Lauren
5-20-09

Math 75% died 25% survived

44 trout released
135 mortality
179 total trout

$\frac{44}{179}$ 44 = about 25%

00.245
179 | 44.000
-35.8
08.200
-7.160
0.400
-358
42

$\frac{34}{179}$
X 5
895
+179
1074

30 | 19.00 63%
-18.00
1.00
-.90
10

75% mortality rate
3:4 died
1:4 survive in captivity

about 25% survived

about 75% died

survival rate: 25% 1:4 } captivity
mortality rate: 75% 3:4 }

survival rate: 20% 1:5 } wild
mortality rate: 80% 4:5 }

1-21-09

By January 20 all of our Kamloop rainbow trout hatched. At first they were clear and didn't move much. Now the sac fry have changed to a dark-brown and move a little bit. So far the ammonia was 0 ppm., but today it has raised to 0.25 ppm. Only one fish has died so far, but usually 80% of eggs die. The sac fry are absorbing nutrients from the yolk on their stomach.

1-29-09

On January 27 the trout swam to the top of the water. It was the first time we fed them a pinch of size 0 fish meal.

Trout in the Classroom

Learning Log

1-13-09

For our Kamloop Rainbow trout to live in our incubator the water must be kept at a pH of 7, ammonia of 0, and the water must be changed 10%-20% a week. The Kamploop Rainbow Trout arrived on Jan. 8, 2009. They came from Washington State in a hatchery. Mr. Jacobs went to Chevy Chase, Maryland to get them and brought them here. The eggs were at 40°F, but needed to be tempered until they reached 51°F which is the temp. of the tank. The eyed eggs— about 2-4 weeks old were placed in a basket to hatch. Our first egg hatched on January 13. This fish is called an alevin and could be called a sac fry with yolk on it's stomach.

Lauren Trout
12-19-08 Mr. Klotz
Crellin School Mr. Wilson

- chemical testing will help determine the water quality

* the trout need cold water 52°F-55°F

- trout are cold blooded

- the colder the water the more dissolved oxygen there is

- dissolved oxygen is measured in ppm parts per million

* trout can't live in water with dissolved oxygen < 6ppm 10 ppm is good

- dissolved oxygen is caused by turbulance or plants

- if fish come to the surface it means there's not enough oxygen

- pH- potentia hydrogenii measures the acidity in water (should be around 7)
- * discolored eggs are dead and grow fungus, they can kill all other eggs or fries
- dead fish should be taken out immeadiatly
- * if you find too much ammonia you should replace some water to clean it out
- * you can't put water with clorene in the tank
- * alkalinity should stay about 20 ppm
- before releasing trout you need to test fish for diseases.
- most trout in the wild die 90%
- trout will be about 3 inches long