NWSRI VIDEO SERIES

VIDEO 10 - STURGEON HATCHERY ANIMATION

This video explores how a sturgeon to made at the Nechako White Sturgeon Conservatin Centre. The video uses animation to reinforce the steps.

Total Length: 4:38 minutes. The video is broken into several steps. Below are some key questions to think about for each step of the process.

Step 1 - Collecting Eggs: 00:35 to 01:15

- How many mature sturgeon do researchers want to catch each year to use at the hatchery?
- What do developing sturgeon eggs eat? What other animals eat yolk when they are still an egg?

Step 2 - Eggs Hatching: 01:15 to 01:53

- What is a bio-ball? What is a bio-ball suppose to pretend to be?
- What is in sturgeon food made of?

Step 3 - Juvenile Care: 01:53-02:41

- How many times a day do juvenile sturgeon get fed?

Step 4 - Growth Stages: 02:41-03:01

- Name the three things hatchery staff do to help sturgeon grow big and strong.

Step 5 - Release: 03:01-03:43

- How big are sturgeon when they are released?
- What do staff do to each sturgeon before they are released (hint, it helps them identify the sturgeon if it is caught again later)?

Step 6 - Goal: 03:43-04:38

- Why is it important to have sturgeon reach adult age in the river?

For further learning and links to other related resources, refer to:

- **Video 1: Conservation Centre** for a more indepth look at the hatchery.
- **Lesson 3-2 (Life-Cycle)** for a worksheet activity of the life-cycle.
- **Video 9 Spawning, Life Cycle, and Sturgeon Release**
- **Video 9 Resource Sheet** for additional questions about the sturgeon life-cycle, and the Tadpole Activity Sheet.

YOUR STURGEON STORY

The video explains how it raises sturgeon to be released into the Nechako River, and shows what kind of habitat/home they had. Draw a picture of a hatchery raised sturgeon in the river just after it is released. Include details of what things the sturgeon will see, feel or smell when it gets into the river. What is the same or different than in the hatchery?

Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

DEFINITIONS

The narrator uses some scientific language. Here are the explanations to the terms.

Milt: Fish sperm.

Competition: When two or more animals fight over the same food or habitat. Often the smaller or weaker animals lose, which lets the bigger animals get bigger and stronger, and the smaller animals get weaker and at risk of dying.

Predation: When an animal is eaten by another animal. The animal being eaten is the prey, and the animal doing the eating is the predator.

WORKING WITH YOUR STUDENTS:

We recommend:

- Watch the video first and note key spots in the video that may be of interest to your students.
- Use the accompanying activity sheet: **BIOBALLS** to help your students understand the Big Ideas!

BIG IDEAS:

- ✔ **Life cycle**
- ✔ **Adaptations**
- ✔ **How living things interact with their environment**

More available at:

www.nechakowhitesturgeon.org

Facebook @NWSRI

BIO-BALLS for Larval Sturgeon

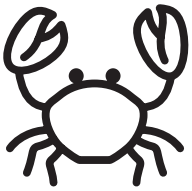
Step 2 - Eggs Hatching (01:10-1:53 minutes)

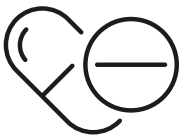
Larval sturgeon look like tadpoles for about 12 days! In the river, larval sturgeon hide in rocks to keep safe. In the hatchery, there are no rocks! Staff use blue Bio-balls instead.

Draw a picture of larval 'tadpole' stage sturgeon hiding in bio-balls in the hatchery.

Circle the 3 things that are in sturgeon hatchery food.





Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada