

Fishes in the CLLMM and foodweb

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Fishes in the CLLMM



Mulloway



Black bream



Greenback flounder



Yelloweye mullet



Golden perch



Bony herring



Sandy sprat



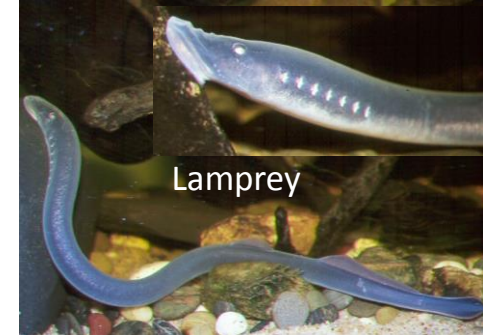
Smallmouthed hardyhead



Tamar River goby



Congolli



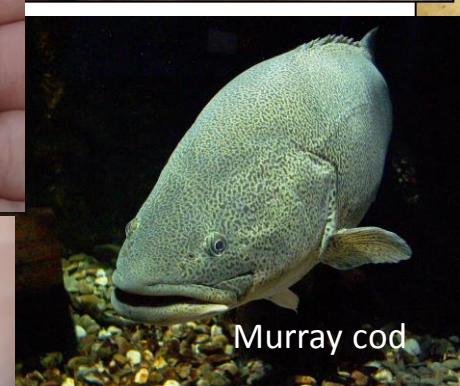
Lamprey



Yarra pygmy perch



Murray hardyhead



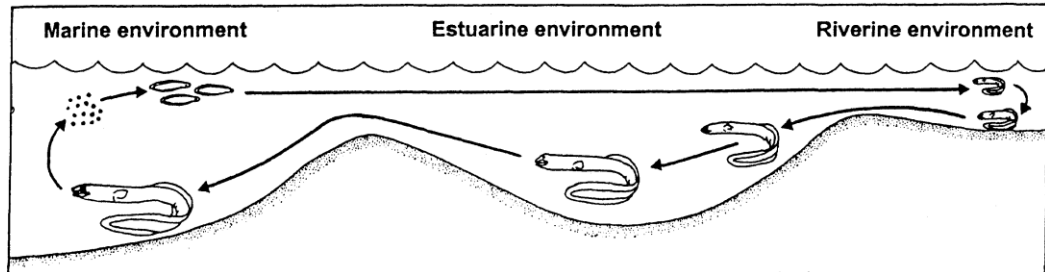
Murray cod



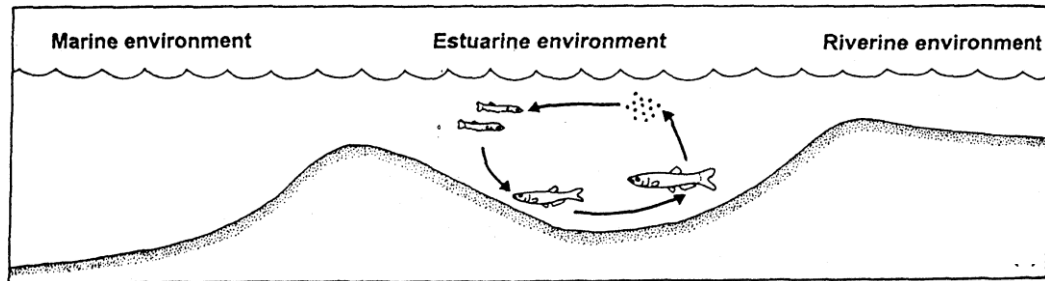
Southern pygmy perch

SARDI

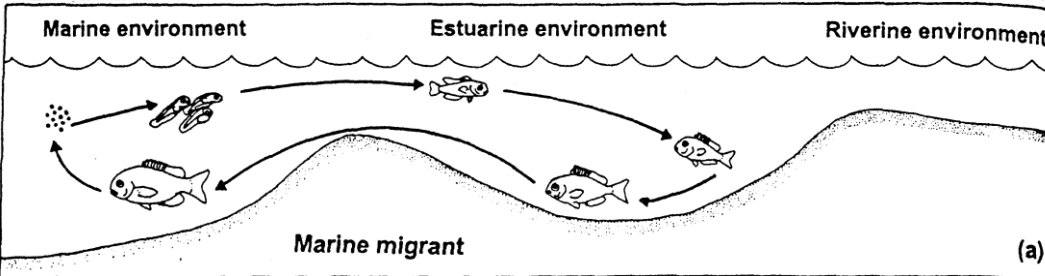
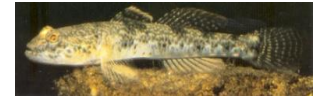
Fish functional groups



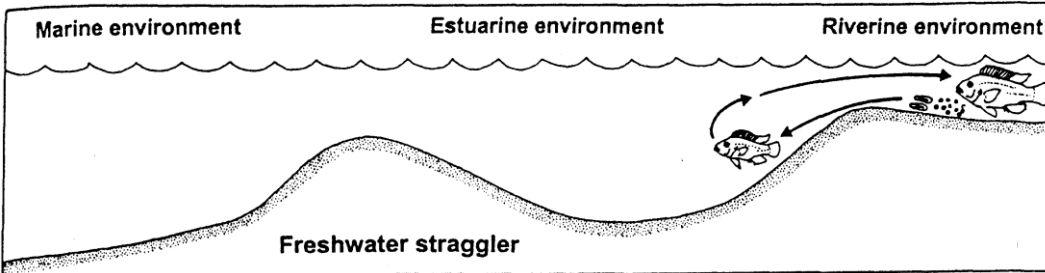
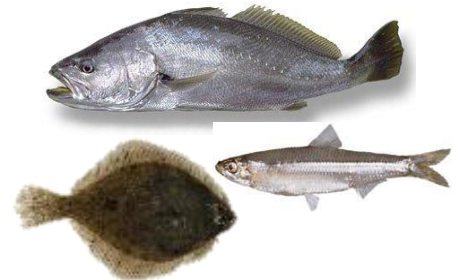
Diadromous



Estuarine



Marine



Freshwater



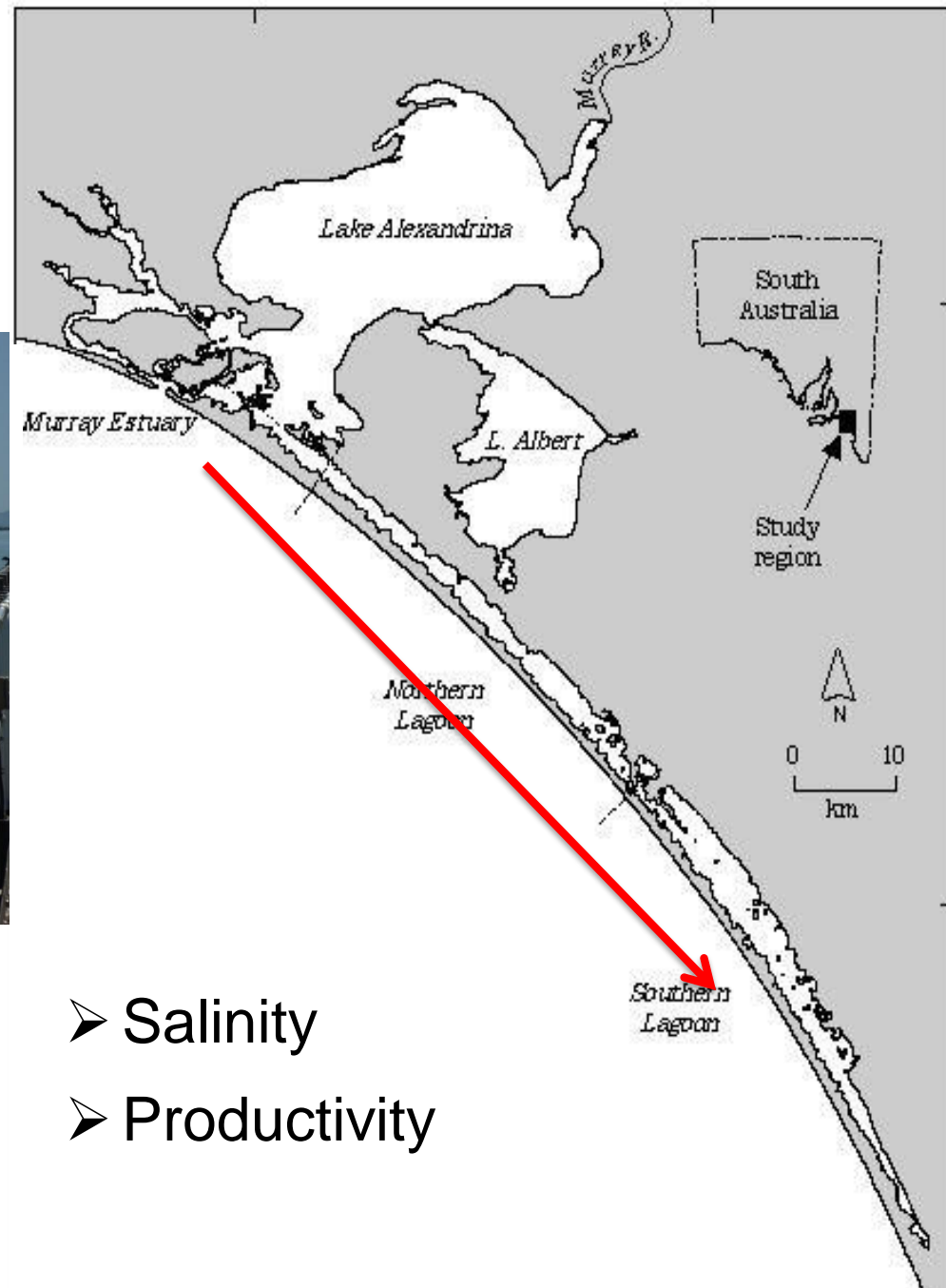
Adapted from Whitfield 1999

Terminal lakes and dynamic estuarine – lagoonal system

- River flow



- Lake water levels
- Connectivity



- Salinity
- Productivity

Fish monitoring and studies

Funded by the MDBA TLM Program & Murray Futures CLLMM Program

Lower Lakes

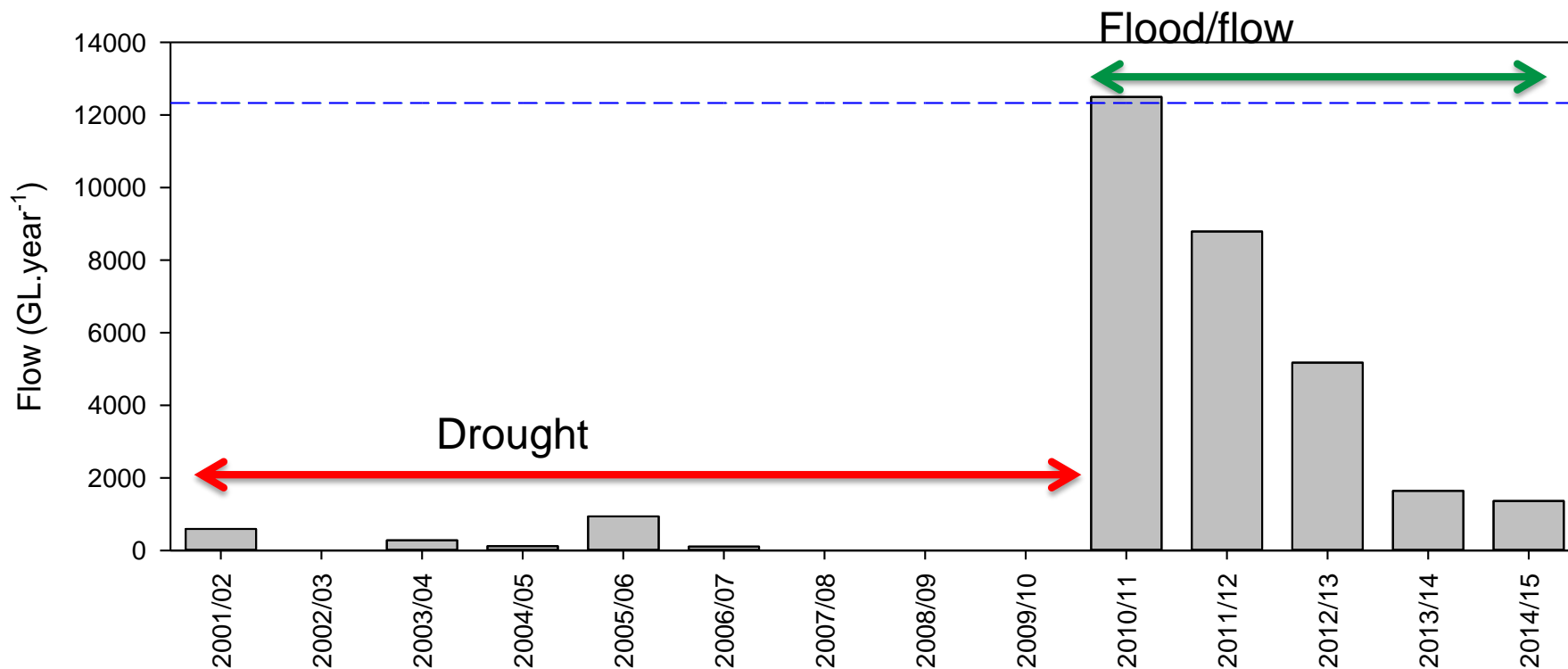
- Small-bodied fish monitoring (e.g. Bice *et al.* 2013; Wedderburn *et al.* 2014a);
- Investigating the large-bodied fish assemblage – fisheries data (Ferguson and Ye 2016);

Murray Estuary & Coorong

- Fish intervention and condition monitoring – research and fisheries data (e.g. Ye *et al.* 2015a, b)
- Fish movement and recruitment – focusing on diadromous species (e.g. Bice and Zampatti 2015);
- Conceptual foodweb models – focusing on fishes (Giatas and Ye 2016).



Annual barrage flow



Flow effects on fish and foodweb?

Highlights for the Coorong



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2007–2010 (drought)

Australian salmon



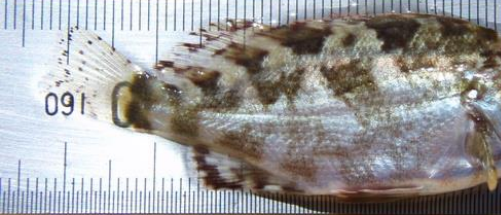
Toad fish



Large whiting



Kelpfish



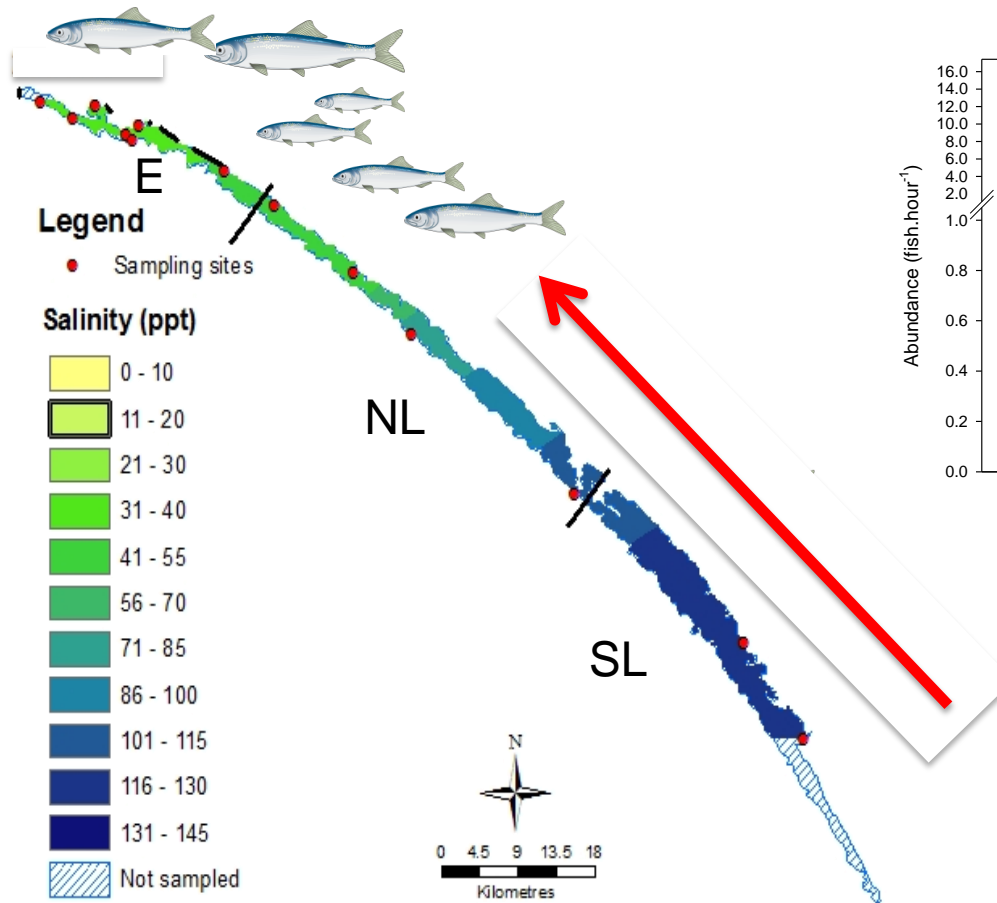
Australian herring



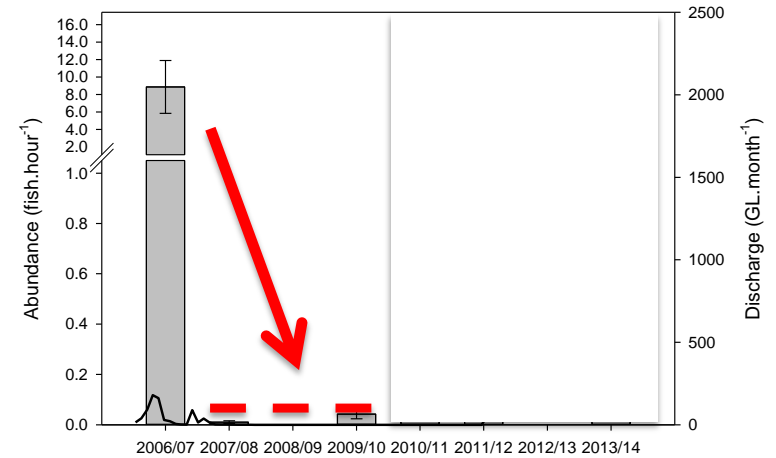
Australian anchovy



Distribution



Recruitment/Abundance



Drought Period

Data: Bice & Zampatti

2010–2013 (flow)

'Freshwater'



'Diadromous'



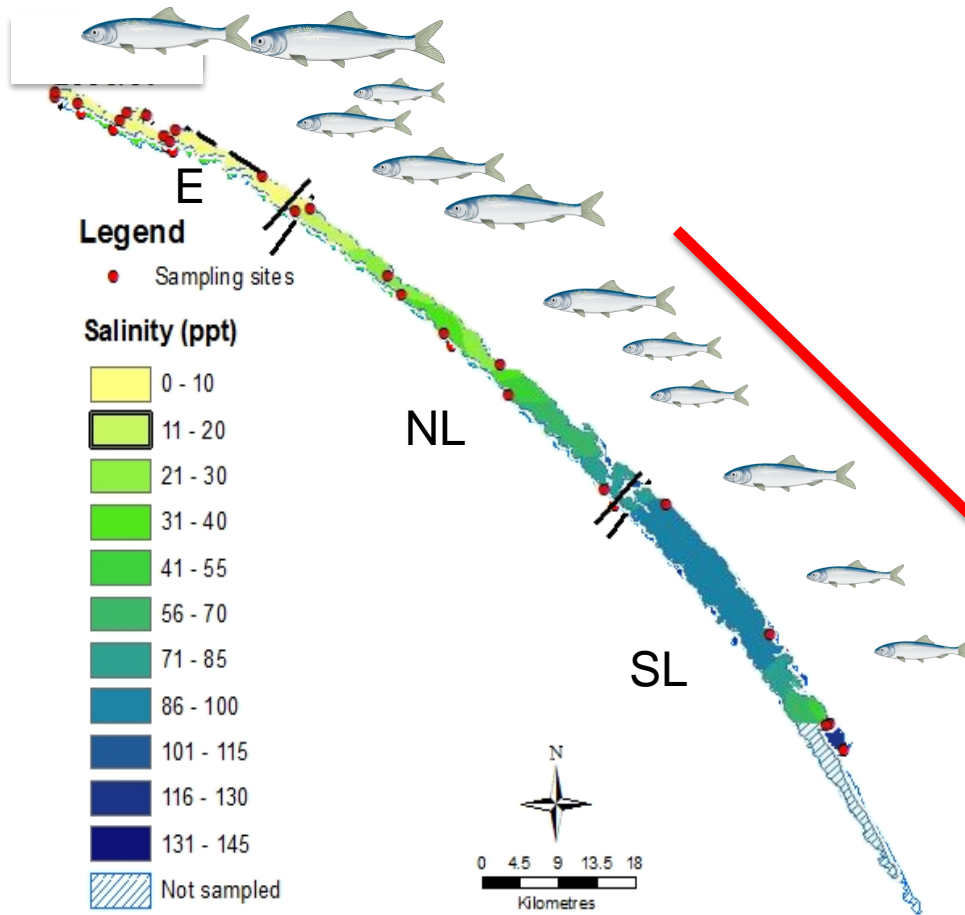
'Estuarine'



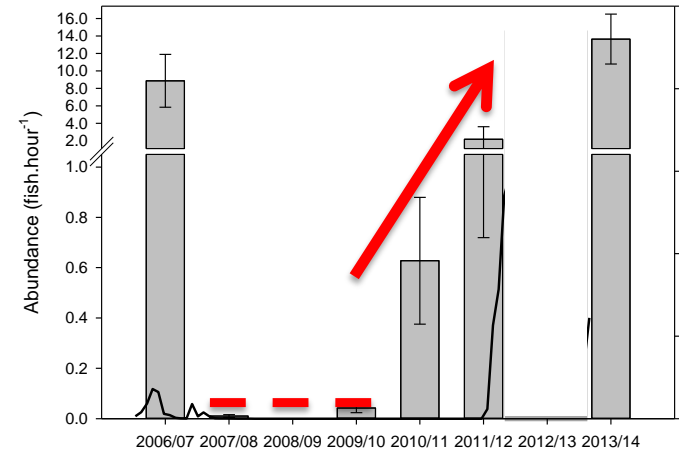
'Marine estuarine opportunist'



Distribution



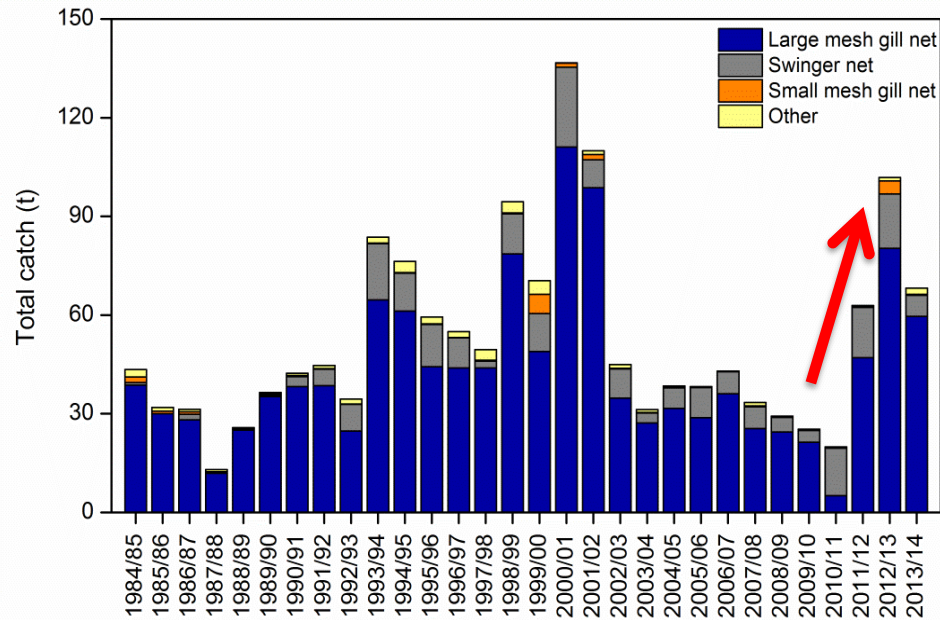
Recruitment/Abundance



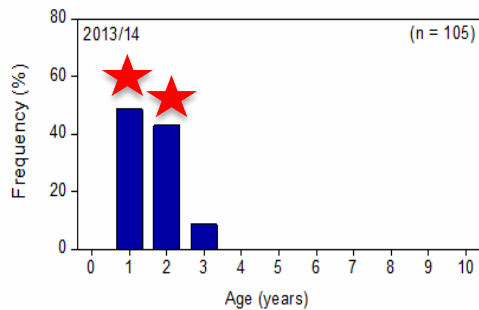
2010–2013 (flow)

Data: Bice & Zampatti

Mulloway production – Coorong estuary

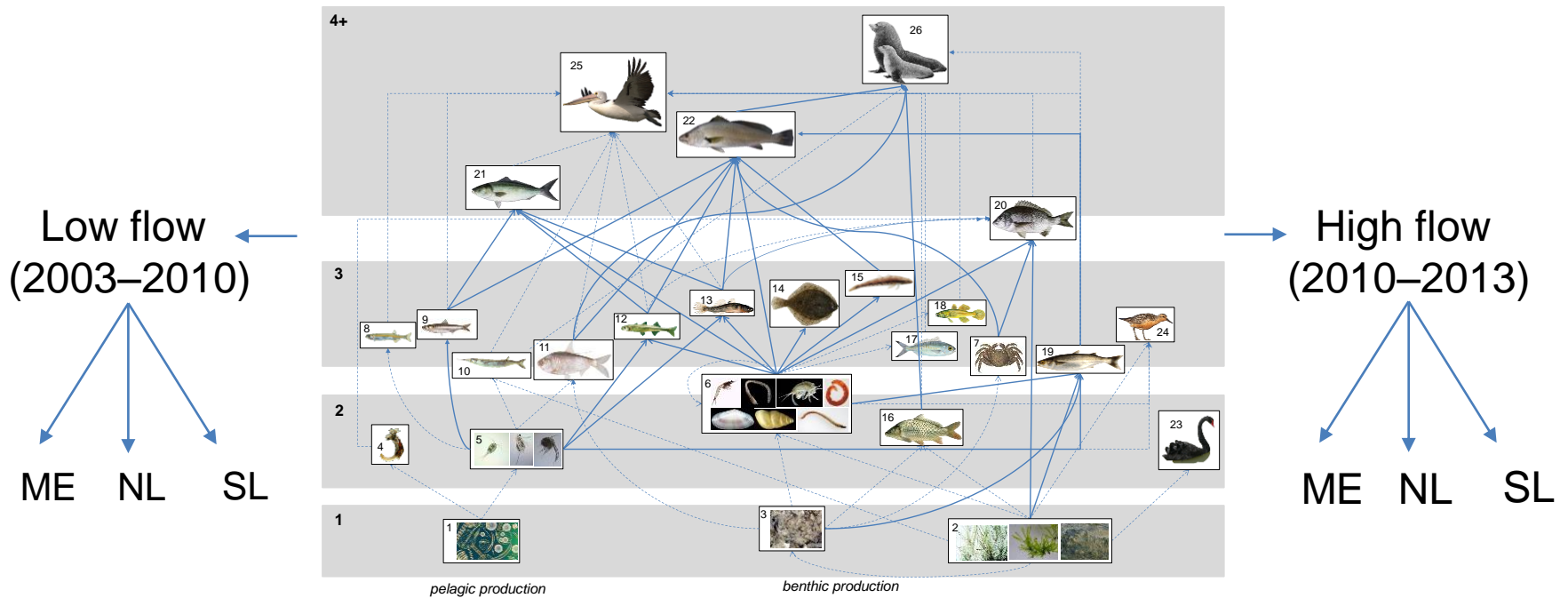


Research sampling (*multi-panel gill nets*)



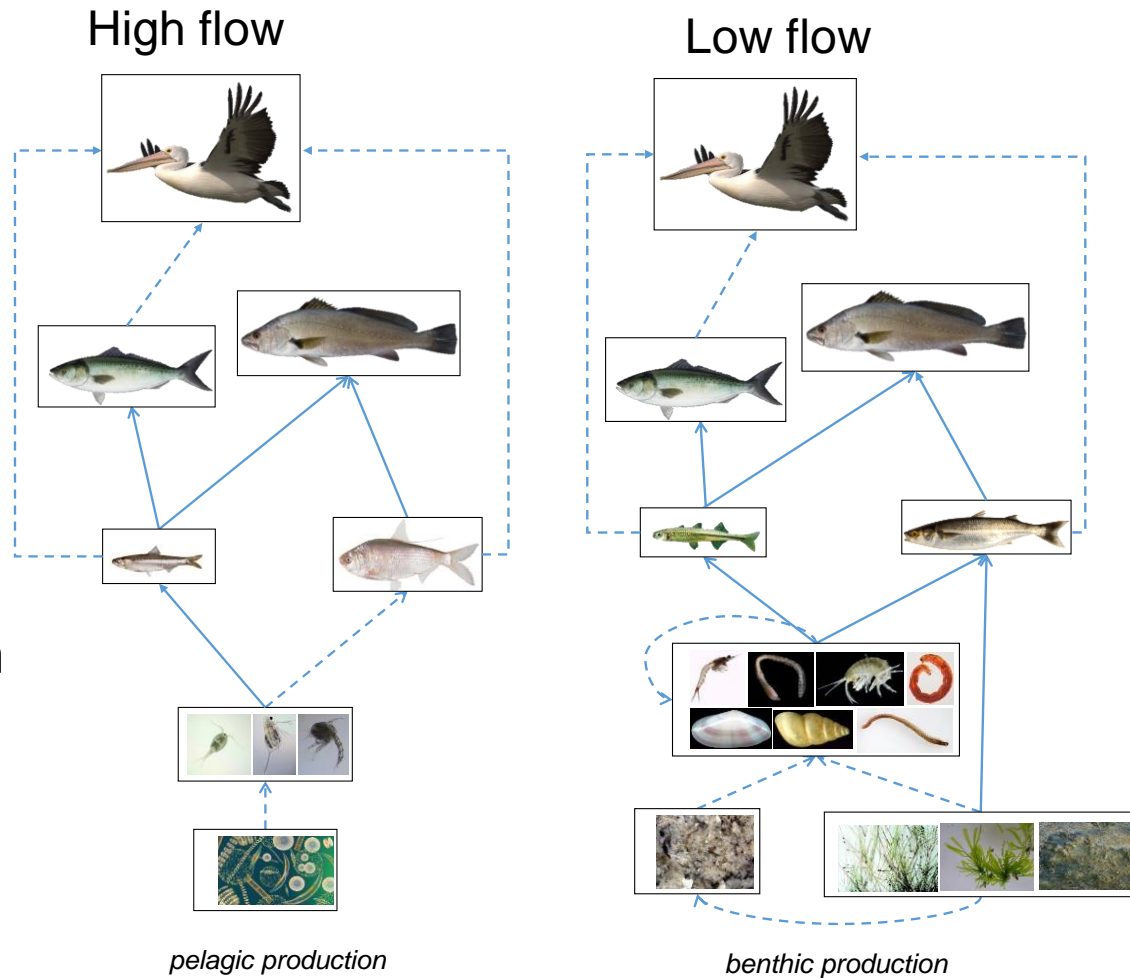
Coorong foodweb model

Giatas and Ye 2016



Foodweb structure *(high vs low flows)*

- Pelagic component of the foodweb dominates in ME and NL during high flows.
- Benthic component dominates during low flows, particularly in NL and SL.
- Decreased foodweb complexity in NL and SL during low flows.



— Quantitative data from Coorong
- - - Outside literature or observations

Key Messages

- Diverse fish assemblages in the CLLMM
 - Flow key driver: lake levels, estuarine salinity, productivity & connectivity
- Freshwater flows
 - Promote diversity, abundance, recruitment and distribution of estuarine-dependent fish species
 - Enhance foodweb function and resilience
- High variability of estuarine system
 - Long-term data needed to support management and policy decisions
 - Consider antecedent conditions and population dynamics

Acknowledgements



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Condition Monitoring of Threatened Fish Populations in Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert

Scotte Wedderburn
Thomas Barnes



Australian Government



Government
of South Australia

Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

Native fishes of the lakes

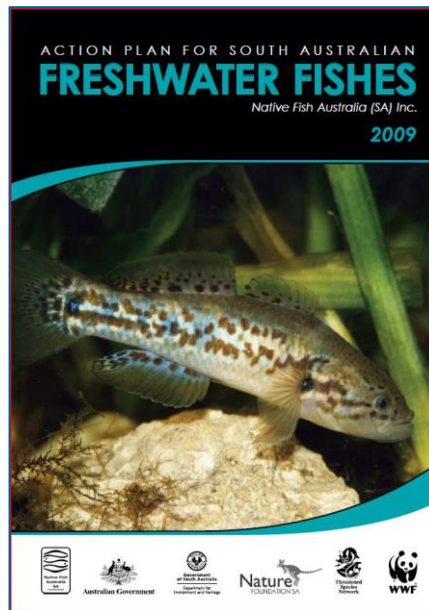
Larger fishes

Golden perch (callop)

Black bream

Bony bream

Congolli



Small-bodied fishes

Murray hardyhead

Southern pygmy perch

Yarra pygmy perch

Unspecked hardyhead

Australian smelt

Murray rainbowfish

Southern purple-spotted gudgeon

Carp gudgeon

Flathead gudgeon

Dwarf flathead gudgeon

Common galaxias

Smallmouth hardyhead

Lagoon Goby

Tamar River goby

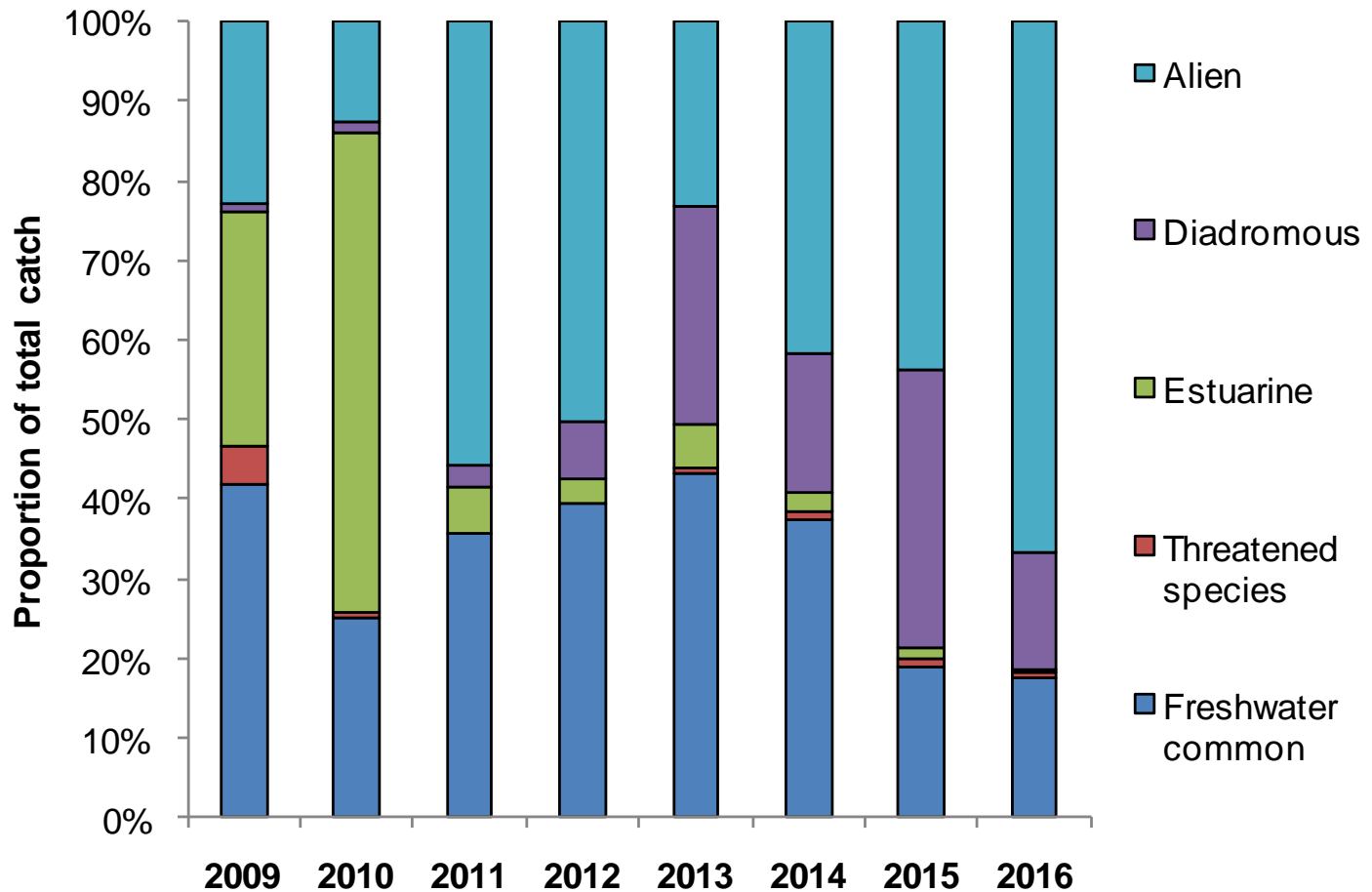
Western blue-spot goby

Sandy sprat

Lake water level recession



Fish assemblages: March 2009–2016



Pygmy perches

Extirpated in wild but captive population maintained



Southern pygmy perch

- Small home range
- Well-vegetated habitat
- Distributed EMLR & L. Alexandrina
- ‘Endangered’ in SA



Yarra pygmy perch

- Distribution in the MDB restricted to Lake Alexandrina
- Genetically distinct population
- ‘Vulnerable’ *EPBC Act 1999*
- ‘Critically Endangered’ in SA

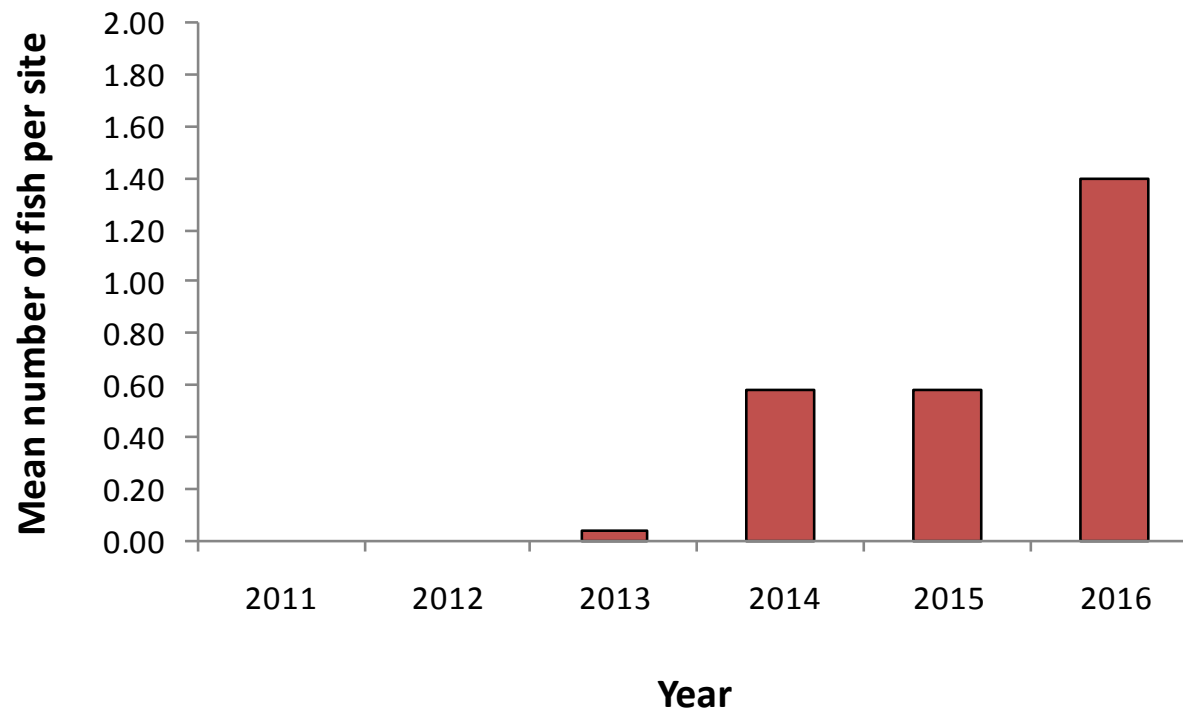
Murray hardyhead

Maintained in drought refugia and captive breeding

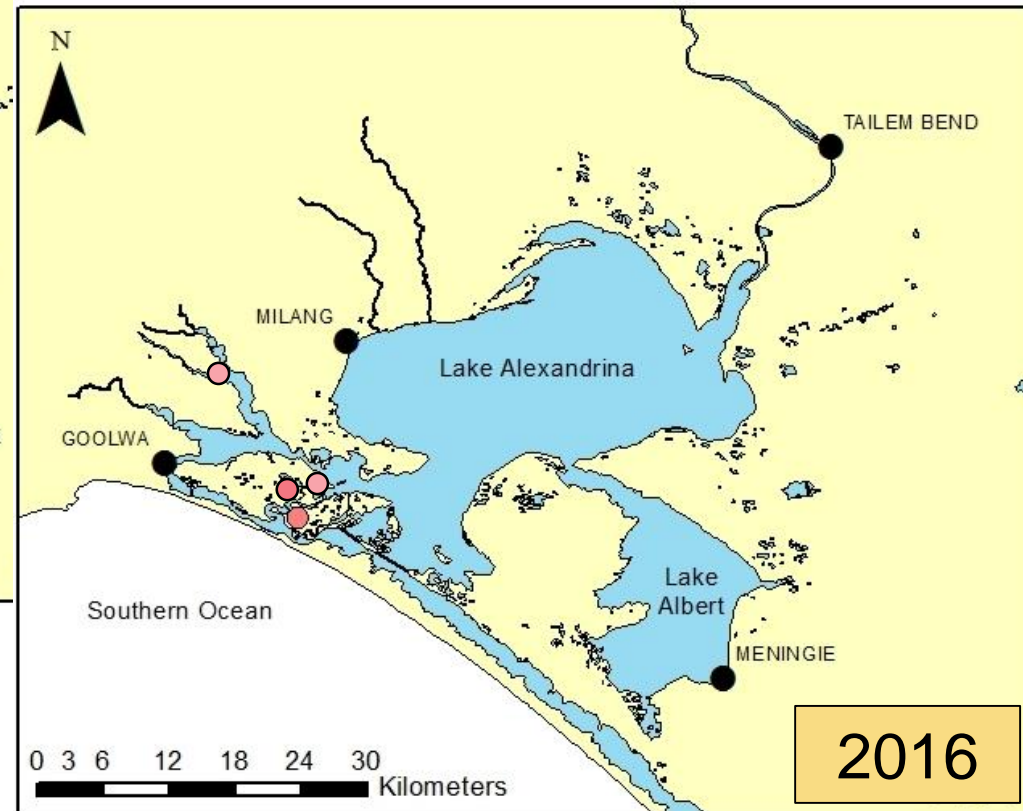
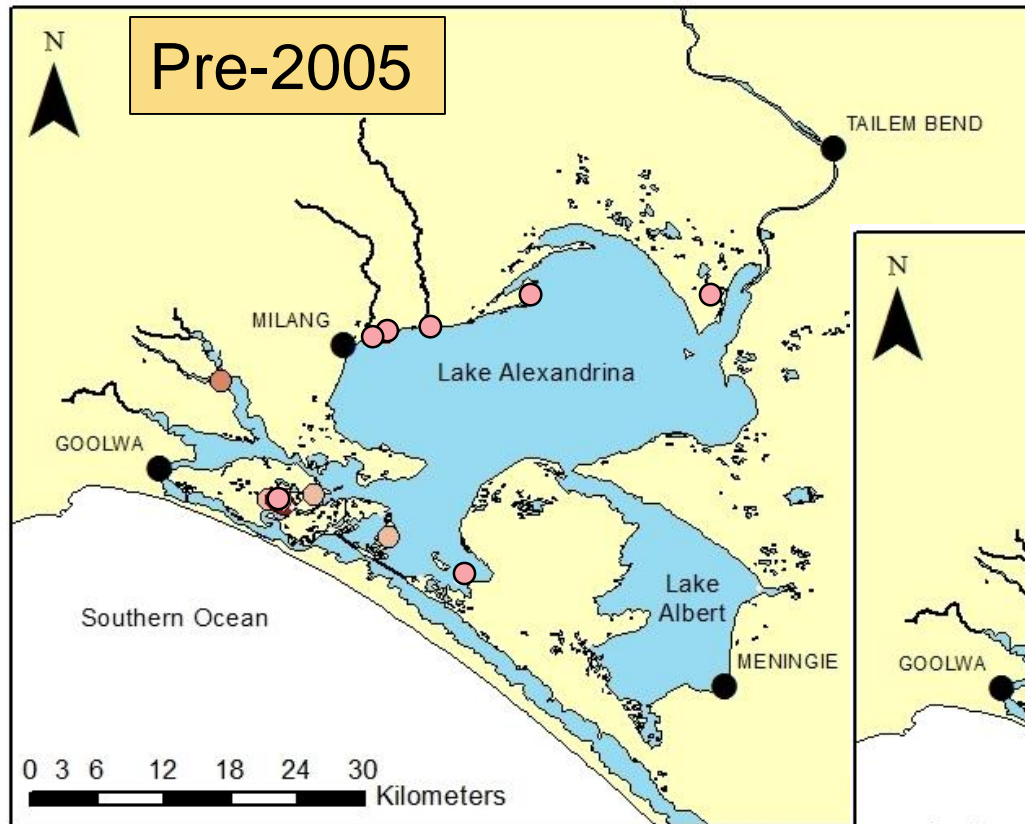


- Annual life cycle
- Distributed from Kerang in Victoria to Lakes
- Lakes population is genetically distinct
- ‘Endangered’ *EPBC Act 1999*

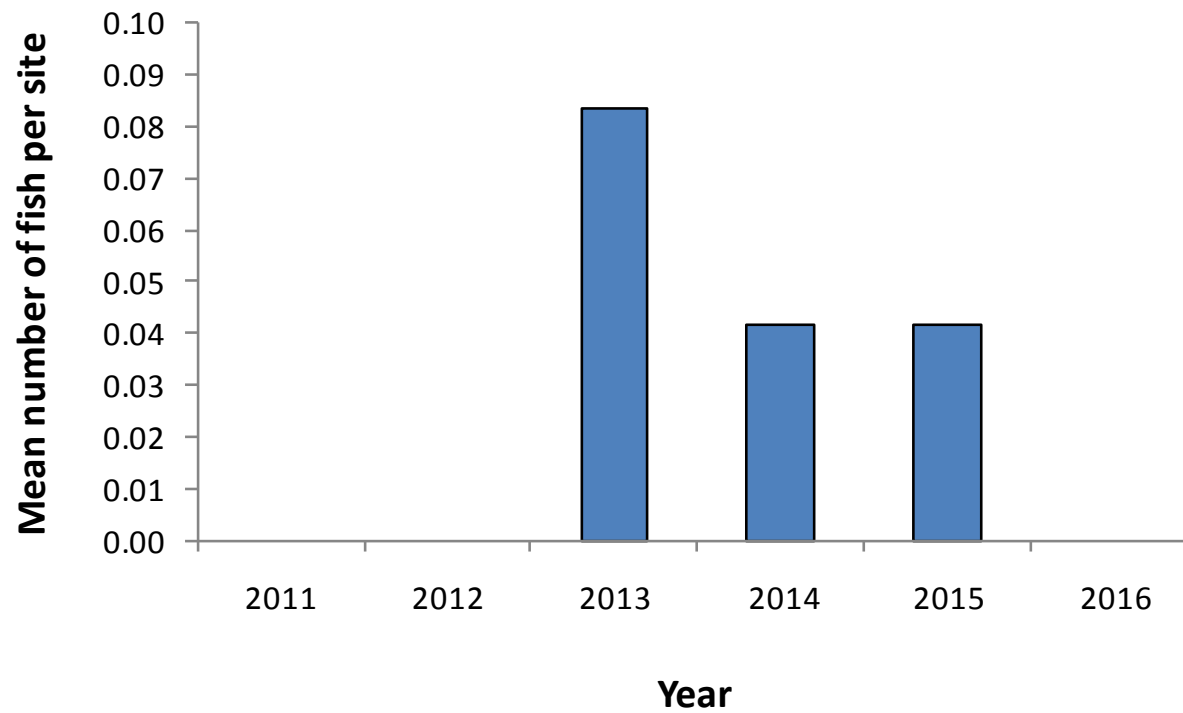
Southern pygmy perch



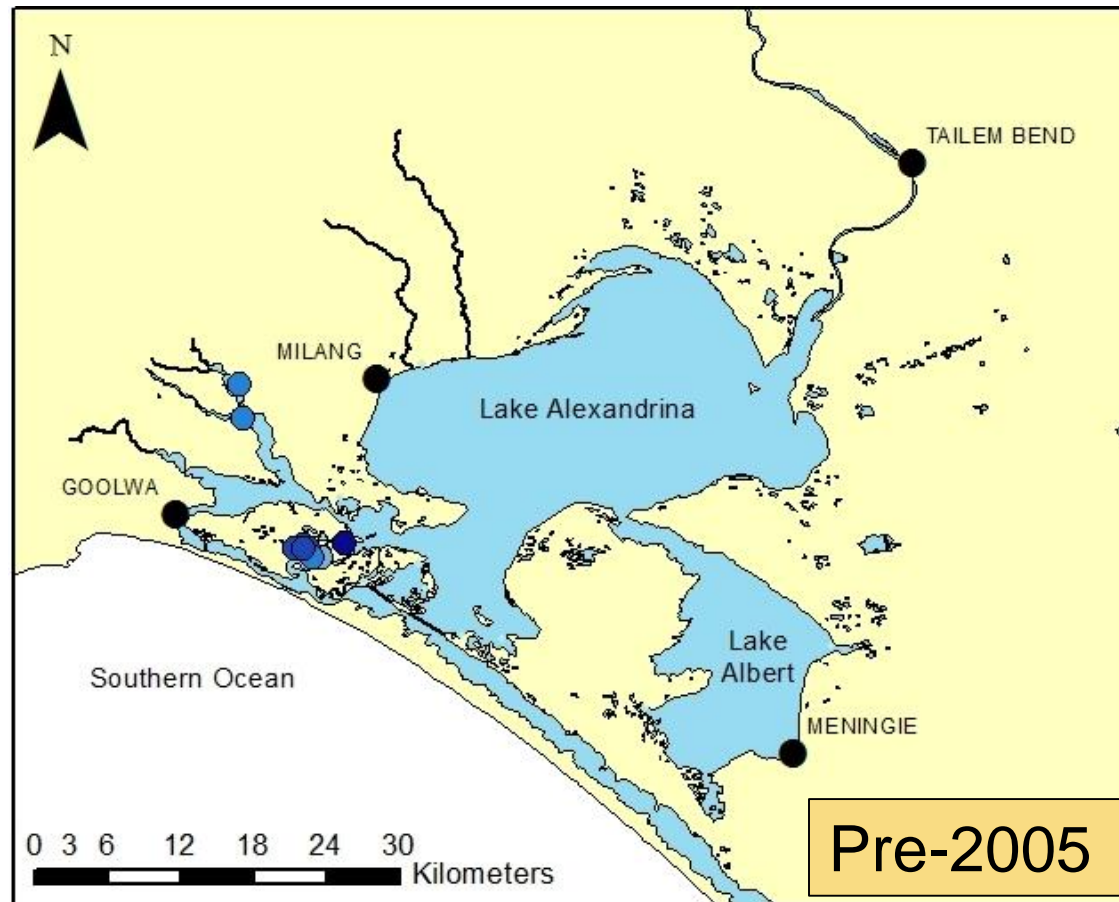
Southern pygmy perch



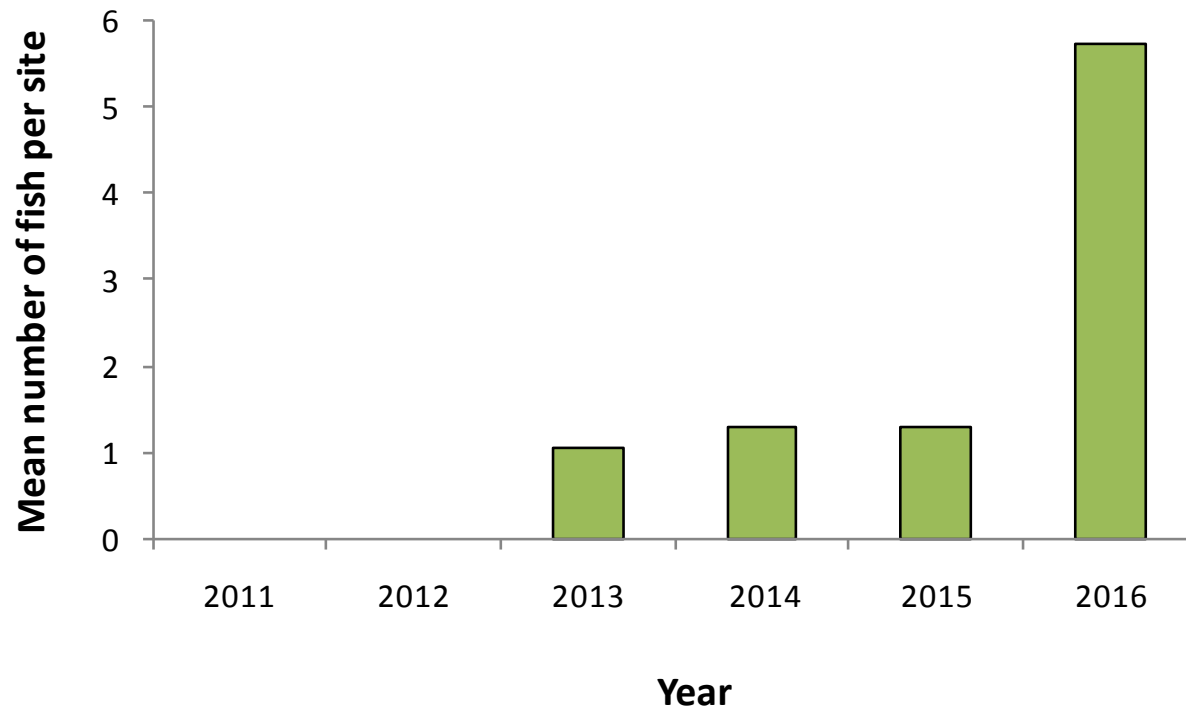
Yarra pygmy perch



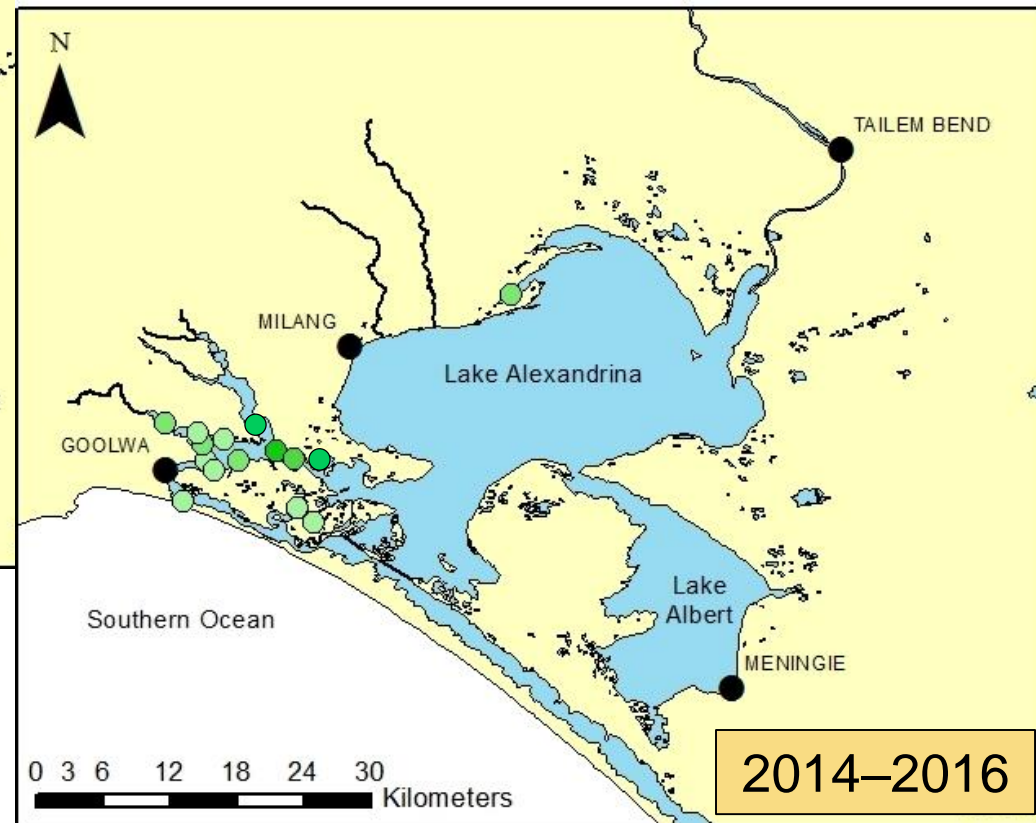
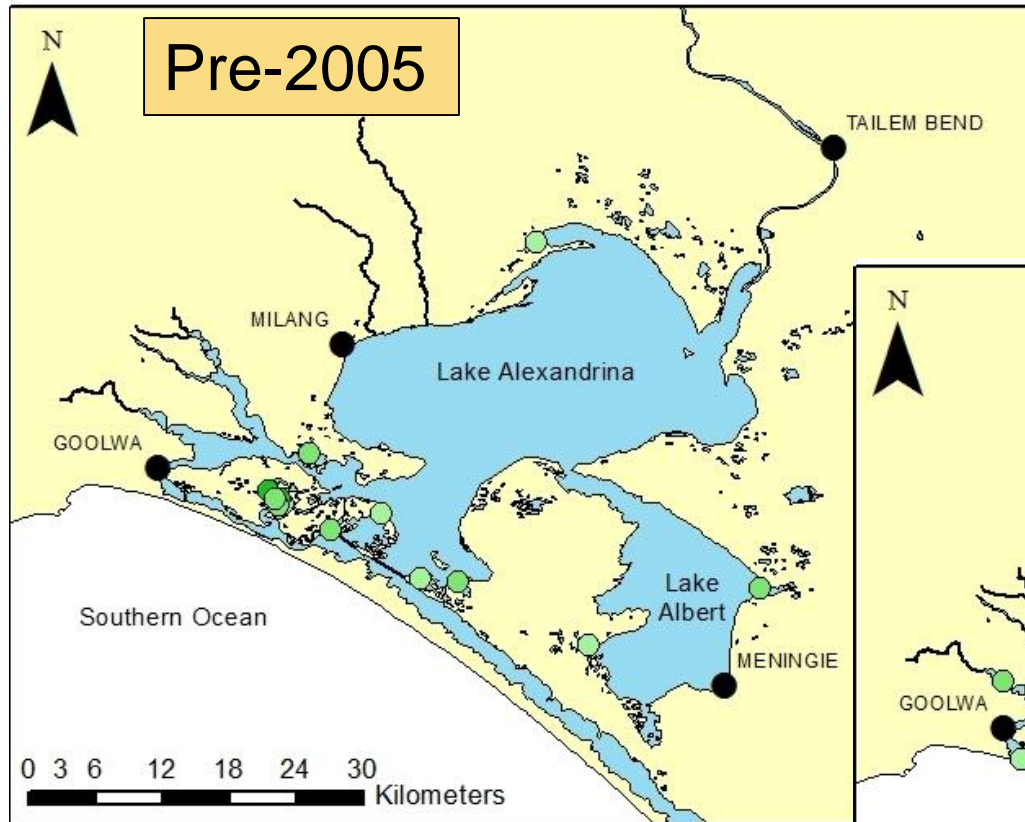
Yarra pygmy perch



Murray hardyhead



Murray hardyhead



Population recovery

- River flows (volume, timing, duration)
- Water levels in obligate habitats
- Salinity, aquatic plants, alien species
- Zooplankton life cycle (e.g. Rotifera)
- Alien fishes



Photo: Luke Pearce



Eastern gambusia



Photo: Russ Shiel

Management of threatened fish populations

- Ongoing monitoring MDBA's *The Living Murray*
- Acknowledge loss of Yarra pygmy perch? (more reintroductions)
- Investigate factors influencing recovery (water levels, alien fishes)
- Drought preparedness
- Drought refugia crucial (prevent extirpation, seeding for recovery, avoid captivity)

Acknowledgements

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