Platte River State Fish Hatchery
Hatchery Operations – 2006

Antibiotic Use

The antibiotic use at the Platte River State Fish Hatchery in 2006 was largely focused on the within label feeding of oxytetracycline (OTC) to Chinook salmon to produce a readable mark on the vertebra of hatchery produced fish. The OTC was added to the feed during manufacturing and was obtained from BioOregon of Warrenton, Oregon. The OTC (TM 100) was mixed in the feed at a rate of 40 pounds per ton of feed. The medicated feed was fed to all rearing units of Chinook salmon at a rate of 2% of the body weight for four days, with one day off and then fed again for another 4 days. The treatment occurred between May 2 and May 29, 2006. Not all rearing units were fed on the same days, and the maximum treatment was 109.9 kg of treated feed per day. A total of 1,900 kg of treated feed were fed during the treatment period. The total amount of OTC in the feed in 2006 was 38.0 kg compared to 1.6 kg in 2005 when the medicated feed was used only for control of a bacterial infection. In 2006 no OTC (TM 100) was fed for disease treatment purposes. The hatchery discharge flow during the treatment period averaged 8.388 MGD (million gallons per day).

Yearlings of the Hinchinbrooke strain of Coho salmon were treated with erythromycin phosphate (Gallimycin) to control an outbreak of bacterial kidney disease (BKD) prior to plant out. The treatment, at a rate of 100 mg erythromycin per kg of fish, was delivered via a hatchery mixed top-dressed feed. A total of 3.91 kg of Gallimycin (391 grams per day) was administered over a ten day period, from February 28 through March 9, 2006. Hatchery flows averaged 6.512 MGD during this period.

Disinfectant Use

Parasite-S was used in 2006 to control fungus on fish eggs. Parasite-S is a trade name for formalin that consists of 37% formaldehyde by weight in water. The standard treatment used is a 15-minute flow-through with formalin at a concentration of 1 to 600 (1,667 ppm). During the 2006 incubation season, 492.3 gallons of Parasite-S were used to control fungus on salmon eggs between the dates of October 4, 2006 and January 8, 2007. In 2005 a total of 631.1 gallons were used, reflecting the greater number of eggs in incubation during that season. The maximum daily treatments were 6.8 gallons per day, over a 15 minute period. Hatchery flows averaged 6.559 MGD during the 2006 incubation season.

Chloramine-T (CT) was used in various rearing units during the spring to combat an outbreak of bacterial gill disease (BGD) among Chinook salmon. One hour flow-through treatments at 12 ppm were conducted for three consecutive days. In several rearing units the bacterial outbreak persisted and a second three day treatment at 15 ppm was conducted. A total of 15.123 kg of CT was used between March 22 and April 8, 2006. The maximum daily treatment was 2.292 kg of CT, which was administered over a one hour period. The average hatchery discharge during this period was 6.620 MGD.