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

One of 16 species of *Tor* – iconic yet highly threatened fishes distributed throughout South and Southeast Asia Grows >1.5m and >50kg Internationally revered by catch and release anglers Only found in South Ingle's River Cauvery





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



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 numbers of mahseer caught per hour (CPUE±2xSE) between 1998 and 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



The legendary hump-backed mahseer *Tor* sp. of India's River Cauvery: an endemic fish swimming towards extinction?

Adrian C. Pinder^{1,2,*}, Rajeev Raghavan^{1,3,4}, J. Robert Britton²





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





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UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Q3. What species of mahseer is the endemic humpback? Tor remadevii

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}

EVALUATED DATA CONCERN NEAR VULNERABLE ENDANGERED ENDANGERED EXTINCT NE DD LC NT VU EN CR EW EX		15407	NEAD				EVTINAT	
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CONSERVATION ACTION



Working together to conserve freshwater species



Project Mahseer

DONATE

PROJECT PDF



भारतीय बन्यजीव संस्थान Wildlife Institute of India





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



TOPMOUTH TERROR

Ben Weir reports on why boffins are guaking at the prospects of widespread fish disease spread. the liver of fish, and have

FISHERIES experts are r present across England and Wales according to alarm search hed in Fisher agement and

salmon and trout. In the UK, their are many wider implications. Lead author Adrian Pinder, from the Centre for Ecology and Medicional Decret

many highly valuable fisheries an-are also linked to the extensive canal network which will provide further means for topmouth gudgeon to disperse across the country. Co-author Robert Britton, from the Environment Agency, commented: Tortunately we've identified this serious threat to c native fish early enough to take action. The Environment Agency have a second in one project already engaged in one project which successfully removed a topmouth gudgeon populatio and we're working hard to preve the further spread of this tiny bu



REPORTING SIGHTINGS

SEEN A TOPMOUTH? Report it to the Cen

It requires action now rather that

sitting around talking about it'son of policy. If this was a land vertebrate such as the chipmunks in Hampshire ther the Department for Enviroiment Food and Rural Affairs would, as we add the traps and





ductions, 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.

Romania in 1961 by accident with Asian caro 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.

guickly, making them numerically dominant over

native species. • Neither species is welcome in waters in this country, with topmouth gudgeon being classed as a category five species, the highest risk, and

INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT IN THE UK AND EUROPE



Editors + I G Cover + H L Schristen-

MARY

Management and Ecological note

Dispersal of the invasive topmouth gudgeon, *Pseudorasbora parva* in the UK: a vector for an emergent infectious disease



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 Severn (96).







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:

monkey goby *Neogobius fluviatilis* (Pallas, 1814),
round goby *Neogobius melanostomus* (Pallas, 1814),
bighead goby *Ponticola kessleri* (Günther, 1861),
racer goby *Babka gymnotrachelus* (Kessler, 1875),

but their genetic diversity has not yet been studied.

Sampling locations of the P-C goby species





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Environmen

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

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HIGHLIGHTS

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

- 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



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.