

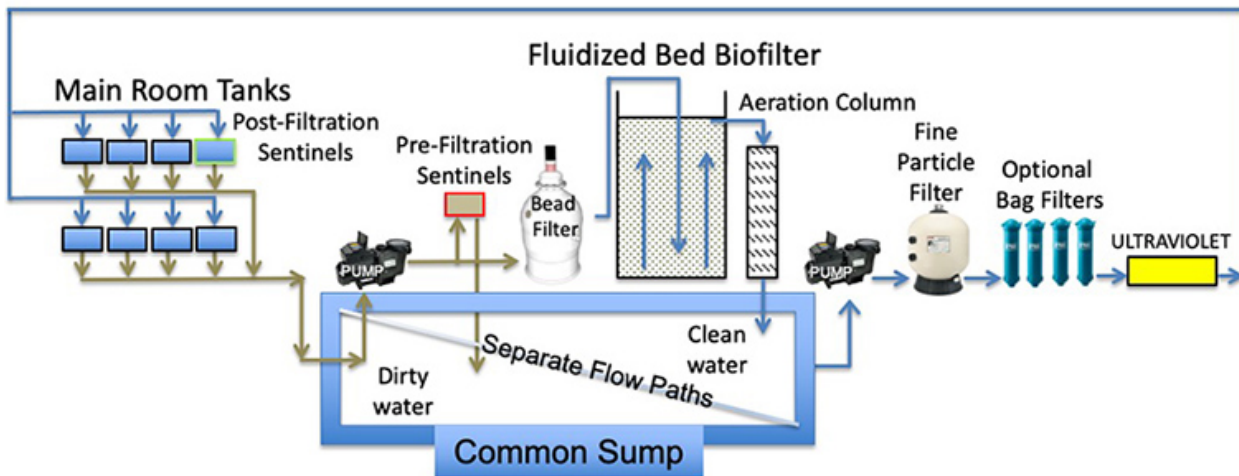


The Animal Health Report provides an overview of health monitoring, diagnostic sampling, and test results for zebrafish reared at ZIRC. The ZIRC rears zebrafish for in-house use and for shipment to customers. Some embryos shipped to customers are generated by in vitro fertilization using eggs from AB fish reared at ZIRC and cryopreserved sperm from males not reared at ZIRC. The health status of the males contributing the sperm was not evaluated and neither the embryos nor paternal stocks have been on the ZIRC water system. The ZIRC recommends use of strict quarantine practices for all imported fish; adults and embryos.

Location: ZIRC Main Fish Room

Quarter	Average population	Average weekly morbidity rate	Average weekly mortality rate
April-Jun 2025	31,380	0.007%	0.01%

Description of water system: The ZIRC fish room receives water from two separate recirculating aquaculture systems. The water systems are diagramed below. Water source is reverse osmosis treated municipal water with added salt and aragonite. Water exchange is 10-12% per day. The UV sterilizer delivers a minimum UV dose of 132,000 $\mu\text{Wsec}/\text{cm}^2$.



New fish strains: Only surface-sanitized embryos enter the Main Fish Room. Most new introductions are generated by in vitro fertilization using cryopreserved sperm and eggs from AB females. Occasionally adult fish in the Quarantine Room are spawned and their surface-sanitized embryos moved to the Main Fish Room.

Embryo surface sanitization: All embryos are surface sanitized by immersion in 30 ppm sodium hypochlorite for 10 minutes at 22-26 hpf.

Diagnostic testing:

1. The majority of moribund fish are submitted for histopathology.
2. Wild-type stocks are screened for disease at 8 months of age; a subset of fish is submitted for histopathology or tanks water is tested for *P. neurophilia* by dPCR.



3. A subset of fish from the sentinel source tank is screened for *P. neurophilia* by histopathology or water is tested by dPCR before the stock is used to populate sentinel tanks.
4. Pre and post-filtration sentinel fish are submitted quarterly for histopathology. Sentinel samples represent 6 months and 1 year of exposure to system parameters. One-year-exposure sentinels are sampled every 6 months.
5. The species of *Mycobacterium* is identified by qPCR on frozen fish.

Sentinel fish results:

Sample Date	July 2025	
	Pre-	Post-
Location of Fish Relative to Filtration and UV	Pre-	Post-
Sample Information	10 Fish	10 Fish
Time in Sentinel Tank	6 mos.	6 mos.
GROSS PATHOLOGY	Normal	Normal
HISTOPATHOLOGY		
Cestode larvae	0	0
Encysted metacercariae (digenetic trematodes)	0	0
Fungal organisms	0	0
Gram-negative bacteria	0	0
<i>Edwardsiella ictaluri</i>	0	0
<i>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</i>	0	0
<i>Mycobacterium</i> spp.*	5	2
<i>Myxidium streisingeri</i> n. sp. (myxozoa)	0	0
<i>Piscinoodinium</i> sp.	0	0
<i>Pseudocapillaria tomentosa</i> (nematode)	0	0
<i>Pleistophora hypnessobryconis</i> (microsporidia)	0	0
<i>Pseudoloma neurophilia</i> (microsporidia)	0	0
<i>Tetrahymena</i>	0	0

Other pathologies observed in this group of sentinel fish include distal gut enteritis and egg-associated inflammation.

****Mycobacterium* spp.**

A single species of *Mycobacterium*, *M. chelonae*, has been identified from zebrafish and biofilms sampled from the ZIRC aquaculture facility (Whipps et al., 2008). We continue to periodically test fish by qPCR for *Mycobacterium*. *M. chelonae* is the only species that has been identified in fish reared in the ZIRC Main Fish Room.

Pathogens detected in fish and water samples:

In last 3 months: *Mycobacterium chelonae*

In last 12 months: *Mycobacterium chelonae*

In last 36 months: *Mycobacterium chelonae*