



SALMON'S TALE
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM



Updated January 2024 – Alexandra Déry

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1. INCUBATOR COMPONENTS

Incubator: The incubator is the set of elements that allow the eggs to develop into small fry. As such, the aquarium, the filter, and the cooling unit make up what we refer to as the “incubator” in this document.

Aquarium: The aquarium must contain at least 30 gallons of water (114 liters) for the fry to properly develop, and for their environment to be provided with sufficient oxygen.

Filter: Filters keep the water fresh and clean for the fry. There are two different models to choose from in the program.

The **Fluval** filter features its own reservoir and is designed for external filtration (positioned below the aquarium). The filter unit is connected to the cooler with hoses providing water inlet and outlet through the system.



Cooler: The cooler allows to maintain optimal

water temperature for the survival of the eggs and fry. In the past in the program, the incubator's cooler came as a coil that was placed directly at the bottom of the aquarium tank. The newer model features its own reservoir, which is connected to the filter and the aquarium.

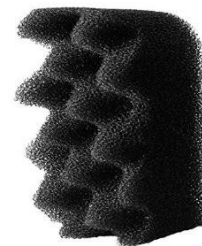
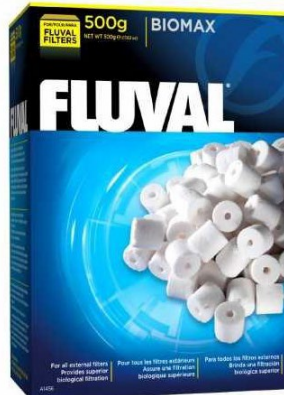


→ Water inlet and outlet nozzles

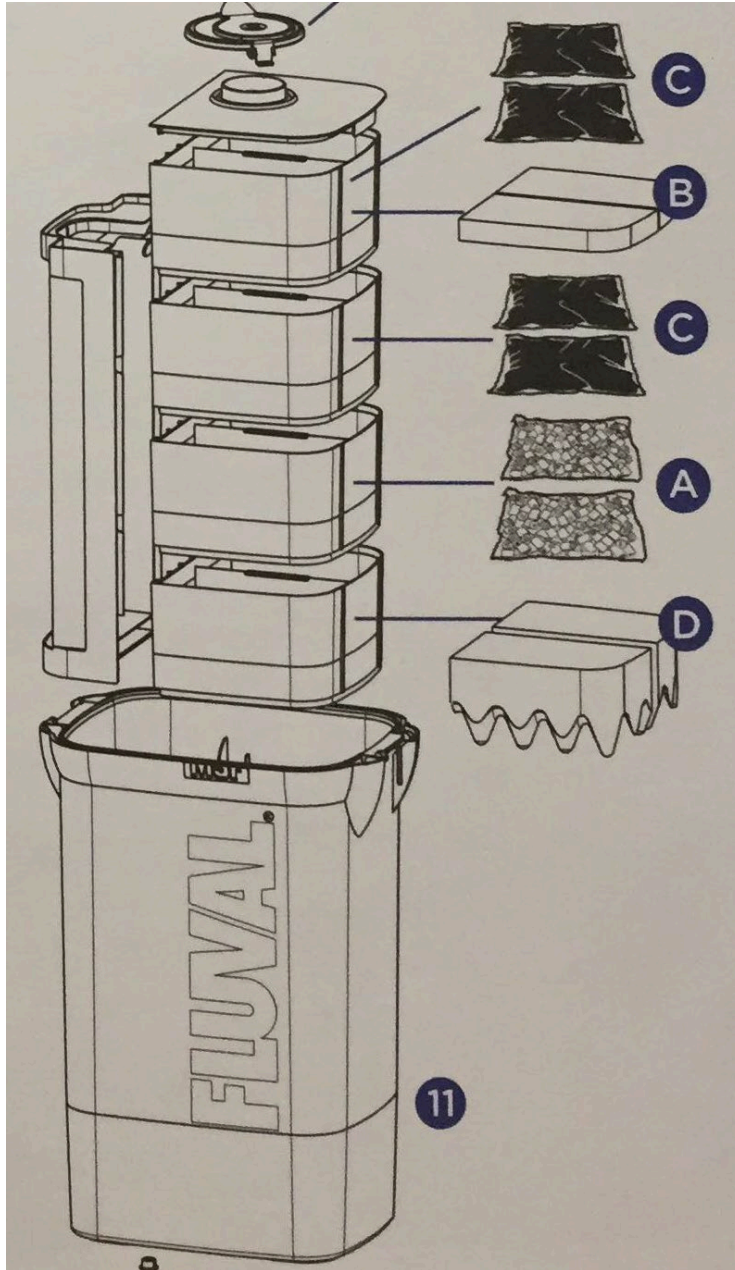
→ Rubber collar

→ Metal collar (can be used to seal joints between pipes and water inlets/outlets)

Carbon filter/bag and Biomax: This is the only component in the incubator that needs to be changed every year. Carbon filters improve water clarity by effectively eliminating odors, discoloration, and impurities. Accordingly, these filters have a certain lifespan, which is why they should be replaced every year. They usually cost around \$16, so this is a small annual investment to help increase the fry's chances of survival.



Here is a demonstration of how to install the foam and carbon filter. If you only have 3 baskets instead of 4, just had one component of each in the same order, meaning you only have one basket with carbon filter.



Gravel: You could buy some gravel at the store or you could use rocks taken from the river. The gravel helps reassure the fry because they can hide in it. It also mimics their natural river environment; however, it is not essential to their survival in the incubator.

2. INSTALLING THE INCUBATOR

Follow these steps to install your aquarium. You may refer to the reference images that follow each step at any time. We also have a French video explaining every step. Click on the picture to follow the link.



Important note : the installation must be done 72h prior to you egg delivery.

1. To maintain as much control and to be able to closely monitor the incubator, we suggest that you install it in the classroom rather than in another space such as a study room or another location with no regular supervision. Make sure you have a table or platform that is wide enough, stable, and leveled. The aquarium, once filled with water, is extremely heavy (180 kg) and will require proper support.
2. The filter, cooler and gravel should be rinsed with water to remove any dirt or dust left during the time it was in storage. If you are unsure of how to clean the aquarium before storing your incubator equipment, it would be best to rewash it along with all the components using a bleach solution (1/10), and then finally rinse it thoroughly several times with water. Do not rinse any components of the filtration system with bleach only. The solution must be dissolved.
3. Optional : Cover the bottom of the aquarium with the rocks and gravel that you have cleaned and disinfected beforehand. Only one layer of gravel is enough. Too much gravel will make it harder to see the fry after hatching.
4. Let the water run for three minutes before starting to fill the aquarium. Fill the aquarium with tap water up to 2 inches from the rim of the aquarium and let it stand for a minimum of 72 hours to allow the chlorine in the water to evaporate.

5. Assembling and installing the filter

Fluval: DO NOT CONNECT THE FILTER UNIT UNTIL THE AQUARIUM IS FILLED WITH WATER AND THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE.

New material: remove the plastic bags and put the components in the baskets. Install the silicone band in the middle where there is a space for it. It is very important to install correctly, otherwise you'll have water coming out of the handles.



Position of the silicone band

Used one: Make sur to rinse the material then put is in the designated basket (see picture in the previous section for reference. Make sure all the parts are ok and that the silicone band is still at the right place.

This filter unit works using gravity, which means that the system must be positioned **below** the aquarium. The height distance between the floor/filter unit should be within 1.4 meters from the top edge of the aquarium tank.

1. Assembling the different hoses and components. If you have the white strainer hose, you must place it at the bottom of the aquarium and connect it to the filter's water inlet (IN).

Connect a hose from the filter's water outlet (OUT) to the cooler's water inlet (IN).

Connect a third hose from the cooler's water outlet (OUT) to the aquarium. Use the outlet nozzle provided for this purpose and install it on the rim of the aquarium (could be black or transparent).

Make sure that the hoses are not looped or twisted together, otherwise this could result in a system malfunction.



DO NOT FILL THE RESERVOIR WITH WATER YET. DO NOT CONNECT THE FILTER AT THIS POINT.

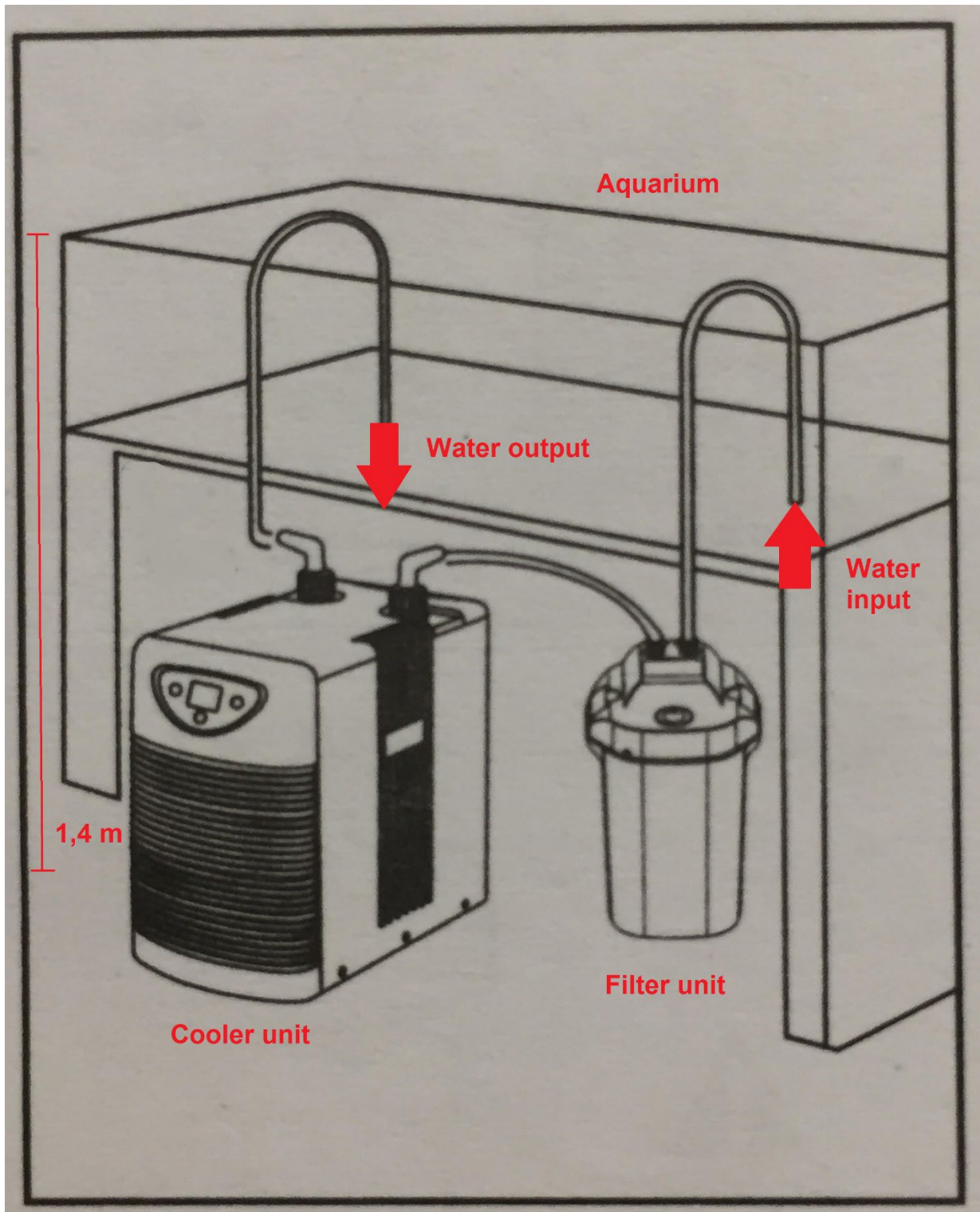
2. Pump the instant-prime handle by pulling it up and pushing it down several times (see picture).



Once you hear water being drawn into the unit, return the instant-prime handle to the down position. Air will be expelled through the output nozzle, causing the water in the aquarium to bubble. Once the bubbling in the tank stops, you will know the air is out of the system, and the reservoir is full. Plug the power cord into an electrical outlet and the pump should start immediately.

3. Adjust the water temperature according to the thermometer in the aquarium. Temperature should be maintained between 4 and 6 °C to ensure the survival of eggs and fry. Gradually decrease the temperature to 5 °C (1 °C per day).
4. Learn how to operate the system beforehand so that you are comfortable when the eggs arrive. Know where the ON/OFF controls are located. Experiment with the degree difference between your aquarium thermometer and the cooler unit's thermostat. Always rely on your aquarium's thermometer reading.
5. Make sure that the incubator is ready when the eggs arrive and that the temperature in the aquarium is stable - between 4 °C and 6 °C (thermometer reading). The representative who will deliver your eggs will be able to provide you with any information specific to your sample.

Final assembly image of the incubator with the Fluval filter unit





Instructions for the ActiveAqua cooling unit

- Before turning on the cooler, make sure that the filter is working and that the water is circulating properly (see steps 5 and onwards describing the Fluval filter installation process)

→ Aquarium temperature display

- Press the "SET" button for more than 2 seconds or until the number "2" appears
- Press the "SET" button a second time and the number "2" will disappear, and this time the aquarium temperature will appear

→ Changing the temperature

- Press the "SET" button for more than 3 seconds until the number "2" reappears

3. STAGES OF THE PROJECT

3.1 DELIVERY OF THE EGGS

The scheduled date and time for the egg delivery will be made known to each teacher in the weeks prior to the beginning of the project. Under normal circumstances, you should receive the salmon eggs in mid-February, or by the beginning of March. On that day, a representative will come to your classroom to deposit the eggs in the incubator and give you some additional instructions. You should contact us at the FQSA, or the organization responsible for sponsoring your school, for details on how the delivery will take place (animation, presentation to students on salmon, etc.).

Egg Acclimatization and Releasing the Eggs Into the Aquarium

Acclimatization is essential to the survival of the eggs and to ensure that they do not suffer from stress due to the change in their environment (between the thermos flask they are being transported in and the aquarium). When the eggs are brought in, transfer them inside a glass jar (e.g., Mason jar) that has been preliminarily filled with aquarium water (equivalent to the amount of water found in the thermos flask). Place the jar in the aquarium for 15 to 30 minutes (it will float). If the difference in temperature between the water in the thermos flask and the aquarium is too significant, allow more time for the water to temper.

Once the acclimatization is complete, the teacher (or another volunteer) will have to deposit the eggs inside the aquarium. Simply spread the eggs gently on the gravel and be careful not to move or disrupt the bottom surface while doing so.

Age of the Eggs Explained

The eggs will hatch once they reach a total of 425 to 450 degree days. We mention 429 degree days in the teacher's book, because we know that nature can be unpredictable. 429 degree days is a good indicator in predicting when the eggs will hatch, but you can explain to the students that there may be a slight variation. Thus, every day, the eggs are aging according to the temperature of the water in the aquarium.

3.2 CARING FOR THE EGGS

Here are the various tasks that need to be completed in order for the project to run smoothly.

3.2.1 Before hatching

- Know that the eggs are already at the eyed-egg stage, which means that they may be safely transported at this time (developing embryo).
- You will have to regularly remove the dead eggs using the baster, to avoid the propagation of mold and bacteria. Dead eggs are distinguished by their dull, whitish color.

3.2.2 After hatching

- Sac fry do not need to be fed as long as their yolk sac is still attached to them. When the yolk sac is resorbed in most fry, they will begin to emerge from the rocks to look for food. This is when we start feeding them, usually at the end of April, beginning of May.
- To feed the fry, only sprinkle a little bit of food at a time and do not overfeed them. Feed them once or twice a day and give them just a small pinch at a time.
- Dead fry and other visible waste should also be removed.

Note: If there is an unusual smell, rinse the carbon filter with non-chlorinated water.

3.3 RELEASING THE FRY (STOCKING)

The location of the fry release shall be confirmed to you upon delivery of the eggs and will be indicated on the SEG permit issued by the MELCCFP. The stocking will take place in a river near your school. To choose the location of the stocking process, please inquire with the FQSA. You can decide on the appropriate date between May 25th and June 23rd (end of classes).

There are many ways you can plan for this event. You may do the stocking process with your students yourself, or you can arrange with your river manager depending on their availability.

Two weeks before the official release day, you will need to start gradually increasing the temperature of the water in your incubator to match the temperature of the river (no more than one degree per day). Talk to your river manager to know the current water temperature.

On the day of the release, it will also be important that you carefully remove the pebbles one by one and decrease the water level as much as possible (remove 1/3 of water) while making sure that the filters in your incubator are still working. This will make it easier for you to scoop out the fry using the net.

If you transport the fry yourself, follow this simple protocol:

Stocking protocol

It is important to keep the fry at a constant temperature to avoid thermal shock.

1. Get some ice: the ice should not be in direct contact with the fry or the water. You can either put regular ice in Ziploc bags, rinse a small plastic bottle (e.g., water or juice bottle) and freeze water in it, or you can use icepacks.
Note: remember that the amount of ice you need depends on the distance you have to travel. You do not need ice if you only have to travel 5 minutes on foot, but if you take a 45-minute bus ride, we recommend bringing the equivalent of 3-4 ice cubes. Bring more ice so you can replace it if it melts during the trip.

2. Transporting the fry: you have several options.
 - **Carrier bag and cooler:** This is the safest way to transport the fry, and is the method used by professionals. Carrier bags are provided by the FQSA upon request. These bags are resistant, clean, and made of plastic that is safe for the fry. We suggest you put your Ziploc bag or bottle of ice directly in the cooler along with the carrier bag containing the fry inside.
 - **Bucket:** Fry may also be transported in a large bucket. If you do so, be sure to wash it beforehand and only use a diluted bleach solution to do so (1/10). Rinse thoroughly with water multiple times and use dechlorinated water for the last rinse, then let the bucket air-dry before using it to transport fry. When transporting the fry, put a lid on the container to protect them from any harmful exposure.
Be sure to coordinate the transportation to the river in a timely manner. The fish should not spend more than 30 minutes to 1 hour in the bucket. Oxygen depletes quickly once the filter is no longer there to supply air to the water.

Use water from the incubator to fill your carrier bag or bucket, and then put the fry inside using the hand net. You can ask for help to empty the aquarium by tilting it to one side. Doing this can be quite delicate, but if you do it quickly enough to keep the fry in the water, they will be much easier to scoop out once there is less water left in the aquarium. Be careful not to agitate them too much during transport.

3. **Releasing the fry:** releasing the fry is likely to involve students from your school only and should take approximately two hours to complete. You can contact the FQSA to find out if other schools in your area could join you (sometimes sharing travel fees), and you can ask your river manager or the organization responsible to guide you along the process.
 - You can invite parents to participate in the event, or you can invite other classes from your school. Many have combined this activity with a school field trip, such as a nature hike or canoe float.
 - You are responsible for the cost of the bus or other necessary transportation.
 - Students must wear boots for the event and dress accordingly to stay warm and dry in case it rains on the day of the release.
 - When the time has come to release the fry, the idea is for each student to be able to participate in the stocking process. You can give each student a small paper cup or another type of small container. Ideally, you should give out about 15 cups and have students share them. Having smaller groups of students go to the river to release the fry makes it easier to supervise and ensure that everything runs smoothly. Collect a few fry at a time from the containers and let the students take them into the river.
 - You must ensure the safety of the students on site.

3.4 AFTER RELEASING THE FRY

You must complete the **fry stocking report** that will be sent to you by the Salmon's Tale program manager and return it by email before July 1st. This form is essential for the completion of the final stocking report required by the Ministry for the issuance of the SEG permit. The form takes approximately 5 minutes to fill out and should include information such as the number of students, the number of fry released, and any comments related to the activity.

3.5 CLEANING AND STORING THE INCUBATOR

1. Remove the gravel, wash it with a bleach solution, rinse and let it air dry. Store in a clean bucket for reuse again the following year.
2. Wash all components of the incubator with a bleach solution (1/10) and let them soak for a few minutes. Rinse and let components dry out before storing them in a dry and clean room where they cannot be exposed to freezing temperatures.

We hope that the project has met your expectations and those of the students and that it has raised awareness on the importance of respecting our beautiful rivers and the environment.

Thank you to all the students, teachers, and volunteers for participating in this great collective project.



Bucket with fry inside during a stocking activity.



Fry inside a small plastic cup before being released.

4. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

4.1 ABOUT SALMON'S TALE

4.1.1 Who is the Salmon's tale educational program intended for?

The program is aimed primarily at Grades 5 and 6 students, but many teachers have adapted their teaching to classes ranging from Grade 3 to high school, all the way to the college level! The program can very well be adapted to classes of students with learning difficulties, as much as it can serve as the basis for an enriched science program. The program can be taught in any school in Quebec, but since the stocking must be done on a salmon river, schools need to consider if their location is appropriate for their involvement. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact our Salmon's Tale program coordinator at the FQSA.

4.1.2 How is the program structured?

The program is designed to take place over a 4-month period starting when the eggs arrive in the classroom and ending when they are released into the river. The aquarium should be installed at least 1 week prior to the arrival of the eggs. Teachers must register their class for the program in the fall the year before.

4.1.3 What are the main themes addressed in the program?

The Atlantic salmon serves as a common thread to address various issues. Wild Atlantic salmon populations are the perfect indicator of a healthy environment. Also, salmon rivers and sport fishing for this iconic species are an important contributor of the economy in many regions in Quebec. Salmon are as much a part of our history and heritage for both indigenous and non-native people alike.

Salmon are the ideal wildlife species to approach, popularize, and transmit fundamental knowledge about that deal with science, technology, and the history of Quebec.

4.1.4 What is the teaching approach?

The program makes students aware of the issues surrounding Atlantic salmon and its rivers, but also the environment in general and the impact that we have on it at large. They learn about the king of rivers through English, math, biology, and ecology activities, as the teaching material aims to integrate various concepts from different school subjects. The student's workbook includes multiple-choice or short answer questions, associative games, gap-filling texts, crossword puzzles and a role-playing game on an environmental issue concerning the exploitation of a salmon river. Our program is built on a competency-based approach and draws on research that emphasizes on how important it is to help students make sense of their learnings by explicitly linking them to varied and meaningful contexts. As proposed by the Ministère de l'Éducation, cross-curricular competency approaches and project-based approaches help break down the barriers between different school subjects, and help students create connections

between them. This program provides students with a broader understanding of the various disciplines taught throughout their education.

4.1.5 What kind of teaching material is used?

The student and teacher's books are used for learning through research and discovery. You may purchase hard copies of the books or print them directly from our website.

The books are designed to meet instructional objectives in English, mathematics, geography, and the natural sciences. They include several different types of exercises (multiple choice, crossword puzzles, role-playing, etc.).

The incubator installed in the classroom allows students to witness the early life stages of salmon. They will take responsibility for their care (monitoring the temperature, looking after the aquarium, feeding the fish) until it is time to release them into the river in early summer.

The FQSA also suggests watching a short 20-minute film available on its website: "Jusqu'à la mer", by Normand Bergeron and Francis Bérubé, which does a great job of explaining the life of Atlantic salmon in the river.

There is an online game that allows you to learn about the life cycle of salmon with the help of Salmo, our mascot! Developed in collaboration with Créo, this interactive game allows us to combine the course material with play and makes for a fun way to integrate some of the information in the program. The game is available for free online on our website www.histoiredesaumon.com (english version too)

4.1.6 How can I participate in the program?

The **registration form** you need to fill out is available on our website. We receive the forms directly from you via the electronic questionnaire. If you have any questions, you can contact us by email at info@fqsa.ca or by calling us at (418) 847-9191.

Next, you must fill out and send your order form to us, also by email.

If this is your first time participating in the program, we strongly recommend that you first read the detailed description of the program and learn about its wider implications.

4.1.7 What are the financial implications of the program?

The first year will require an outlay of approximately \$1600 for the aquarium, the cooling unit, and the filtration system, that is to say, all the equipment for your incubator. Each year after that, the FQSA provides the salmon eggs free of charge and offers technical support to help you properly use the incubator and its components.

The following years' costs are minimal (changing the filters, carbon and Biomax). You can purchase hard copies of the student workbooks or have them printed using the document available on our website.

A space must be provided to accommodate the incubator system as well as to allow daily monitoring of the devices. We suggest installing the incubator system in the classroom or outside in the hallway, rather than in a study room or other unattended space. Make sure you have a table or platform that is leveled and wide enough. An aquarium filled with water is very heavy (180 kg) and requires good support.

You must dedicate time in the classroom to teach the program and integrate its contents into your curriculum. We suggest that you review the course materials before beginning the project and incorporate the activities into your curriculum from the outset, rather than seeing it as an extra activity. The wide range of subjects addressed, and the various exercises proposed are designed to meet the learning objectives set for your class.

4.2 USING THE AQUARIUM - INSTALLATION AND START-UP

4.2.1 What kind of equipment do we need to set up an incubator in the classroom? All the material and the equipment needed to set up the incubator is specified when you register and fill out the order form. If you have participated in the program in the past and already have the necessary equipment, be sure to replace the filters every year (Carbon filter and Biomax pebbles and the white foam if they're getting dirty).

The refrigeration unit is the key piece in maintaining a viable environment for the eggs and fry. It consists of a compressor, a refrigerating tube, a motor, and a ventilation system. Contrary to the models previously used, the thermal exchanger is kept out of the water, preventing problems caused by ice build-up due to low water displacement.

You will also need some rounded rocks of various sizes ranging from 1" to 4" in diameter. The gravel can be found along the banks of a river, and will have to be brushed, cleaned, and washed. Use a bleach solution diluted in water (1/10) to wash the gravel and rinse several times.

4.2.2 Should the equipment be washed before use?

The incubator unit, gravel and filter unit should be rinsed thoroughly with water to remove any dirt and dust remaining from the time it was stored. If you are unsure about the cleaning method to use before storing your incubator, it would be best to re-wash the aquarium using only a bleach solution (1/10) and rinse it several times.

Be sure to rinse each unit thoroughly and repeatedly to eliminate any residual chlorine left from the bleach solution. Salmon eggs and fry are extremely fragile beings. Exposure to such chemical substances could be fatal to them, so take no chances.

4.2.3 What temperature should the incubator be initially set at?

First, check the water temperature in the aquarium before you start the cooling unit. After turning on the unit, set the temperature 1 degree below the current water temperature. You will need to gradually lower the temperature down to 5 °C. We suggest that you decrease the temperature by one degree per day and check it as often as possible to see if the temperature remains stable.

4.2.4 Do filters have to be installed immediately upon start-up of the incubator?

The Fluval system already has all its components built into the filter unit, so there is no need for further handling at this stage. However, they will have to be rinsed with water once a year, at the end of the program, before storage. Change the carbon filter and the Biomax pebbles to use again the following year.

4.2.5 Is it normal to see a difference in temperature between the thermometer reading in the aquarium and the incubator thermostat?

The aquarium thermometer may not display the same temperature reading as the unit's thermostat. Trust the thermometer reading. Experiment with the temperature differences between the two and try to adjust the filter unit so that the aquarium's water temperature gets as close to 5 °C as possible.

4.2.6 Is there anything special to prepare on the day of arrival of the eggs?

The day and time scheduled for the egg delivery will be made known to each teacher in the weeks prior to the event. Under normal circumstances, you should receive the salmon eggs in mid-February, early March.

Make sure that the water temperature has been stable between 4 and 6 °C for at least two days prior to receiving the eggs. This is the single most important thing to prepare before the eggs are delivered. On this day, a representative will come to your classroom to deposit the salmon eggs in the incubator and to provide you with further instructions.

4.2.7 Some of the eggs have changed color and are now white, is this normal?

The dull whitish color is a sign that the egg is dead. A certain mortality rate is normal at each stage of salmon development. You must remove any white eggs that you see using

the pipette and then throw them away.

Use the aspirator bulb or place your thumb tightly on one end of the pipette/baster and bring the other end of the pipette/baster close to the egg you wish to remove and gently release your thumb to suck up the egg. Put your thumb/finger back on and dispose of the egg in the toilet. Practice doing this to measure the suctioning and be careful not to draw in the live eggs along with the dead eggs.

4.2.8 What to do if foam appears on the surface of the water?

Scum/foam forming on the surface is quite normal. Use the net included in the starter kit to remove this type of matter from the water's surface.

4.2.9 The water level in the aquarium seems to have dropped, what can I do?

It is normal for the water level to drop over time due to evaporation, among other things. From the very beginning of the project, you should have a bucket, or a large jug filled with tap water that should be left to rest and settle for at least 72 hours to allow the chlorine to evaporate. Make sure that the water in this jug is kept at a temperature of 4-5 degrees so as not to create thermal shock in the aquarium. Eggs and fry are very sensitive to physicochemical changes in their environment. The bucket or the jug can be stored in the fridge or in another cool environment. Make sure everyone in your school is aware of the situation to avoid someone inadvertently feeding the aquarium directly with tap water or room-temperature water.

4.2.10 Is it normal for the aquarium to develop a particular odor after the eggs have hatched?

The distinct smell that may develop, reminiscent of a river or lake, is normal, especially after the eggs hatch and the fry start feeding. If the smell is too strong or abnormal, rinse the carbon filter with dechlorinated water.

4.2.11 Do we have to change the water temperature once the eggs have hatched?

The temperature should remain cool and stable for up to 2 weeks before the fry are released into the river. This prevents the fry from developing too quickly. Keeping the water temperature low also reduces mortality, decomposition speed and odors.

4.2.12 When should we start feeding the fry?

Only when the yolk sac has resorbed in the fry. After hatching, the fry begin their life relying on a food supply - the yolk sac. Therefore, they do not need to be fed at this stage.

Once their yolk sac is resorbed, you will see the fry emerge from the gravel looking for food. If you are unsure, throw a pinch of food on the surface and see if the fry approach it. If so, it is time to start feeding them; if not, wait until they emerge and start looking for food themselves.

4.2.13 How much food should we give the fry every day?

Sprinkle a small amount with your fingertips in the morning and in the evening. If you have a saltshaker type container, quickly turning it over once on the surface of the aquarium is enough. If you see the fish rush to the surface and eat all their food quickly, you may have to feed them a second pinch.

Remember not to overfeed them. Leftover food will accumulate at the bottom of the aquarium adding to the amount of organic matter in the tank. This will decrease water quality and could create odors.

- When should the fry be released in the river?

The fry should be released in the river when the water temperature reaches at least 10 °C, which is usually around mid-June. Plan with the nearest salmon river manager. This activity can be combined with a field trip event or a year-end class trip.

Find out about the river's current water temperature and begin to gradually increase the water temperature in the aquarium (1 degree per day).

4.2.14 How to prepare for the release/stocking of the fry?

Begin to gradually increase the water temperature 15 days prior to the release date. Refer to the release/stocking protocol. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the FQSA program coordinator.

4.2.15 How long can fry survive in the container while being transported to the river?

Fry will need to be transported as quickly as possible to the river. They should not stay more than 30 minutes to 1 hour in the carrier bag, in the cooler, or in the bucket. Water temperature should remain relatively stable.

Oxygen depletes rapidly once there is no longer a filter to feed air into the water. Fry are very sensitive to physicochemical changes in their environment. Some fry may exhibit a blood-red color on their thorax, which means that they are under intense stress and must be quickly released into the water.

Should you have any doubts or if you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact us at the FQSA.

4.3 USING THE AQUARIUM - PHYSIOCHEMICAL

4.3.1 What is the ideal pH for the aquarium water?

The pH of the aquarium water should be around 7—tap water is ideal for this pH value. However, make sure to let the chlorine evaporate before adding the water to the incubator.

4.3.2 What is water hardness?

Water hardness is the amount of dissolved minerals found in water. Water hardness can vary across different regions depending on the nature of the earth's subsurface. The presence of shells for example, can cause water hardness to vary as well.

4.3.3 What is the ideal water hardness for the aquarium water?

The water hardness in most of Quebec's municipal water systems is suitable for salmon.

- What is the carbon filter used for?

The activated carbon found in the filter acts as a stabilizer. If impurities or chemicals get into the water (soap, chlorine, heavy metals), the carbon filter will absorb these contaminants and purify the water. The carbon filter can be installed in the aquarium from the start to stabilize the water that is going to be poured into the incubator.

4.3.4 What is the foam filter used for?

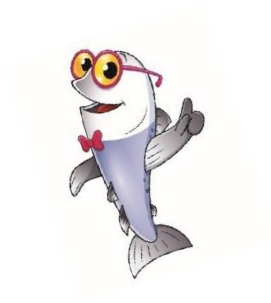
The foam in the filter is used to prevent larger particles from reaching the other filters' components. Its function is purely mechanical.

As described in the document, follow the instructions given for the different filters and for changing the water. Changing the water will cause nitrogen levels to decrease. However, do not change water too often, or replace an excessive amount of water. It is important to retain some of the bacteria found in the water, which are important in the nitrogen cycle process. These bacteria enter the water through the presence of fish, so you don't have to worry about them.

5. PROBLEM SOLVING

5.1 ISSUE WITH THE FLUVAL FILTER

- Visit the following website and watch this video made by the company_ <http://fluvalaquatics.com/ca/product/A217-406-canister-filter/#.V9bV3k3hBpg>’
You can contact a specialist at Aquamérik, Mr. Larry St-Onge, directly by phone at 418-831-1333 (toll free at 1-888-278-4776).



6. TEACHER'S REMINDER

SUMMARY TABLE OF THE PROGRAM

September to December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fill out the registration form and the order form - Verify that the FQSA has your thermos on hand for delivery
January to February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing your incubator. You will be told when to do so by one of our representatives at the FQSA or by the river manager.
February or March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eggs delivery
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stocking of fry

Before December 1st:

- Registration for the program.
- Order the incubator equipment and educational materials upon registration by filling out the order form. Submit your order form to the FQSA, which will take care of placing a group order with Aquamérik, the supplier of the incubation equipment.
 - o Note: If the teacher already has the incubation equipment, some filter components (charcoal) still need to be changed each year.
- Get some river rocks or gravel for the aquarium. Without using soap, brush and rinse the river rocks thoroughly for a good wash. By placing them in the incubator, the rocks or gravel will provide shelter for the fry. Do not put shells or seashells in the incubator.

Checklist

- Send the registration form and order form
- Find a few rocks measuring 1 to 4" in size

Two weeks before delivery of the eggs (February):

- Wash all incubator components using a bleach solution (1/10) and rinse thoroughly with water. Do not rinse the filter components using this solution, only use water.
- Install the incubator on a solid surface (table or desk). Do not forget to put the filtering masses back inside the filtration unit.
- Before using the incubator cooler and filter, fill the aquarium with water and let it rest for at least 72 hours to allow the chlorine to evaporate (chlorine evaporates slowly).
- Turn on the incubator system to ensure that the installation is working properly, and gradually lower the temperature (1 °C per day until it reaches 4 to 6 °C). Due to the

inaccuracy of the temperature shown on the cooling unit, refer to the temperature reading from the thermometer immersed in the aquarium.

Checklist

- Rinse the incubator, rocks, and filtration components
- Install the incubator components following the protocol
- Fill the aquarium with water and let it rest for 72 hours to let the water dechlorinate
- Start the cooling unit by setting the temperature to 1 °C lower than the current water temperature
- Gradually lower the temperature (1 °C/day) to 4-6°C

The day of the delivery of the eggs (February-March):

- The water temperature must be between 4 and 6 °C and should have been stable for a few days.
- Allow the eggs to acclimatize in a Masson-style jar placed inside the aquarium until the temperature is the same (about 15 to 30 minutes if the temperatures of the delivery thermos and the aquarium are similar, and up to 2 hours if there are a few degrees difference).
- Deposit the eggs inside the incubator

Checklist

- Allow the eggs to acclimatize in a Masson-style jar placed inside the incubator for 15 to 30 minutes
- Deposit the eggs directly inside the incubator

Between the delivery of the eggs and the stocking of fry:

- Remove dead eggs every week (dull and whitish looking) using the aspirator bulb to prevent the spread of fungus.
- When the fry begin to swim and their egg sacs (orange abdominal pouch) are resorbed, start feeding them in small quantities (a small pinch a day is enough).
 - o Note: it is important not to overfeed them. If excess food accumulates inside the aquarium, then the amount of food given is too much. If the task of feeding the fry is assigned to students, be sure to supervise them, as they tend to give too much food. This can lead to the spread of bacteria and fungi. An incubator polluted with food residue can kill the fry.
- Two weeks before stocking, gradually increase the temperature of the incubator (1 °C per day) to match the temperature of the river (10 to 15 °C). You can contact your river manager or the FQSA to find out the ideal temperature for the day of the stocking.
- Prepare for the stocking of the fry a few weeks in advance: transportation of the

students, location. You can refer to the stocking protocol available on our website.

Checklist

- Remove dead eggs regularly
- Once the eggs have hatched, change 20% of the water every two weeks
- After the yolk sacs are resorbed in the fry, remove surface debris, and start feeding the fry with a pinch of food per day
- Determine the fry release date
- Two weeks before stocking, gradually increase the temperature by one degree per day until the river temperature is attained (around 10-15 °C).

The day of the release (end of May-June):

- Collect the fry in the incubator using the hand net. Students can help you with this task, they really enjoy it!
- Keep the fry in fresh water at all times, in a carrier bag or in a clean bucket.
- Release the fry at the authorized location as specified on the permit issued by the MELCCFP, provided to you by the FQSA representative upon delivery of the eggs.
- By the end of the school year, complete the fry stocking report form that will be emailed to you by the program manager and return it to him/her.

Checklist

- Put the fry in a carrier bag or bucket
- Release the fry at the authorized stocking location (indicated on the permit)
- Fill out the stocking report form and return it to the FQSA

Cleaning and storage of equipment (June):

- Wash all incubator components thoroughly using running water or a bleach solution (1/10), rinse well and allow to dry. Do not clean the filtering masses (foam filter, carbon, ammonia neutralizer or Biomax) with bleach.
- Store incubator components in a clean, dry, and frost-free environment.
- Ideally store food in the freezer or away from light and moisture

Checklist

- Dispose of coal filtering masses
- Clean and rinse the other filtering masses with water and allow to dry
- Disinfect the aquarium, filter casing, strainer, tubing, hand net, and aspiration bulb (bleach solution 1/10)
- Rinse well with water and allow the material to dry
- Store materials