

Parasite-host relationship between the tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier 1818) and ectoparasites, collected from fish farms in the City of Rolim de Moura, State of Rondônia, Western Amazon, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

In this study we investigated the relationship between tambaqui fish (*Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier 1818) and parasites in two fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the state of Rondônia, Brazil, during a 1-year period. The objective of the study was to describe the relationships between parasites, hosts and the environment. From the 80 fish specimens collected, 100% were parasitized by at least one parasite species. Seven ectoparasites species were recorded, six of the class Monogenea: *Anacanthorus spathulatus*, *Mymarothecium* spp. (*Mymarothecium* sp. 1, *Mymarothecium* sp. 2 and *M. viatorum*), *Notozothecium* sp. and *Linguadactyloides brinkimanni*, classified as dominants, and the copepod *Perulernaea gamitanae*, classified as subordinate. Despite their high prevalence, the parasites were not abundant. *A. spathulatus* presented positive and significant correlations between the abundance of parasitism and the standard length of the hosts in the two fish farms; *Mymarothecium* spp. showed significant correlations, negative in L180N, and positive in L204S; significant positive correlations were observed for *Notozothecium* sp. in L204S, and for *L. brinkimanni* in L180N. Young monogeneans were found; these parasites presented a negative correlation in L180N and a significant negative correlation in L204S. The results of the correlation between the relative condition factor (Kn) and the abundance of parasites were not significant for the recorded parasite species. Regarding the hepatosomatic relation (HSR) of fish and the abundance of parasites, *Anacanthorus spathulatus* showed a significant negative correlation with the HSR in L180N, and a positive correlation in L204S. *Mymarothecium* spp. and *Notozothecium* sp. presented significant positive correlations in L204S. Considering the correlation of the fish splenosomatic relation (SSR) and the abundance of parasites, *L. brinkimanni* presented significant correlations, positive in L180N and negative in L204S. Despite 100% prevalence, the high water quality contributes to infracommunities with low parasite abundance and good levels of Kn, HSR and SSR, allowing good tambaqui development.

KEYWORDS: fish farms, tambaqui, parasites, ecological relationships.

Relação parasito-hospedeiro tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier 1818) e ectoparasitos coletados em pisciculturas do município de Rolim de Moura, no estado de Rondônia, Amazônia Ocidental, Brasil

RESUMO

Neste estudo foram investigadas as relações entre o peixe tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier 1818), e parasitos em duas pisciculturas (L204S e L180N) no estado de Rondônia, Brasil, durante o período de um ano, com o objetivo de descrever as relações entre parasitos, hospedeiros e meio ambiente. Dos 80 espécimes coletados, 100% estavam parasitados por pelo menos uma espécie de parasito. Sete espécies de ectoparasitos foram registradas, seis Monogenea: *Anacanthorus spathulatus*, *Mymarothecium* (*Mymarothecium* sp. 1, *Mymarothecium* sp. 2 e *M. viatorum*), *Notozothecium* sp. e *Linguadactyloides brinkimanni*, classificadas como dominantes e o copépode *Perulernaea gamitanae*, classificado como subordinado. Apesar da alta prevalência, os parasitos foram pouco abundantes. A abundância de parasitismo por *A. spathulatus* e o comprimento-padrão do hospedeiro apresentou correlação positiva nas duas pisciculturas; *Mymarothecium* spp apresentou correlação negativa na L180N e positiva na L204S; *Notozothecium* sp. apresentou correlação positiva na L204S; *L. brinkimanni* apresentou correlação positiva na L180N. Monogenóides jovens apresentaram correlação negativa nas duas pisciculturas. Os resultados do fator de condição relativo (Kn) em relação à abundância de parasitismo não foram significativos em nenhuma das espécies de parasitos. Houve correlação negativa entre a relação hepatossomatica (RHS) e abundância de *A. spathulatus* na L180N e positiva na L204S. *Mymarothecium* spp. e *Notozothecium* sp. apresentaram correlação positiva na L204S. Correlação positiva entre a RHS e abundância de *L. brinkimanni* foi observada na L180N e negativa na L204S. Apesar de 100% de prevalência, a boa qualidade da água contribuiu para que a infracomunidade apresenta-se abundância parasitaria baixa e bons índices de Kn, RHS e SSR possibilitando bom desenvolvimento dos tambaquís.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: piscicultura, tambaqui, parasitos, relações ecológicas.

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INTRODUCTION

The development and spreading of fish farms in the region of Rondônia have not been followed by studies on diseases that may occur in cultured fish. Among several problems, parasitic diseases can cause high mortality, resulting in great economic losses (Pavanelli *et al.* 1998).

Tambaqui fish, *Colossoma macropomum* Cuvier 1818 (Characiformes: Characidae), are found in the basins of the Rivers Orinoco and Amazonas, in the northern and northeastern regions of Brazil. The species reaches a maximum length of 100 cm and up to 30 kg in total weight. These fish are planktivorous from the larval to the adult stage, eating fruits, seeds and shellfish during the adult phase. In captivity, ration, grains and agricultural and industrial products are well accepted. They grow quickly, reaching 700 to 900 g or more in the first year of cultivation, and 1.5 to 3 kg or more in the second year. Because of these individual characteristics of conversion rate and feeding habits, the adaptation of this species to captivity is consolidated. Being a species that presents delicious meat, which is well accepted by consumers, great economic success has been achieved (EMATER-RO 2006).

One of the main problems in fish farms is the lack of data regarding the diagnosis of parasitic diseases in fish, making it difficult to treat diseases by prophylactic and therapeutic procedures.

In Brazil, diagnostic studies have been carried out. One of these studies was performed by Tavares-Dias *et al.* (2001), who investigated parasitic fauna of fish from a fee fishing farm located in Franca, São Paulo State by measuring the degree of relative susceptibility of hosts to parasites. Fish specimens examined were: piaçuçú *Leporinus macrocephalus* Garavello & Britski, 1988 (Anostomidae), pacu *Piaractus mesopotamicus* Holmberg, 1887 (Characidae), carp *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758 (Cyprinidae), *Tillapia rendalli* Boulenger, 1896 (Cichlidae), Nile tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Cichlidae), matrinxã *Brycon cephalus* Glinther, 1869 (Characidae) and tambacu hybrid (male of *P. mesopotamicus* × female of *C. macropomum* Cuvier, 1818). Ghirdelli *et al.* (2006) studied ectoparasites from *Oreochromis niloticus* cultivated in the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil; in this paper the authors discussed the importance of the environment in the composition of ectoparasite communities. However, Martins *et al.* (2009), who studied the influence of parasitic fauna in the production system of Nile tilapias, showed that low stocking density and low water temperature in the same region were responsible for the maintenance of good health and lower parasitism rate.

Regarding this, the objective of this study was to describe the relationships between parasites, hosts and the environment, in order to improve fish quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fish used in this study were collected monthly, between March 2009 and March 2010, from two fish farms in the City of Rolim de Moura, State of Rondônia, Brazil (Figure. 1). One of the fish farms is located at 204 South Line (L204S; 11° 49' 24.52" S, 61° 36' 05.36" W); the other is at 180 North Line (L180N; 11° 42' 55.63" S, 61° 41' 05.00" W). The system of local fish farming is semi-intensive. We collected 80 fish, 47 fish from L180N and 33 fish from L204S during the year.

The fish farm L180N promotes the fattening and marketing of fish, while the fish farm L204S, in addition to these goals, is also used for fee fishing at weekends.

After collection, fish were anaesthetized with benzocaine (3 g benzocaine: 20 ml methanol 99.6 °GL: 30 liters of water) and killed by a decrease in temperature. The body, fins, nostrils, mouth, eyes and the inner surface of the opercula were immediately examined for parasites, stored at -4 °C, and then transported to the Laboratory of Ichthyoparasitology of the Federal University of Rondônia, in the campus of Rolim de Moura, where they were stored at -12 °C. Date of sampling, collection site, standard length (cm), total length (cm), total weight (g), spleen weight (g) and liver weight (g) of each fish were recorded. It was not possible to identify the sex of the fish, because the maturation of young tambaqui happens when 50% of the population reaches about 45 to 60 cm of standard length, or 4 years old. Specimens used in this study were collected before they had grown to this size (Araujo-Lima and Goulding 1997).

After that, the gills and viscera were removed and processed, and their parasites were collected and fixed



Figure 1 - City of Rolim de Moura, State of Rondônia, Brazil (modified from EMBRAPA 2011).

according to Eiras *et al.* (2006). Terminology related to parasite ecology was based on Bush *et al.* (1997).

Characteristics of the hosts

The values of *a* and *b*, obtained by the weight/length ratio, were used to estimate the expected values of body weight (*W_e*) using the expression $W_e = a \times L_s^b$ (LeCren 1951). The relative condition factor (*Kn*) was calculated using the observed/expected weight ratio for a given length ($Kn = W_o/W_e$), with the aim to detect differences in the welfare of parasitized hosts.

The hepatosomatic relation (HSR) and splenosomatic relation (SSR) were estimated by the expressions $HSR\% = \text{liver weight (g)}/\text{body weight (g)} \times 100$, and $SSR\% = \text{spleen weight (g)}/\text{body weight (g)} \times 100$, respectively.

Water quality

Water samples were collected from varied tanks in each fish farm throughout the year of research. The limnological parameters analysed were pH, alkalinity, total hardness amount of dissolved oxygen (CK), transparency, ammonia and water temperature. For both samples, water was collected from the pond after the fish had been removed. The sample was collected from a point near the drainage system (monk), packaged in plastic tubes and transported to the EMATER-RO laboratory for analysis of chemical reactions by means of specific methodology, and compared with established colour standards. For the parameters dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity we used digital equipment (MO-880, TH-1300-860 and CD, respectively). Analysis was carried out directly in the 10 cm-deep water of the ponds; the recorded values were compared with values proposed by Araujo-Lima and Goulding (1997).

Statistical analysis

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (*rs*) was used to determine the correlation between the abundance of infestation and the standard length of the host, HSR, SSR and *Kn*. The level of significance adopted was $p < 0.05$. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to detect changes in the abundance of parasites in different seasons. To characterize

the importance of each parasites species in the community, the importance value proposed by Bush (*I*) was used (Thul *et al.* 1985).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tambaqui, *C. macropomum* Cuvier 1818 is a native species used in the State of Rondônia as an economic source, because of its planktivorous habit from the larval to the adult stage. They usually feed more on fruit, seeds and shellfish during the adult phase. Fish adaptation to captivity follows individual characteristics such as conversion rate and feeding habits, leading to economic success (EMATER-RO 2006).

The hosts had total length between 20.0 and 54.3 cm (mean = 34.99 ± 7.9 cm); standard length ranged from 16.0 to 44.50 cm (mean = 28.6 ± 6.8 cm). Total weight ranged between 136 and 2,868 g (mean = 907 ± 0.82 g). These values did not differ between the facilities.

Water quality

The physical and chemical characteristics of the water where the tambaqui were confined are summarized in table 1.

Regarding pH, samples were taken in different periods, and the values found in both farms were considered slightly acidic, with pH ranging from 6.0 to 6.9. These values are in accordance with Aride *et al.* (2004), who observed that the best growth of tambaqui occurs in acidic water with pH between 4.0 and 6.0.

Although the values found are temporally more alkaline than appropriate, they did not cause fish mortality. The alkalinity ranged from 40 to 60 mg^l⁻¹ in L180N, and 30 to 35 mg^l⁻¹ in L204S. The best values of alkalinity for growth of tambaqui have not been determined so far, but in the State of Amazonas the production systems of tambaqui present water with very low values (1–10 mg^l⁻¹) when the setting is not performed, and 40 mg^l⁻¹ when the setting is performed (Gomes *et al.* 2010).

The hardness found in L204S was 50 parts per million (ppm). The value of 70 ppm was also observed, three times

Table 1 - Physical and chemical characteristics of water in the fish farms L204S and L180N, in the City of Rolim de Moura, State of Rondônia, Brazil.

Line	March 2009		July 2009		November 2009		March 2010	
	L204S	L180N	L204S	L180N	L204S	L180N	L204S	L180N
pH	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.9
Alkalinity.(mg ^l ⁻¹)	60	30	45	35	50	35	40	35
Total hardness(ppm)	70	40	50	40	50	40	50	40
Dissolved O ₂ (mg ^l ⁻¹)	4-6	3-6	4-6	3-6	4-6	3-6	4-6	3-6
Transparency (cm)	30 to 40	30 to 50	30 to 40	30 to 50	30 to 40	30 to 50	30 ato 40	30 to 50
Ammonia (mg ^l ⁻¹)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Water Temperature (°C)	26	25	20	21	27	26	25	25

higher than what is considered appropriate, but no injuries or disorders were observed in the development of fish. In L180N, the hardness was 40 ppm, twice that considered as adequate. The recommended values for good water quality are greater than 20 ppm (Izel and Melo 2004).

Both fish farms showed dissolved oxygen between 3.0 and 6.0 mg L⁻¹. Since the tambaqui is resistant to hypoxia and can be supported by values below 1.0 mg L⁻¹ (Saint-Paul 1984), the levels of oxygen observed in the facilities were considered appropriate.

The values found for ammonia were below 1.0 mgL⁻¹. The tambaqui is resistant to the toxic effect of ammonia, and concentrations up to 0.46 mgL⁻¹ of non-ionized ammonia (ammonia toxic state) do not compromise the growth of the species (Ismiño-Orbe *et al.* 2003). We believe that the values observed in this study did not affect the development of the fish. The water temperature during the studied period was between 20 and 27 °C. According to Garcia *et al.* (2008), tambaquis are less resistant to temperatures lower than 18 °C. This temperature rarely occurs in the State of Rondônia.

Being a rough fish, tambaqui tolerates variations in the water quality. In its natural environment, it is found in waters rich in nutrients such as the Amazonas River, but it is also found in poor waters, such as found in the Negro River.

It might be recommended to maintain a strong control of water quality, such as pH, temperature, oxygen level, water flow in the tanks and population density. The adequate transport of fish is also a significant factor, because stress and injury can facilitate various infections.

The values showed good water quality in both fish farms, this being a major factor in the development of fish.

Parasite fauna of *Colossoma macropomum*

At least 20 parasite species were identified in the tambaqui (Eiras *et al.* 2010), excluding pathogenic bacteria and fungi. Tambaqui is a relatively robust species and resists parasite infestation well. However, some infestations seriously compromise the performance and growth of cultured fish. The main parasites recorded for tambaqui are: the monogeneans *Anacanthorus spathulatus* Kritsky, Thatcher & Kayton 1979, *A. penilabiatus* Boeger, Husak & Martins 1995, *Notozothecium janauachensis* Belmont-Jegu, Domingues & Martins 2004, *Linguadactyloides brinkmanni* Thatcher & Kritsky, 1983 and *Mymarothecium boegeri* Cohen & Kohn 2005; one digenean of the family Paramphistomidae (Fischer *et al.* 2003); a plerocercoid larva of Cestoda from the family Proteocephalidae (Békési 1992); the isopod *Braga* sp.; the nematodes *Spirocamallanus inopinatus* Travassos 1929, *Spirocamallanus* spp. (Ferraz 1995), *Chabaudinema americana* Diaz-Ungria 1968, *Cucullanus colossomi* Diaz-Ungria 1968, and *Procamallanus* sp. (Fischer *et al.* 2003); the branchiurans

Dolops carvalhoi Castro 1949, *Argulus chicomendesi* Malta & Varella 2000 (Malta and Varella 2000) and *A. multicolor* Stekhoven 1937; the copepods *Gamidactylus jaraquensis* Thatcher & Boeger 1984 (Fischer *et al.* 2003) and *Perulernaea gamitanae* Thatcher & Paredes 1985 (Benetton and Malta 1999); the myxosporidean *Henneguya piaractus* Martins & Souza 1997, and the ciliated protozoan *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* Fouquet 1876.

In the present study, 3,789 parasites were collected in *C. macropomum*. The parasites belong to seven taxa, from two groups of metazoans: Monogenea and Crustacea (table 2). The average number of parasite species per gill was 6.8, with a mean abundance of 47.3625. The monogeneans represented 99.6% of the analysed parasites, and constitute the group with the highest species richness in the studied fish farms. *Anacanthorus spathulatus* and *Notozothecium* sp. contributed to 69.7% of the parasites collected. Prevalence of parasitism in fish collected from the fish farms was 100%, i.e., all the examined fish were parasitized (table 2). No parasites were found in the guts.

Regarding the species *Mymarothecium* spp., three species were recorded: *Mymarothecium* sp.1, *Mymarothecium* sp. 2 and *M. viatorum*. Young forms of Monogenea were considered the parasites that presented morphological characteristics according to the class Monogenea, but did not show developed internal organs, such as the male copulatory complex.

Comparing the results from the two fish farms (table 2), the parasites collected in L204S showed a higher intensity of infestation, contributing to 2006 parasites (51.9%), with a mean of 8.7. The highest parasite intensity was found in L204S, with 276 specimens of *Notozothecium* sp. collected in just one fish. In L180N, 1811 parasites were collected (48.1%), with a mean of 5.552. The highest parasite intensity found in L180N was for *A. spathulatus*, with 101 parasites in just one specimen of tambaqui.

Anacanthorus spathulatus is considered pathogenic and can cause a decrease in the host's respiratory capacity. This parasite deserves special attention, because of its presence in most reared tambaquis, always presenting high parasitic levels when compared with other species of monogeneans (Morais *et al.* 2009).

Anacanthorus spathulatus was considered common, with a high prevalence and low mean intensity (table 2) in the two facilities studied. These parasites showed the same morphological characteristics described by Kritsky *et al.* (1992), who reported the presence of *Anacanthorus* Mizelle & Price 1965 from *C. macropomum* collected in Lake Janauacá, Amazon, Brazil.

Mymarothecium spp. were common and presented low to medium intensity. *Notozothecium* sp., despite being found at

Table 2 - Number of infested fish (IF), number of collected parasites (CP), prevalence (P%) (^c=common, ^r=rare, ⁱ=intermediate), mean abundance (MA) and mean intensity (MI) (^{vl}=very low, ^l=low, ^h=high) of parasitic fauna in *Colossoma macropomum* captured in fish farms in the City of Rolim de Moura, State of Rondônia, Brazil / RO.

Fish farm Parasite	L180N					L204S				
	IF	CP	P%	MA	MI	IF	CP	P%	MA	MI
Monogenea										
<i>A. spathulatus</i>	44	694	93 ^c	8.67	15.7 ^l	32	476	96 ^c	5.95	14.87 ^l
<i>Mymarothecium</i> spp.	22	379	46 ⁱ	4.7	17.2 ^l	21	401	93 ^c	5.0	19.09 ^l
<i>Notozothecium</i> sp.	37	534	79 ^c	6.67	14.4 ^l	31	943	94 ^c	11.7	30.12 ^l
<i>L. brinkimanni</i> .	39	174	76 ^c	2.17	4.46 ^{vl}	15	111	13.5 ⁱ	1.38	7.4 ^{vl}
Monogenea young forms	3	29	6.3 ^r	0.36	9.6 ^{vl}	6	42	18.9 ⁱ	0.5	7 ^{vl}
Crustacea										
<i>P. gamitanae</i>	1	1	2.2 ^r	1	-	6	33	18.2 ⁱ	0.4	5.5 ^{vl}

Common (P>50%), intermediate (10%≤P≤50%), rare (P<10%). (very low=MI<10, low=10≤MI≤50, high= MI>100).

the highest abundance in L204S, was common and presented low to medium intensity in the fish farms studied. Although these parasites are found in large quantities, no damage to the growth and development of fish was observed.

The monogenean *Linguadactyloides brinkimanni* was common, but its mean intensity was considered very low in this study. According to Thatcher (2006), this species occurs always in juveniles of more than 15 cm standard length, which was confirmed in this study. With its flat shape, the parasite stays fixed on the gill filaments, often anchored to the cartilaginous tissue, and the infected tissue grows around the parasite, fixing it permanently. Once fixed, the parasite feeds on blood and the epithelium of the gills, causing secondary infections and destruction of the gill filament (Thatcher 2006).

One species of crustacean was found, *Perulernaea gamitanae* Thatcher & Paredes 1985 (Crustacea: Cyclopoida: Lernaecidae). Unlike other parasites, this species is rare and had a very low mean intensity. This parasite is found in the Amazon region and its description was based on species found in Aiquitos, Peru; the same species has also been found in the vicinity of Manaus, Brazil. This parasite can cause problems in fish farms, because it may be responsible for heavy infestations, leading to secondary infections and causing high mortality of hosts (Thatcher 2006).

By analysing the relationship between abundance and number of parasites in the fish farms studied, it was observed that *A. spathulatus* was more abundant in L180N and *Notozothecium* sp. was two times more abundant in L204S; however, this difference was not significant. For *Mymarothecium* spp., *L. brinkimanni* and young forms of monogeneans, the abundances between the facilities were very similar (Figure 2).

Regarding prevalence (Figure 3), specimens of *A. spathulatus* showed similar numbers in both fish farms. *Mymarothecium* spp. was twice as prevalent in L204S, *L. brinkimanni* was more prevalent in L180N, and the species

Notozothecium sp., *Mymarothecium* spp., young forms of monogeneans and the crustacean *P. gamitanae* were more prevalent in L204N. In fact, this shows that the fish farms presented similar peculiarities.

The presence of monogeneans in a particular host, i.e. host specificity, can be influenced by numerous factors, including different fixing strategies that are related to mechanical and chemical factors that stimulate the permanence of these parasites on their hosts. The mucous cells of the hosts contain proteins, polypeptides and carbohydrates that are recognized

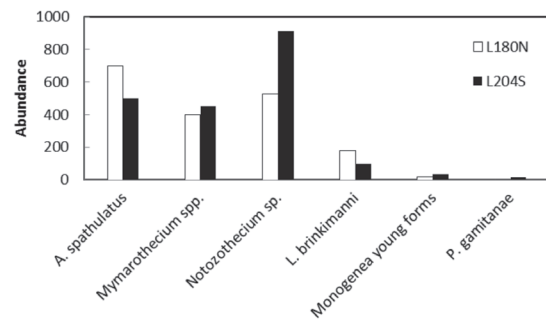


Figure 2 - Abundance of parasites in *Colossoma macropomum* collected from two fish farms in the City of Rolim de Moura, Western Amazon.

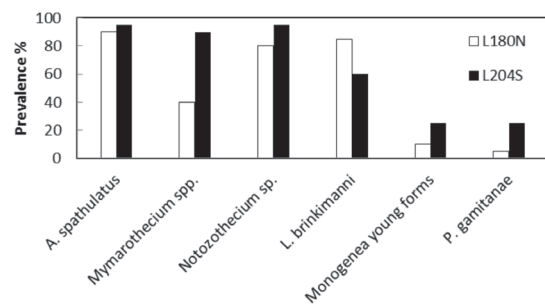


Figure 3 - Prevalence of parasites in *Colossoma macropomum* collected from two fish farms in the City of Rolim de Moura, Western Amazon, Brazil.

by the parasite, facilitating the encounter between the two (Buchmann and Lindestron 2002).

This paper records the first occurrence in the state of Rondônia the monogeneans *Anacanthorus spathulatus*, *Linguadactyloides brinkmanni*, *Mymarothecium viatorum* and the copepod *Perulernaea gamitanae*.

This paper records the first occurrence in the tambaqui the monogenean *Mymarothecium viatorum*, and reports two new species, *Mymarothecium* sp. 1 and *Mymarothecium* sp. 2, of *C. macropomum* monogenea parasites.

Parasitism and seasonality

The climate in the City of Rolim de Moura is equatorial, with variation of being tropically hot and humid. The annual precipitation is high, ranging between 2000 and 2500 mm/year, with dry and rainy seasons well defined (Fernandes and Guimarães 2002). In this study, the dry season from April to September corresponds to autumn and winter, and the rainy season from October to March corresponds to spring and summer. Most of the rainfall occurs from January to March.

Comparing the abundance of parasitism with seasonality in the facilities, the Kruskal–Wallis test showed significant differences for *A. spathulatus*, *Mymarothecium* spp., *Notozothecium* sp. and *L. brinkmanni* (table 3). Applying Dunn's comparison method, it was observed that the abundance of *A. spathulatus* was seven times higher during the drought of 2009 than in the rainy season of the same year, and five times higher than in the rainy season of 2009–10. For *Mymarothecium* spp. and *Notozothecium* sp. the abundance was higher during the dry season of 2009, and for *L. brinkmanni* the abundance was higher during the rainy season of 2009 (Figure 4).

Notozothecium sp., *A. spathulatus* and *Mymarothecium* spp. had their highest abundance during the dry period. *Notozothecium* sp. was more abundant also during the rainy season of 2009. The results showed that species were abundant in the dry season.

Figure 5 presents the variations in prevalence for the six taxa of species of parasites during the regional seasonal variation.

The results showed that the highest prevalence was found for *A. spathulatus* in the dry season of 2009 and the rainy season of 2009–10. *Mymarothecium* spp. were more prevalent in rainy seasons; *Notozothecium* sp. was prevalent throughout the sampling period, particularly during the rainy season; *L. brinkmanni* and *P. gamitanae* were four times more prevalent in the rainy season of 2009 and young forms of monogeneans were three times more prevalent in the rainy season of 2009.

Prevalences remained high for most species during the rainy season of 2009. According to Paperna (1963), most

species of Monogenea follow a well-defined annual infestation pattern, increasing in intensity in summer and decreasing in winter. In this study we considered autumn and winter as the dry season (April to September), and spring and summer as the rainy season (October to March). Thus we can consider that monogeneans followed the infestation pattern, with the highest prevalences in the summer.

The results showed that most monogeneans were more prevalent in the rainy periods, but the abundance did not follow the same pattern, as the highest values occurred in the dry season. Despite the high prevalence, the abundance was not sufficient to cause damage.

Total length

Anacanthorus spathulatus presented positive and significant correlations between the abundance of parasitism and the total length of the host in the two fish farms. The species *Mymarothecium* spp. and *Notozothecium* sp. showed a significant positive correlation in L204S, and *L. brinkmanni* presented a significant positive correlation in the L180N (table 4).

Table 3 - Kruskal–Wallis test comparing the abundance of parasitism by seasonality, in *Colossoma macropomun* captured from two fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the City of Rolim de Moura, between March 2009 and March 2010 ($p \leq 0.05$).

Parasites	H	p
Monogenea		
<i>Anacanthorus spathulatus</i>	9.5986	0.0082*
<i>Mymarothecium</i> spp.	15.4100	0.0005*
<i>Notozothecium</i> sp.	24.1569	0.0000*
<i>Linguadactyloides brinkmanni</i>	13.8415	0.0010*
Monogenea young forms	4.7491	0.0931
Crustacea		
<i>Perulernaea gamitanae</i>	3.6753	0.1592

* Significant values.

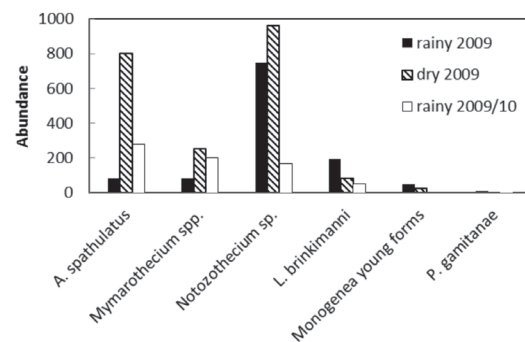


Figure 4 - Seasonal variation in the abundance of parasites in *Colossoma macropomum* collected from two fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the City of Rolim de Moura, in the rainy seasons (from January to April 2009, and October 2009 to March 2010), and the dry season (from May to September 2009).

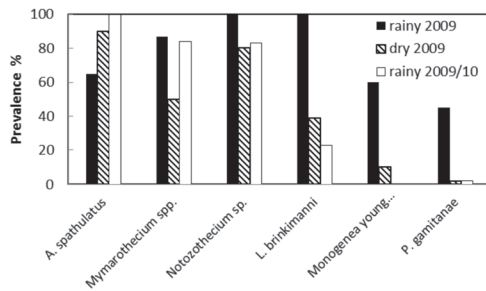


Figure 5 - Seasonal variation in the prevalence (%) of parasites of *Colossoma macropomum* collected from two fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the City of Rolim de Moura, in the rainy seasons (from January to April 2009, and October 2009 to March 2010), and the dry season (from May to September 2009).

Table 4 - Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (rs), correlating total length with the abundance of parasitism for 80 specimens of *Colossoma macropomum* captured in fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the City of Rolim de Moura between March 2009 and March 2010.

Fish farms Parasite	L180N		L204S	
	rs	p	rs	p
Monogenea				
<i>Anacanthorus spathulatus</i>	0.4173	0.0035*	0.3668	0.0357*
<i>Mymarothecium</i> spp.	-0.2868	0.0506	0.3979	0.0218*
<i>Notozothecium</i> sp.	0.2042	0.1684	0.4004	0.0209*
<i>Linguadactyloides brinkimanni</i>	0.3724	0.0099*	0.0797	0.6594
Monogenea young forms	-0.2868	0.0506	-0.3979	0.0218*

* Significant values.

According to Rohde (1993), an increase in the number of parasites allied to increased length and/or age of the host may be the reason for the cumulative effect of parasites with a long lifespan. This process is more common for ectoparasites with direct transmission, and big fish that have larger gill cavity and body surface, which could harbour many parasites. Buchmann and Lindstron (2002) demonstrated that the magnitude of parasitism is positively related to the size of the host, increasing throughout its life. Different results for *Mymarothecium* spp. may be due to different abundances between the fish farms. Analysing the young forms of monogeneans in relation to the length, it was observed that the abundance of this parasite decreases as the host's length increases. Small fish are more susceptible to new infestations.

Infracommunity structure

According to Bush's importance value (Thul *et al.* 1985), the community structure of ectoparasites in *C. macropomum* showed that the parasites *A. spathulatus*, *Mymarothecium* spp., *Notozothecium* sp. and *L. brinkimanni* were dominant in the infracommunities of the fish farms studied. The young forms of Monogenea were co-dominant in the two fish farms and the crustacean *P. gamitanae* was co-dominant in L204S and subordinate in L180N (table 5).

Table 5 - Classification and Bush importance values (I) of the parasitic fauna in *Colossoma macropomum* captured in two fish farms (L204S and L180N) in the City of Rolim de Moura between March 2009 and March 2010.

Fish farms parasites	L180N	L204S
	I	I
Monogenea		
<i>Anacanthorus spathulatus</i>	45.58	27.69
<i>Mymarothecium</i> spp.	12.4	15.31
<i>Notozothecium</i> sp.	29.49	53.14
<i>Linguadactyloides brinkimanni</i>	12.3	3.0
Monogenea young forms	0.13	0.46
Crustacea		
<i>Perulernaea gamitanae</i>	0.001	0.36

Dominant ($I \geq 1.0$), co-dominant ($0.01 \leq I < 1.0$), subordinate ($0 < I < 0.01$), unsuccessful pioneer ($I = 0$).

The crustacean *P. gamitanae* can cause mortality in the intensive culture of tambaqui. Thatcher and Paredes (1985) described more than 80 parasites feeding on the blood of a juvenile tambaqui. This parasite was recently observed in fish farms in Rolim de Moura, and the species demands special prevention care to avoid its establishment in the fish farms of the city.

Relative condition factor and hepatosomatic and splenosomatic relations

In this study, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (rs) correlating Kn with the abundance of parasitism showed no significant correlation considering both fish farms and all parasite species. The results reflect the low mean abundance of all the species, being less than 12 parasites per sampled host (table 2).

The lack of significant correlation showed that the parasites, in spite of being pathogenic, were not harming the fish to the point of diminishing their Kn.

According to Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (rs) between abundance and HSR, *A. spathulatus* showed negative correlations ($r = -0.3384$, $p = 0.0199$) in L180N, and positive correlations ($rs = 0.4127$, $p = 0.0169$) in L204S. *Mymarothecium* spp. and *Notozothecium* sp. showed positive correlations ($rs = 0.5407$, $p = 0.0011$ and $rs = 0.5996$, $p = 0.0002$, respectively) in L204S. The young forms of monogeneans were positively correlated ($rs = 0.3578$, $p = 0.0135$) to HSR in L180N.

Studies on the biometric variables of the liver are scarce. For Brazilian species, assessment in relation to the hepatosomatic variable was associated with the life cycle of the fish. Tavares-Dias *et al.* (2008) investigated the degree of healthiness from the values of Kn, HSR and SSR in juveniles of *Brycon amazonicus* Spix & Agassiz 1982 and *C. macropomum* in the Amazon and concluded that these fish were in a good state of health.

By analysing Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (r_s) using the SSR and the abundance of parasitism for 80 hosts, there was a positive correlation ($r_s = 0.3634$, $p = 0.0120$) in L180N, and a negative correlation ($r = -0.3669$, $p = 0.0356$) in L204S, only for the species *L. brinkinanni*. The negative correlation was expected, since parasitism itself causes damage to the host. However, due to the low abundance, it was not possible to observe intense pathology considering most species of parasites.

According to Tavares-Dias *et al.* (2008), there is a correlation between the weight of the liver and spleen and the length of healthy hosts, and the spleen may vary according to age, the physiological state of the animal, the environment, sex and reproductive cycle or in stressful situations.

Tavares-Dias *et al.* (2008) analysed HSR, SSR and Kn in relation to parasitism in fish from natural environments, and found no alterations in the spleen of infected fish. The same authors argue that these results can occur because parasitic infestations are not high enough to induce anaemia or severe leukocyte responses in infected fish, which may be occurring in this study. According to Lizama *et al.* (2007), knowledge of ecological relationships between the parasites, their hosts and environment is extremely important in order to avoid significant loss in the properties.

CONCLUSION

These two fish farms presented values of pH, alkalinity (mg l^{-1}), total hardness (ppm), dissolved oxygen (mg l^{-1}), transparency (cm), ammonia (mg l^{-1}) and temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for good tambaqui culture (at adequate levels for the development of tambaqui).

We observed a wide range of ectoparasites on the gills of tambaqui; seven species were recorded: the monogeneans *A. spathulatus*, *Mymarothecium* sp. 1, *Mymarothecium* sp. 2, *M. viatotum*, *Notozothecium* sp., *L. brinkimanni* and the crustacean *P. gamitanae*.

The parasite fauna was the same in both fish farms and the communities were similar, very prevalent but not abundant.

The absence of significant correlation shows that the parasites, although being pathogenic, were not harming the fish to the point of diminishing the Kn.

Studies related to the ecological relations between hosts and parasites are very useful tools to prevent several diseases.

Despite the 100% prevalence of parasitism, good water quality in the two fish farms contributed to the parasitic infracommunities that were not abundant enough to cause changes in the values of Kn, HSR and SSR, which is an important factor for the development of the fish.

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