



ALLIANCE™

<https://www.globalseafood.org>Health &  
Welfare

# Diseases of cultured yellow perch

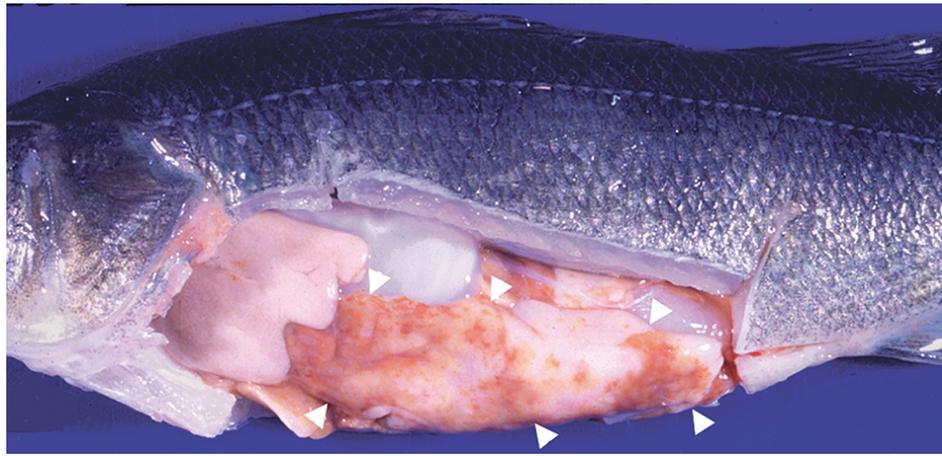
1 August 2003

By Stephen A. Smith, DVM, Ph.D. , Kathleen H. Hartman, DVM, Ph.D. and David J. Pasnik, DVM, M.S.

## Only one viral disease, lymphocystis, has been reported



Columnaris (*Flavobacterium columnare*) infections can cause large circular skin lesions on yellow perch.



“Brown fat disease” can develop in the abdominal fat of cultured yellow perch fed rancid feed.

Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) is an emerging aquaculture candidate in the United States whose diseases are currently being elucidated. Like all cultured fish, yellow perch are susceptible to a wide range of disease syndromes, including those with infectious and noninfectious causes. Current intensive aquaculture practices, like the use of high stocking densities and maximal feeding rates, often result in excessive stress to fish and compromised fish health.

Disease problems are one of the most common causes of fish loss in aquaculture, so it is important to recognize the early signs of disease and identify their causes. Only then can appropriate methods be used to remedy further escalation of problems in aquaculture facilities.

## Parasites

Various external and internal parasites affect yellow perch. External protozoan parasites such as *Trichodina* sp., *Epistylis* sp., *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, and the multicellular monogeneans can have serious health consequences when fish are heavily infected.

## External pests

Heavy infestations of the ciliated protozoan *Trichodina* sp. cause skin lesions and fin and tail erosion, as well as gill pathology. *Epistylis* sp., a stalked ciliated protozoan that feeds on material in the water column, attaches to the skin of the fish and causes small lesions at the site of attachment. This organism can also be found on the walls of tanks or along the edges of ponds with high organic loads.



(<https://link.chtbl.com/aquapod>).

*Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, which causes “ich” or “white spot disease,” has been reported to cause significant mortalities in cultured yellow perch populations. This ciliated parasite burrows into the skin and gill tissue, directly affecting the health of the fish while protecting itself from the outside

environment and chemotherapeutic treatments. Monogeneans can also attach to the skin and gills and cause significant irritation of the tissues.

## **Internal parasites**

A number of other parasites infect the internal tissues of cultured yellow perch. *Heterosporis* sp. is a protozoan parasite that infects the flesh of yellow perch and makes it appear white in color, similar to that seen in fillets that are freezer-burned. The small protozoan parasite *Myxobolus neurophilus* has been occasionally observed in the brains of clinically diseased fish.

Digenetic trematodes, tapeworms, roundworms, and coccidia have also been reported in yellow perch. However, these parasites are generally only a problem in wild-caught or pond-raised yellow perch, since many of the parasitic life cycles cannot be completed in an enclosed aquaculture facility.

## **Bacterial diseases**

Pathogenic bacteria commonly reported in cultured yellow perch populations include *Flavobacterium columnare*, *Aeromonas hydrophilia*, and *Mycobacterium* sp. *Flavobacterium columnare* causes “columnaris disease” in many species of warmwater fish. One of the most serious pathogens of cultured yellow perch, it causes scale loss, hemorrhaging, tissue ulceration, and death. A different species of *Flavobacterium* affects the gill tissue of the fish, causing “bacterial gill disease” which hinders oxygen exchange. *Aeromonas hydrophilia*, a skin pathogen, often causes disease secondary to poor water quality or injury.

*Mycobacterium* sp. cause disease in numerous species of wild and cultured fish, including yellow perch. Infected yellow perch can develop a variety of signs that include anorexia, nonhealing skin lesions, and a chronic wasting syndrome. This disease is not treatable, and infected fish are unsuitable for human consumption. In addition, this is a zoonotic pathogen capable of causing disease in humans. When identified, all infected fish should be eliminated and the aquaculture systems disinfected.

## **Viral disease**

Only one viral disease, lymphocystis, has been reported in cultured yellow perch. This iridovirus virus causes superficial skin and fin lesions in yellow perch, though infections are rarely fatal.

## **Fungal diseases**

As in most species of fish, fungal diseases in yellow perch are generally secondary to poor water quality, poor management, or preexisting lesions on the skin, fins, or gills. They are most commonly caused by the genus *Saprolegnia*.

## **Noninfectious problems**

Noninfectious problems that can result in high morbidity and mortality in a cultured yellow perch population include poor water quality and nutritional excesses or insufficiencies. Poor water quality conditions (i.e., high total ammonia-nitrogen, suboptimal temperature, gas supersaturation) can lead to increased stress, decreased immune responses, gill pathology, and secondary fungal, bacterial, and parasitic infections.

Diets high in lipid content are linked to hepatic lipidosis, commonly called “fatty liver syndrome,” and can lead to ill-thrift and chronic mortalities. Rancid diets can lead to steatitis or “brown fat disease” in the animals’ abdominal fat.

## Disease prevention and control

Disease agents can enter and be spread in a fish production facility via the water, feed, fish, equipment and personnel. Thus, any new fish brought into a facility should be quarantined and appropriate biosecurity measures strictly enforced. Because many clinical signs of disease in fish are similar, a veterinarian or trained fish health professional should be consulted for an accurate diagnosis and appropriate corrective recommendations.

Treatment often is simply a matter of correcting inappropriate water quality parameters or management protocols. For specific diseases such as those caused by bacterial pathogens, culture and specific identification, as well as drug sensitivity testing are imperative for effective and lawful therapeutic treatment. However, if a specific pathogen is identified, a veterinarian must be consulted for any extralabel drug therapy, as no compounds are presently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of any disease in yellow perch.

*(Editor’s Note: This article was originally published in the August 2003 print edition of the Global Aquaculture Advocate.)*

## Authors

---



### **STEPHEN A. SMITH, DVM, PH.D.**

Aquatic Medicine Program  
Department of Biomedical Sciences and Pathobiology  
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0442 USA

[stsmith7@vt.edu](mailto:stsmith7@vt.edu) (<mailto:stsmith7@vt.edu>)



### **KATHLEEN H. HARTMAN, DVM, PH.D.**

Aquatic Medicine Program  
Department of Biomedical Sciences and Pathobiology  
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0442 USA



**DAVID J. PASNIK, DVM, M.S.**

Aquatic Medicine Program  
Department of Biomedical Sciences and Pathobiology  
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0442 USA

Copyright © 2024 Global Seafood Alliance

All rights reserved.