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WATER HARVESTING AND AQUACULTURE  
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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TRANSPORTING FISH

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INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AQUACULTURE  
AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS  
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## INTRODUCTION

Transporting fish is a very important part of fish culture. Fry and fingerlings must be transported from hatchery to pond for stocking. Brood fish are sometimes transported into the hatchery to spawn. It may even be necessary to transport live harvested fish to the market for sale. Many methods for fish transport have been developed. Several of these methods are described here.

Fish are generally transported in containers such as cans of different sizes, pots of ceramic or metal, wooden or metal buckets, vats, barrels, plastic bags, styrofoam boxes, bottles, jugs, animal skins and bamboo sections. In fact, almost any clean, waterproof container may be used. Certain containers provide good insulation from heat, for example, wood or styrofoam. Containers like metal or plastic are poor insulators and may have to be wrapped with wet towels or packed with ice to keep temperatures down.

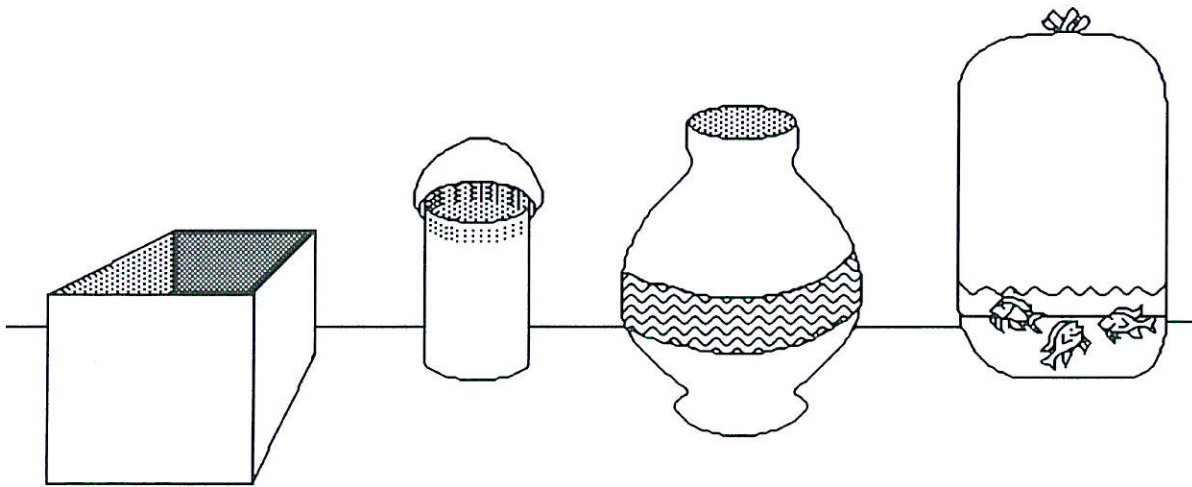


Figure 1: Various containers are used to transport fish.

Once fish have been placed in their transport container they are brought to their destination by the quickest possible means that will provide a relatively smooth and direct route. This may be by foot, animal cart, bicycle, boat, motorized land vehicle, train or plane.

## CONSIDERATIONS FOR FISH TRANSPORT

Fish transport must be done carefully in order to be successful. A poorly organized effort may easily result in death of fish. The following factors directly influence fish transport.