

adipocytes

- also known as lipocytes and fat cells, are the cells that primarily compose adipose tissue, specialised in storing energy as fat.

caudal

- at or near the tail

collagen

- the main protein of connective tissue in animals and the most abundant protein in mammals. Collagen tissues consists of a glycoprotein matrix containing densely packed collagen fibres.

cranial

- on the head area

deformity

- a deformity, dysmorphism, or dysmorphic feature is a major difference in the shape of body part or organ compared to the average shape of that part. Often referred to a change in a structure that is already formed.

enrichment

- improving the nutritional composition of live feed, i.e. with rotifers or Artemia

euthanised

- ending of life in a painless manner

haemal arch

- a bony arch on the underside of a tail vertebra of a vertebrate.

hyperoxic

- elevated concentrations of oxygen. The result of breathing elevated concentrations of oxygen is **hyperoxia**, an excess of oxygen in body tissues.

hypoxic

- reduced concentration of oxygen. is a pathological condition in which the body as a whole (generalized hypoxia) or a region of the body (tissue hypoxia) is deprived of adequate oxygen supply.

kyphosis

- axial \wedge - shaped deviation seen from a lateral view, a dorso-ventral bending of the spine.

lateral

- of or pertaining to the side

lordosis

- axial \vee - shaped deviation seen from a lateral view, a dorso-ventral bending of the spine.

malformation

- a deformity in the shape or structure of a part, especially when congenital. Often induced during embryonic and early juvenile development as the structures are formed.

morphogenesis

- the development of the form or structure of an organism during the life history of the individual

notochord

- the longitudinal axial support (skeleton) of the embryos of all chordates, which lies ventral to the nerve cord and dorsal to the alimentary canal. Remnants of the notochord usually remain in the adult between the vertebrae, which come to surround it.

ossification

- the process of the synthesis of bone from cartilage. There are two types of ossification—intramembranous and endochondral ossification.

osteoblast

- a mononucleate cell that is responsible for bone formation. Osteoblasts produce osteoid, which is composed mainly of Type I collagen. Osteoblasts are also responsible for mineralisation of the osteoid matrix. Bone is a dynamic tissue that is constantly being reshaped by **osteoblasts**, which build bone, and **osteoclasts**, which resorb bone.

platyspondyli

- flattened and compressed vertebrae often found in the tail region.

protein skimmer

- or **foam fractionator** is a device used to remove organic compounds from the water before they break down into nitrogenous waste.

pughead

- various degrees of a malformation of the snout in fish where there is a reduction of the snout leaving the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper jaw. Reduction of the front skull and upper jaw bones, anterior – posterior compression of etmoid region and upper jaws, malformation in the maxillaries, pre-maxillaries, parassphenoid and etmoid plate.

scoliosis

- axial deviation, S shaped vertebral curvature from a dorsal view, sideways bending of the spine.

specific growth rate (SGR)

- $SGR (\%) = 100 * (\ln. \text{ final weight of fish} - \ln. \text{ initial weight of fish}) / \text{ number of days}$

stargazer

- axial deviation, \ shaped curvature in the neck

supernumerary

- too many, often referred to number of vertebrae in the spinal column or fin rays

surface skimmer

- device for removal of organic film in the water surface

weaning

- gradual transfer from live feed to formulated feed (pellets)