{~g}$
- February 28 wt $=.25 \mathrm{~g}$


## Answers for DSGR

(your answers may differ slightly depending on \#days calculated)
$1.80 \%$
$0.5 \%$
$2.53 \%$

## Projecting wts exercise

## Chum fry

1. Weigh 1.4 g today
2. Assume DSGR of $2.6 \%$
3. Wt in 2 weeks?

Coho fingerlings

1. Weigh 10.3 g today
2. Assume DSGR of o.8\%
3. Wt in 30 days?
4. Pink fry
5. Weigh . 23 g today
6. Assume DSGR of $2.4 \%$
7. Wt in 1 week?

## Answers for wt projection

### 2.01 g <br> 13.1 g <br> .27g

## Assignment 3 due 2/9/15

For this week find out how your facility samples fish. For example:

- For various species: how often do they sample, how many fish/sample, how many replications?
- Do they do any volumetric sampling?
- If they raise fish in saltwater netpens, how do they catch them for sampling?
- Maybe you have more questions?
- Post your findings to the Discussion Board. Once posted, I'll enter credit.

