

**FOOTNOTES:
SPECIES ABBREVIATIONS:**

ARC	Arctic char (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)
ARG	Arctic grayling (<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>)
ATS	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)
BKT	Brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
BNT	Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)
CHS	Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)
COS	Coho salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)
CKS	Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)
CUT	Cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>)
DOV	Dolly Varden trout (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)
HYS	Hybrid salmon or trout (specify cross)
KOE	Kokanee (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)
LAT	Lake trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>)
OSA	Other salmonid species (Inconnu, Plecoglossus, Hucho, Brachymystax, etc specify _____)
PKS	Pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>)
RBT	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
SOS	Sockeye salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)
STT	Steelhead trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
WHF	Whitefish (Coregonus, Prosopium, etc) specify Genus and species abbr./Transgenic _____)

*T species abbr./Transgenic _____)

Age is counted from hatch. In lots of fish less than one year of age, the age is listed in Arabic numerals followed by mo. for month; for fish older than one year, the age is expressed in Arabic numerals followed by yr.

Findings are reported in columns from top to bottom for each lot as follows: Box 1: number of fish examined; Box 2: methods used; Box 3: results (negative or prevalence of infection plus confirmatory test used).

PATHOGEN ABBREVIATIONS:

IPNV	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis virus
IHNV	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis virus
VHSV	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia virus
OMV	Oncorhynchus mason virus

ISAV	Infectious Salmon Anemia virus
As	Aeromonas salmonicida
Yr	Yersinia ruckeri
Rs	Renibacterium salmoninarum
Mc	Myxobolus cerebralis
Cs	Ceratomyxa shasta

A. Prevalence of infection

- c = carriers
- i = clinical infection
- e = epizootic

DIAGNOSTIC METHODS:

VIRAL PATHOGENS: Methods encoded as follows:

First letter = sampling method

- A = whole fry homogenates
- B = whole visceral homogenates
- C = kidney/spleen
- D = reproductive fluids
- E = kidney/spleen/pyloric caeca/gill lamellae
- F = kidney/splee/encephalon
- G = other

Numbers = continuous cell lines used

- 1 = RTG-2 (rainbow trout gonad)
- 2 = CHSE-214 (chinook salmon embryo)
- 3 = FHM (fathead minnow)
- 4 = EPC (epithelioma papillosum cyprini)
- 5 = BF2 (bluegill fin)
- 6 = SHK-1 (salmon head kidney)
- 7 = other cell lines

Last letter = Pooling of samples

- A = individual fish
- B = five fish pools
- C = Other _____

BACTERIAL PATHOGENS: Encoded as follows:

- Letter= Health of fish sampled
- A= live, random
- B= moribund

C= Mortalities

Number = Material sampled

- 1 = kidney
- 2 = lesion
- 3 = gill
- 4 = Other _____

Last letter = technique used for:

Primary Isolation

- A = Standard culture medium TSA
- B = Cytophaga agar
- C = Shieh's medium
- D = Other _____

Presumptive Diagnosis

- E = Visual inspection only (Rs)
- F = Gram stain, kidney smears (Rs)
- G = Standard biochemical/physical testing
- H = Other _____

PROTOZOAN PATHOGENS: Encoded as follows:

- A = Digestion method
- B = Plankton centrifuge method
- C = Examination of stained smear
- D = Visual inspection only (Cs)

**B. CONFIRMATORY TESTING FOR
VIRAL, BACTERIAL, & PARASITIC
PATHOGENS**

- H = Serum neutralization
- I = Fluorescent antibody test
- J = Agglutination (Slide, tube, micro-well)
- K = ELISA
- L = Biochemical profile
- M = PCR
- N = Other _____