

An assessment of anthropogenic instream structures on fish assemblages in the uMkhomazi River, South Africa

Zain Armien¹, Matthew J. Burnett^{1,2}, Justin Pringle³, Colleen T. Downs^{1*}

Center for Functional Biodiversity, School of Life Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Private Bag X01, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, 3209, South Africa

Email: zainarmien@gmail.com



Introduction

1. Instream barrier types:

- Weirs
- Dams
- Culverts

Used for hydropower, roads, and water security infrastructure

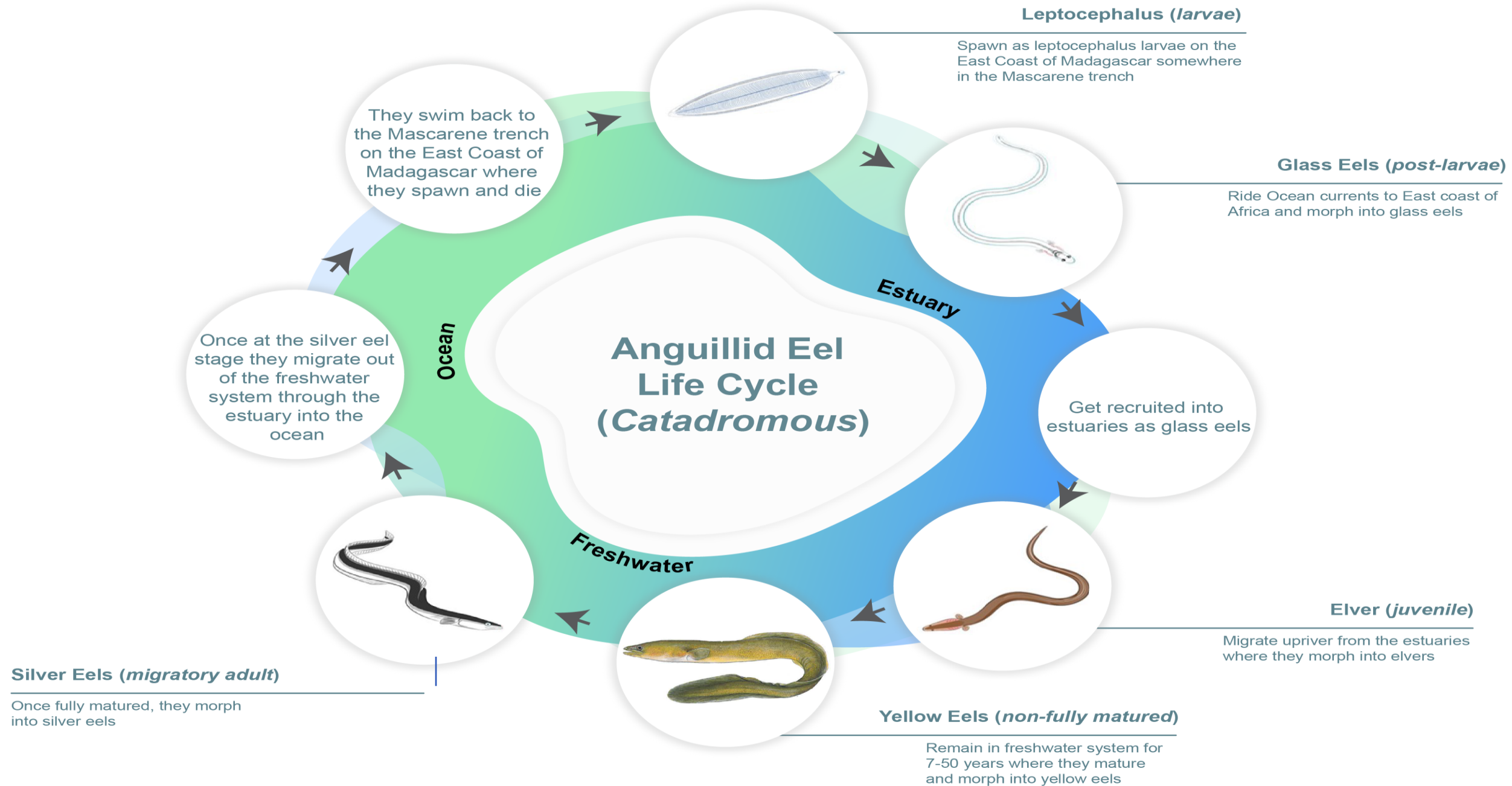
2. Limits the movement of aquatic organisms



Introduction

1. Barriers may have adverse effects on diadromous species
2. May inhibit their life cycle





Adapted from Cresci et al. (2020) & Skelton(2001)

Introduction

1. Barriers require adequate fishways
 - Should allow movement up and downstream
 - Useless if fishways are unidirectional

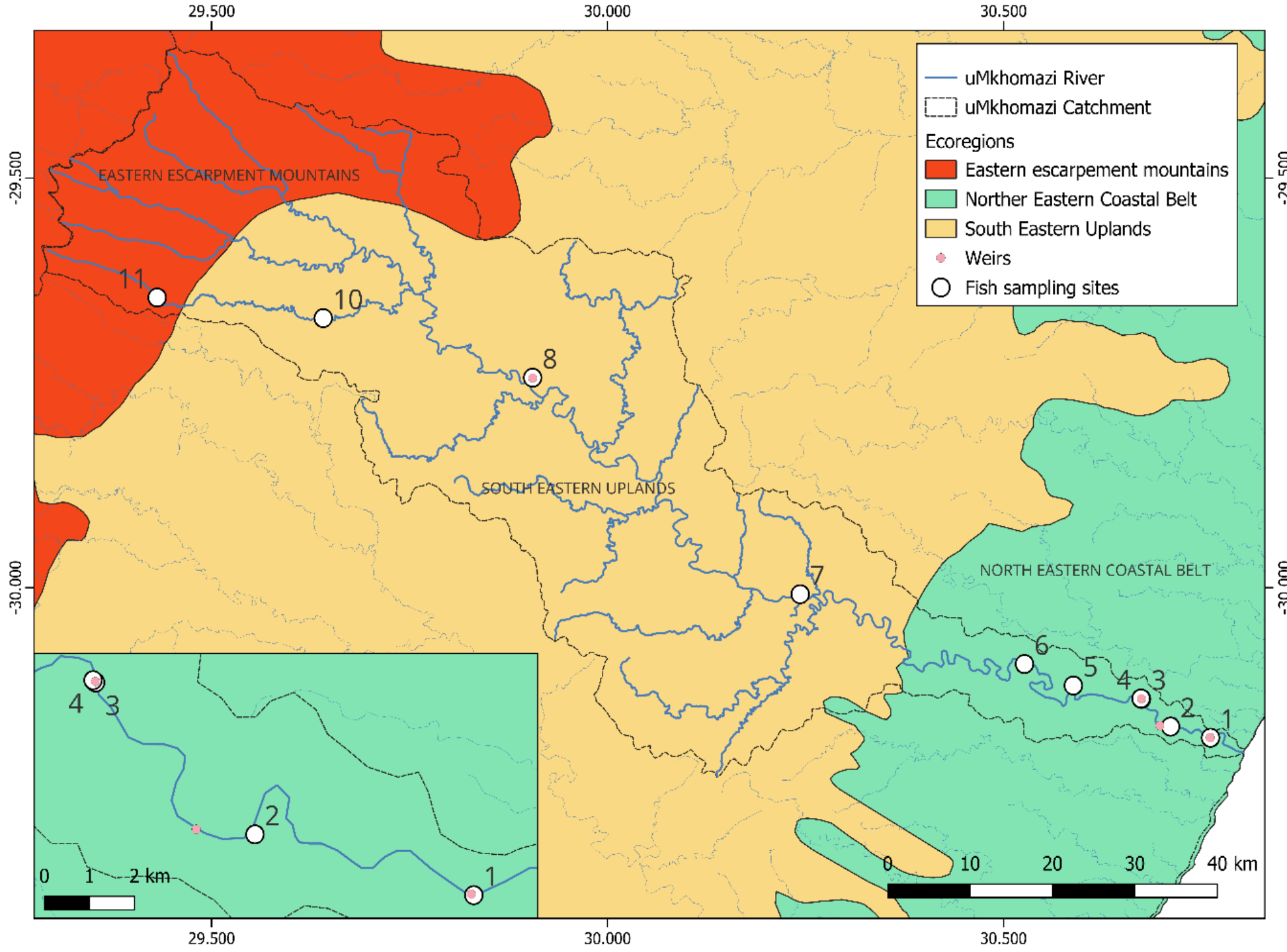


Introduction

- Aim to assess degree of connectivity within uMkhomazi River, KwaZulu-Natal
- Anguillid eels are good indicators of connectivity



Study sites



Methods

1. 10 biotopes per site
2. 1 biotope = 1 effort
3. Electro-shocker used to collect samples
4. Collect organisms using a net and place into a bucket at each effort



Methods

1. Record abundances
2. Species richness
3. Morphological measurements
 - Depth, flow, substrate, cover features
5. Water quality



Results

Presence/absence of the different species caught at each site

Species	Sample site									
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
River fragment	A	B	C	D	D	D	D	D	E	E
<i>Awaous aeneofuscus</i>	5					2				
<i>Labeobarbus natalensis</i>	2	23	66		23	162	39	8		
<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	1		2			6	3			
<i>Anguilla mossambica</i>	1		1			2				
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	1									
<i>Neoscorpis lithophilus</i>	2									
<i>Gilchristella aestuaria</i>	1									
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>			3		4	2				
<i>Amphillus natalensis</i>						4	4		7	
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>						2				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>										2
<i>Leiognathus equula</i>	1									
<i>Enteromius viviparus</i>			11			13		3		

Discussion

- Suggest degree of connectivity exists
- Suitable fishways to be retrofitted
- Proposed dams and weirs for the system will most likely have adverse effects



Acknowledgements

- University of KwaZulu-Natal
- National Research Foundation for funding the project
- Ford Wildlife Foundation
- Lwandile Ngozi, Lungile Mapuru, Ntando Makathini and the interns from UMP for their assistance with data collection
- All the land-owners for allowing us to use their properties to access our data collection sites



Selected References

- Hanzen, C.C. et al. 2022. Slippery customers for conservation: Distribution and decline of Anguillid Eels in South Africa. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, 32, 1277–1290.
- Havn, T.B. et al. 2020. Impacts of a weir and power station on downstream migrating Atlantic Salmon Smolts in a German River. *River Research and Applications*, 36, 784–796.
- Jacoby, D.M.P. et al. 2015. Synergistic patterns of threat and the challenges facing global anguillid eel conservation. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 4, 321–333.
- Righton, D. et al. 2021. Important questions to progress science and sustainable management of Anguillid Eels. *Fish and Fisheries*, 22, 762–788.
- Tsukamoto, K. and Aoyama, J. 1998. Evolution of freshwater eels of the genus *Anguilla*: A probable scenario. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*, 52, 139–148.