

NEWSLETTER N°3

NEWSLETTER PARAPEZ 2

31/07/2020

Since last July 13, 2020, the PARAPEZ 2 project “**Evaluation of the transmission of parasitism of cultivated and wild fish species**”, has resumed its face-to-face activities in the marine aquaculture facilities of the Levantine-Balearic marine demarcation, in front of the coasts in the municipalities of Burriana (Castellón) and in Alicante in the municipalities of Calpe, Villajoyosa, Guardamar del Segura and Pilar de la Horadada. As well as, in the marine aquaculture operations of the Canarian marine demarcation, off the coast of Las Palmas in the municipalities of Puerto Calero, Taliarte, San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Castillo del Romeral) and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. In this return to field work, the health defense groups ADS ACCAN de Canarias and ADS ACUIVAL have participated one more year.

The PARAPEZ 2 project in collaboration with the Biodiversity Foundation, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, through the PLEAMAR 2019 call program co-financed by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (FEMP).



Mr. Víctor M. Lizana, researcher member of SAIGAS (Service for Analysis, Research and Management of Wild Animals), Mr. Ramón Tejes fattening manager of Yaizatún, and Mrs. Silvia Puigercós researcher in training of the Parapez group in one of the samplings carried out in Lanzarote.

The research group of the CEU Cardenal Herrera University that participates in the project is directed by Dr. Jordi López and coordinated by Dr. Jesús Cardells with co-direction and coordination by Dr. Juan Manuel Lomillos, together with a multidisciplinary research group of the SAIGAS group (Service of Analysis, Research and Management of Wild animals).

To date, a total of 233 samples have been analyzed, belonging to cultured and wild osteitic species. Among the farmed species, mainly gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) and seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) stand out. With regard to wild species, *Boops boops*, *Trachinotus ovatus*, *Pagellus acarne*, *Pagellus erythrinus*, *Serranus cabrilla*, *Dicentrarchus labrax*, *Trachurus trachurus*, *Sardinella* spp., *Salpa salpa*, among others, are the most frequently caught.



Algunas de las especies salvajes capturadas por el grupo SAIGAS durante un muestreo en la Comunidad Valenciana.

The captured species have been transferred to the laboratories of the CEU Cardenal Herrera University for analysis and parasitological study.



Dr. Jesús Cardells, Dña. Naima M^a Marco Hirs y Dña. Silvia Puigercós llevando a cabo las labores de identificación parasitológica en los laboratorios de investigación de la UCH-CEU.

For the identification of wild species that cohabit around the aquaculture cages, a total of 6,000 images have been analyzed, thanks to the photo-trapping system. Among the species most frequently identified so far, *Boops boops*, *Oblada melanura*, *Dicentrarchus labrax*, *Diplodus sargus*, *Trachinotus ovatus* and larger predators, such as *Sphyræna sphyræna*.



Images captured by the trapping system in which several specimens of bream (*Diplodus sargus*) (left) and sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) (right) are identified.



Images taken by the photo-trapping system in which two specimens of *Mugil* spp. are identified, (left) and three specimens of *Trachinotus ovatus*, (right).

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