

**Efficacy of Chloramine-T to Control Mortality
caused by Bacterial Gill Disease Associated with Flavobacters in
Fall Chum Salmon Fingerling.**

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Abstract:

A clinical field trial was conducted at the Quilcene National Fish Hatchery (Quilcene, Washington) to evaluate the efficacy of chloramine-T to control mortality among fall chum salmon fingerling infected with bacterial gill disease (BGD). A total of six test units holding approximately 13,400 – 19,200 fish per unit were used during the study. Three test units were treated a total of three times each with 12 mg/L chloramine-T for 60 minutes using a standing bath system on alternate days. The remaining three units served as untreated controls. Fish used in the study were diagnosed with a moderate to severe case of BGD based on results from microscopic examination of stained gill squashes. The causative agent was a gram-negative long, filamentous bacteria. Mean total mortality at the end of the 19-d study was significantly lower (<0.05) among treated units (1,302 (8.9%)) than among non-treated units (16,022 (99.6%)). The chloramine-T treatment regime used clearly was efficacious in controlling mortality caused by BGD in fall chum salmon fingerling.