THE ROLE OF RECREATIONAL ANGLERS IN MONITORING THE ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF AQUATIC

SYSTEMS: A case study from South India

Adrian C. Pinder
April 2019, Karlovac, Croatia





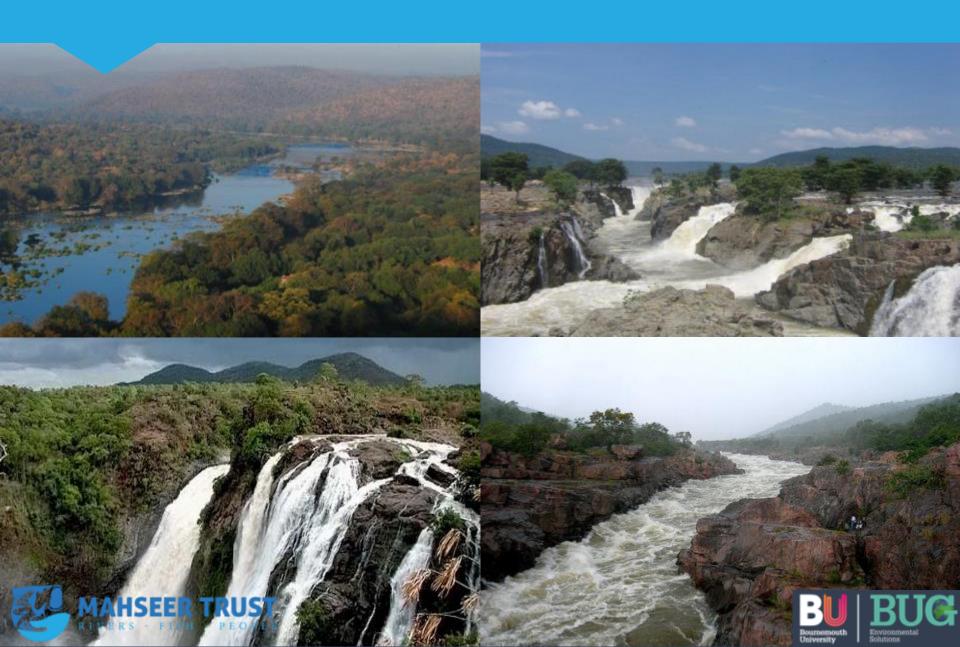




THE HUMP-BACKED MAHSEER



THE RIVER CAUVERY



THE CATCH & RELEASE RECREATIONAL FISHERY







THE C&R FISHERY, ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS & RIVER PROTECTION







THE ROLE OF C&R ANGLERS IN RIVER CONSERVATION: Galibore Fishing Camp 2010/11



THE ROLE OF C&R ANGLERS IN POPULATION MONITORING



SAMPLE SIZE

No. hours fished

Total no. anglers

Year

Jan

Feb

March

Total no. hours fished

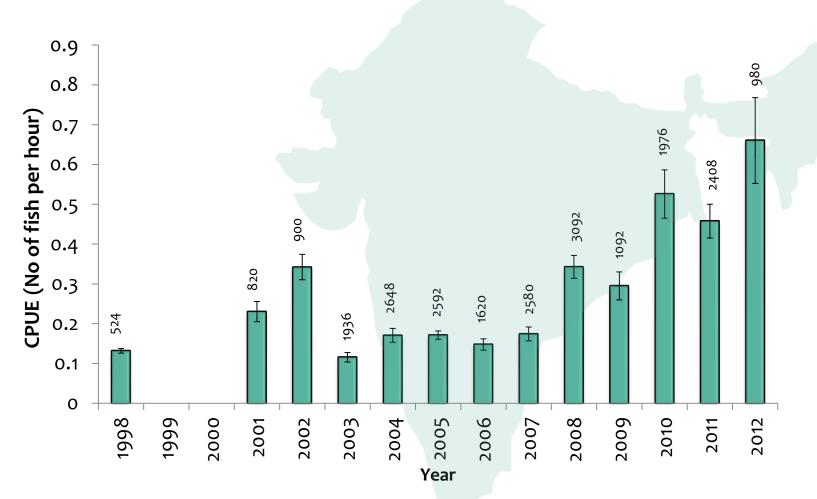
Total of 23 620 hrs of fishing effort were applied to C&R of 6162 mahseer, ranging in size from 1 to 104 lbs (0.45-46.8 kg) in weight.

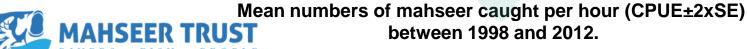
2007	976	1656		27	2632
2008	736	2028	424	33	3188
2009	692	504		11	1196
2010	848	1136		29	1984
2011	984	976	428	35	2388
2012	980			10	980





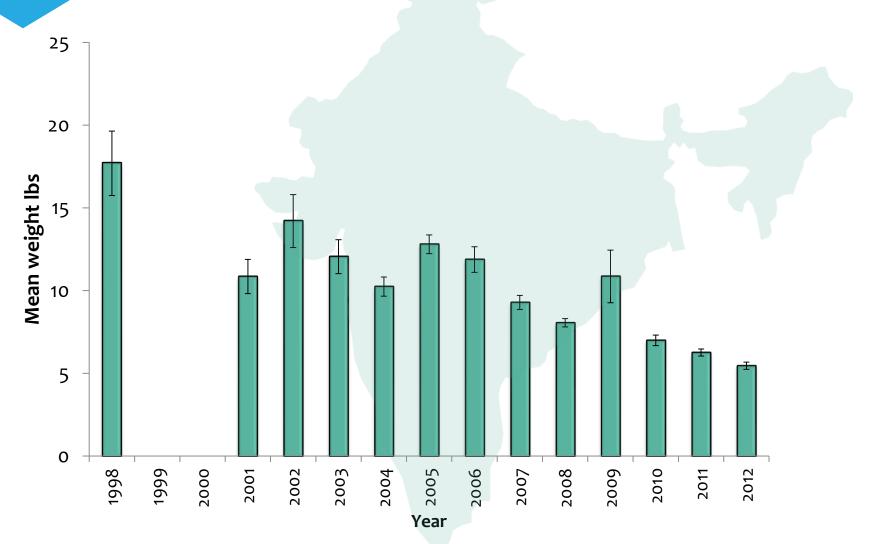
NUMBER OF MAHSEER CAUGHT AND RELEASED (1998-2012)







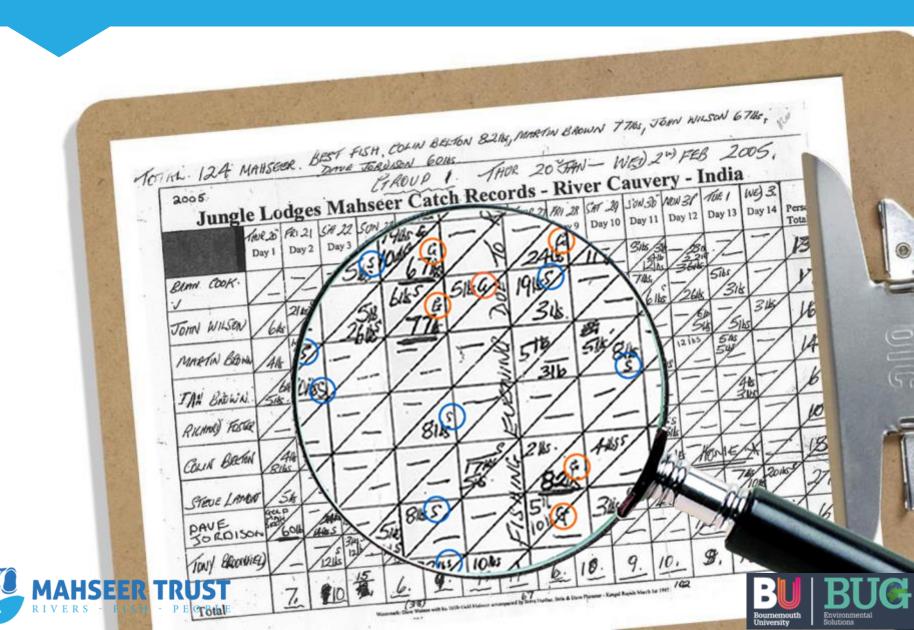
MEAN WEIGHT OF MAHSEER CAUGHT AND RELEASED (1998-2012)



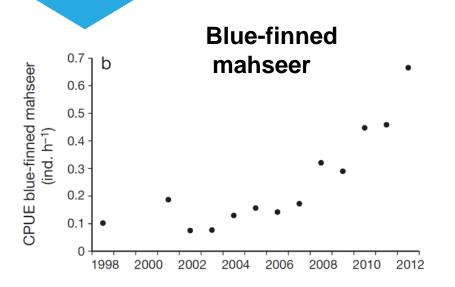
Mean weight of mahseer caught between 1998 and 2012.



POPULATION MONITORING

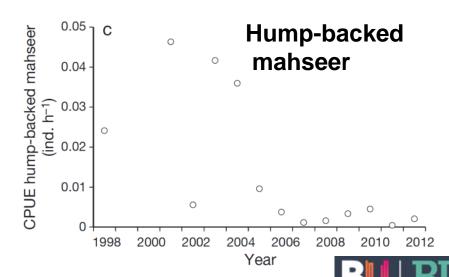


TEMPORAL PHENOTYPIC TRENDS











RELATIVE ABUNDANCE RATIOS



Year	Ratio of Hump-backed to Blue-fin
1998	1:4
2012	1:218





TEMPORAL TRENDS IN HUMP-BACK (INDIVIDUAL) WEIGHT







CONCLUSIONS OF PHENOTYPE STUDY

- Blue-fin population has exploded since 1998
- Recruitment failure in hump-backed population indicates rapid extinction risk





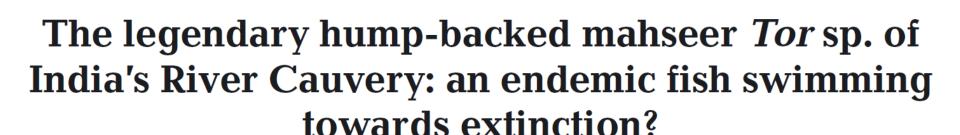
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

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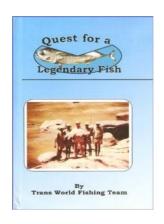


UNANSWERED QUESTIONS



Q2. So where did the Blue-fins come from?

- Researched the history of stocking
- TWFT observed blue-fins at Lonavla Hatchery in 1978
- First record of stock augmentation in 1976
- Confirmed blue-fin mahseer as non-native/invasive species





TATA'S GIFT TO W.A.S.I.

Last year the House of Tatas gifted 10,000 Mahseer fingerlings to the Wild Life Association of South India for their Reserved Waters in the Cauvery River. The gift was air lifted to Bangalore.

Picture below shows Mr. K. Matthan of Tatas making a token presentation of the fry to Mr. W. J. Davinson, President of WASI. On right is a Fishery Biologist of Tatas examining the fry before packing and crating them.







UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Q3. What species of mahseer is the endemic humpback?

Tor remadevii PLOS ONE



Resolving the taxonomic enigma of the iconic game fish, the humpbacked mahseer from the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot, India

Adrian C. Pinder^{1,2*}, Arunachalam Manimekalan³, J.D. Marcus Knight⁴, Prasannan Krishnankutty⁵, J. Robert Britton¹, Siby Philip⁶, Neelesh Dahanukar^{7,8}, Rajeev Raghavan^{2,8,9}

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NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY >	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX





CONSERVATION ACTION



Working together to conserve freshwater species











SUMMARY NOTES

- Taxonomic clarification and population trend have resulted in hump-backed Red List assessment as 'Critically Endangered'
- Blue-finned mahseer now subject to revised national stocking policy and eradication effort
- International effort to save hump-backed mahseer initiated
- Recreational angling community provides vital data to monitor and manage populations of threatened and invasive species





INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT IN THE UK AND EUROPE



The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology is appealing to anglers across the country to contact them if they catch topmouth gudgeon and sunbleak - also known as motherless minnows. Both were introduced into Hampshire in the mid-1980s and have spread rapidly. Topmouth gudgeon are now being found as far north as Cumbria.

The Dorset-based organisation's fisheries scientists Adrian Pinder and Dr. Rodolphe Gozlan are trying to locate populations to assess their rate of invasion and find out whether they pose a threat to our native species.

Such are the risks that both species are covered under the Import of Live Fish Act, meaning you need a licence to keep them in your water.

Adrian, a keen match angler and former member of the east's Hotrods team, revealed: 'Both species came in from Europe by accident with ornamentals.

'There is no clear evidence yet that they have an impact on native species but it's extremely important that we find out what damage they could cause quickly, before it's too late.

'There are plenty of examples with other introductions, such as the signal crayfish, of the devastation that can be caused when the risks of

introducing a new species aren't fully understood. 'The other problem is that they can carry diseases and parasites, and they shouldn't be moved to other waters.

The topmouth gudgeon can carry eggs when it is just 30 mm long, so can easily be moved accidentally with other fish, added the 33-year-old.

and somewhere like the Fen drains would be ideal for them, but they can also use faster rivers to move

Sunbleak are known to be widespread in the south, and on venues such as Stoneham Lakes in Hampshire, the River Huntspill and the Taunton and Bridgwater Canal match anglers occasionally

Topmouth gudgeon populations are dotted around the country, often miles apart, and it is likely they've been introduced into some waters from people's aquariums.

■ Check out our enlarged pictures (RIGHT). Anyone who thinks they might have caught one of these two species should contact Adrian on 01305 213579. Or e-mail: acp@ceh.ac.uk

- Sunbleak, leucaspius delineatus, grow verv quickly from birth. Native in many other parts of Europe, they feed on the same food and share the same habitat at all ages as young bream, roach,
- Topmouth gudgeon were introduced into Romania in 1961 by accident with Asian care and quickly spread through the Danube system. The
- species is now internationally regarded as a pest. Both species are small cyprinids growing no
- larger than 8 cm, so have no real angling value. • Most species take three to four years to become sunbleak a category two.

along flanks (not always present in larger fish). Sunbleak

• Dark band of pigment (sometimes purple)

- Similar to small bleak with upturned mouth and relatively long anal fin.
- · Olive green back, silver sides, with iridescent blue sheen along flanks.
- Short lateral line (See inset below)

- They spawn several batches of eggs throughout the summer and the males of both species guard the eggs from predators until they hatch.
- quickly, making them numerically dominant over
- Neither species is welcome in waters in this country, with topmouth gudgeon being classed as a category five species, the highest risk, and

TOPMOUTH TERROR



Ben Weir reports on why boffins are quaking at the prospects of widespread fish disease spread.

already engaged in one project which successfully removed a topmouth gudgeon populatio

SIGHTINGS **ESSENTIAL**

SOJET NOW HAVE thoused we be of topmouth pudgeron and its spread of disease?

Top fisheries scients to tran Welley and the Mark Have the Solet Have the Sole

of policy.

If this was a land vertebrate such as the chipmunks in Hampshire ther the Department for Envirolment Food and Rural Affairs would, as we was the traps and

SEEN A TOPMOUTH? Report it to the Cen





INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT IN THE UK AND EUROPE



Figure 1. Distribution of *Pseudorasbora parva* in England and Wales, February network;———, river length at risk from *P. parva* dispersal; - river network). N invasion (Km): 1, Kent (23); 2, Yorkshire Ouse (160); 3, Trent (330); 4, Thames

Management and Ecological note
Dispersal of the invasive topmouth gudgeon,
Pseudorasbora parva in the UK: a vector for an emergent infectious disease







What can DNA tell us about invasive gobies in Croatia?



Dr. Goran Jakšić

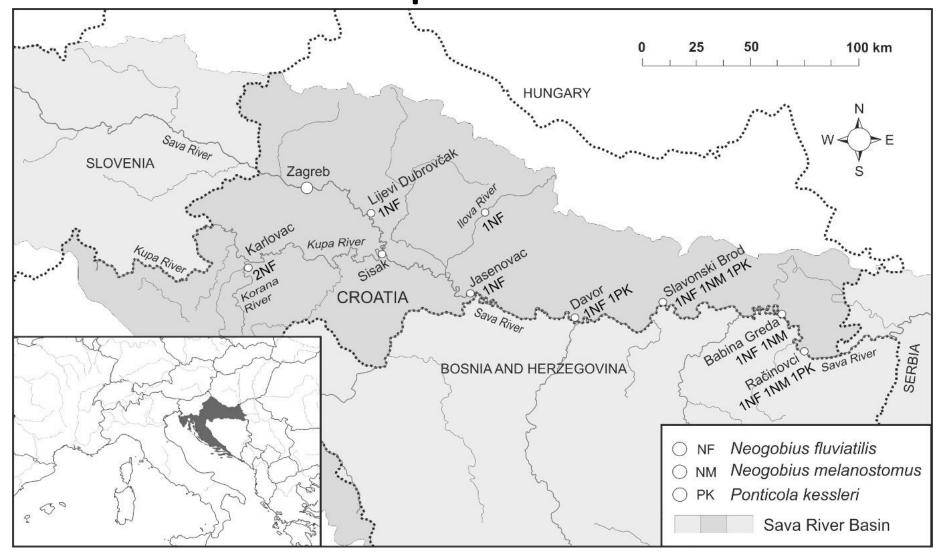
Ponto-Caspian gobies in Croatia

Four species of Ponto-Caspian (P-C) gobies have been documented in the Danube Basin of Croatia:

- 1) monkey goby Neogobius fluviatilis (Pallas, 1814),
- 2) round goby Neogobius melanostomus (Pallas, 1814),
- 3) bighead goby Ponticola kessleri (Günther, 1861),
- 4) racer goby Babka gymnotrachelus (Kessler, 1875),

but their genetic diversity has not yet been studied.

Sampling locations of the P-C goby species





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment





Dietary habits of invasive Ponto-Caspian gobies in the Croatian part of the Danube River basin and their potential impact on benthic fish communities



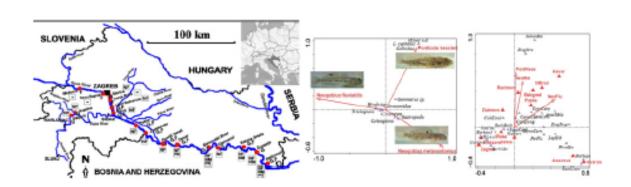
Marina Piria a,*, Goran Jakšić b, Ivan Jakovlić c, Tomislav Treer a

- * University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Beekeeping, Game management and Special Zoology, Svetoši munska 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
- b City of Karlovac, Banjevčićeva 9, 47 000 Karlovac, Croatia
- College of Fisheries, Key Lab of Agricultural Animal Genetics, Breeding and Reproduction of the Ministry of Education, Key Lab of Freshwater Animal Breeding, Ministry of Agriculture, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei 430070, China

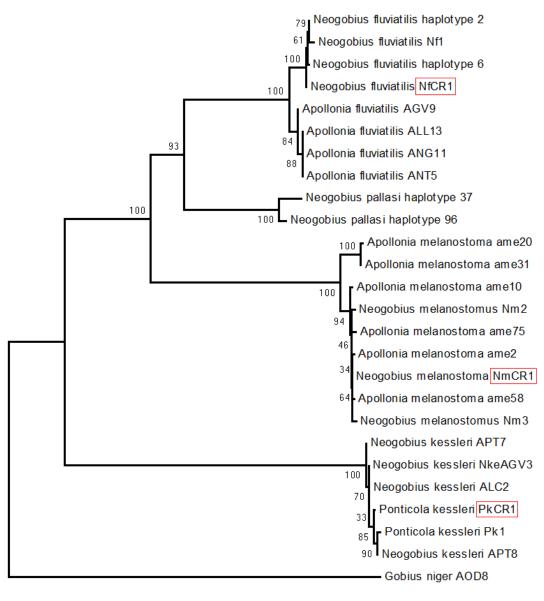
HIGHLIGHTS

- Dietary habits and impacts of invasive P-C gobies on other fish were studied
- Monkey and round goby preferred Trichoptera, Megaloptera and Coleoptera
- Bighead goby preferred Trichoptera, Gammarus and Pisces
- No negative impacts of the most abundant, monkey goby, on native fish populations
- Round goby negatively impacts native zingel, and bighead goby - chub populations

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



Phylogenetic tree



Conclusion I

By monitoring the trend of abundance of P-C gobies in relation to native benthic fish communities of the Sava River basin in Croatia, P-C gobies appear to have found their ecological resources and have invasive potential, even in this research low haplotype diversity was found.

Low haplotype diversity in the introduced populations is also characteristic of other fish species, e.g. mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki*, and it is known that this species is highly invasive. This suggests that mosquitofish with certain genetic combinations are suitable to invade new habitats and successfully adapt to new ecological conditions.

Conclusion II

Sava River is not navigable all the way but just to Sisak, and traffic is very small, especially after the 1990s. It is possible that only certain genetic combinations of P-C gobies succeeded without the help of ballast waters migrating upstream.

Conclusion III

Regardless of the small number of introduced individuals and low values of haplotype diversity, it is likely that P-C gobies with certain genetic combinations are very successful in migration upstream without the help of ballast water and that the environmental conditions in the Sava River and its catchments are appropriate.



monkey goby
Neogobius fluviatilis
on the muddy
bottom
of the Kupa River
in Karlovac

round goby
Neogobius
melanostomus
on the gravel bottom
of the Kupa River
in Karlovac





These three species are still spreading their area so detailed monitoring of their expansion into potential new watercourses is still required.