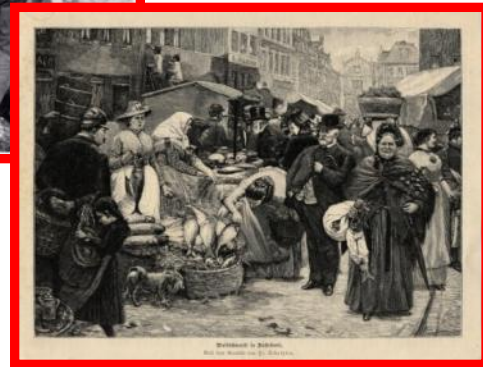
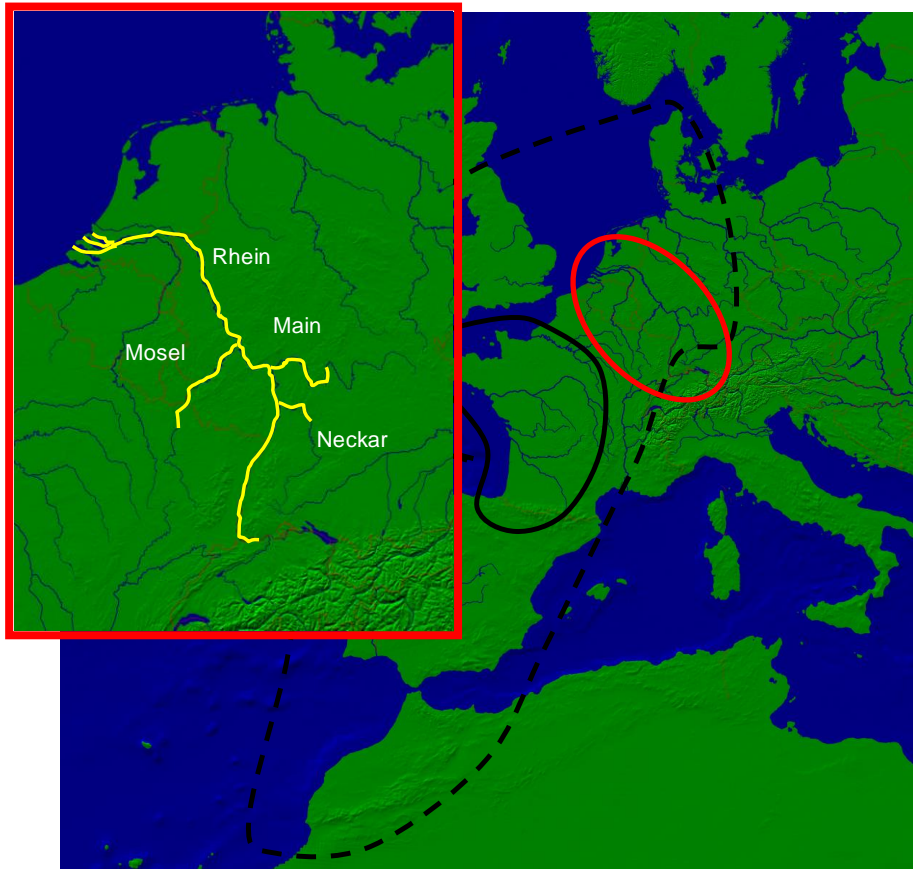


Vissennetwerk „Soortenherstel“, WMR Ijmuiden 20.09.2024

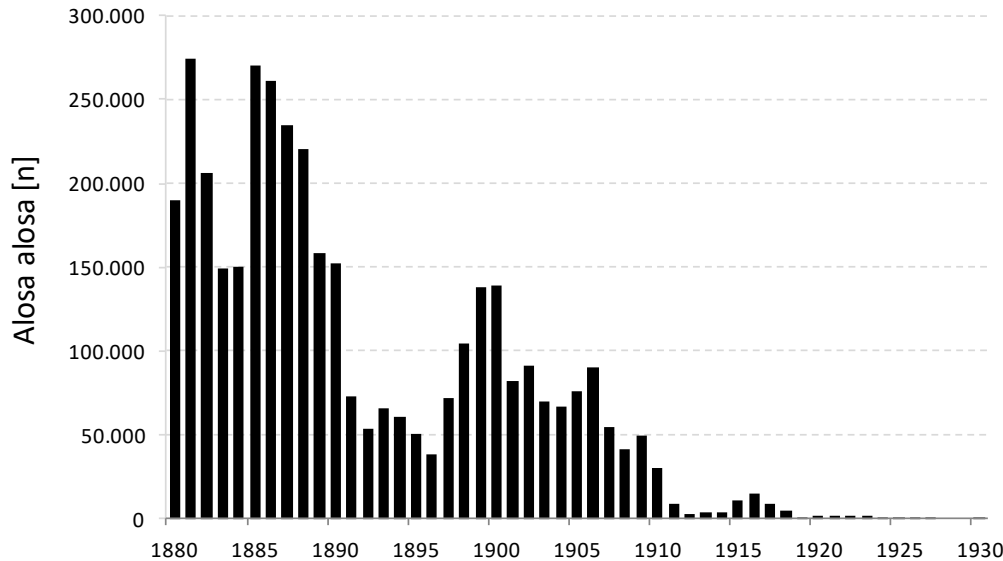
Reintroduction of the allis shad in the Rhine system



Original and recent area of distribution



Collapse of the allis shad population in the Rhine in the early 20th century



Landings of allis shad in the Delta Rhine in the Netherlands at the turn of the century (after de Groot, 1992)

- Last noteworthy catch in 1949 in Xanten, thereafter repeatedly individual records
- Regular detection of up to 10 allis shad per year since the Iffezheim fish pass went into operation,
- However: no evidence of natural reproduction, no development trend, recent evidence of dispersers from Gironde population



Funding and partners



Transnational allis shad project (2017- today)



H O C H
S C H U L E
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MINISTERIUM FÜR UMWELT,
ENERGIE, ERNÄHRUNG
UND FORSTEN



Bezirksregierung
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Hessisches Ministerium für
Umwelt, Energie, Landwirtschaft
und Verbraucherschutz

Additional support (2023-2024)



Interreg



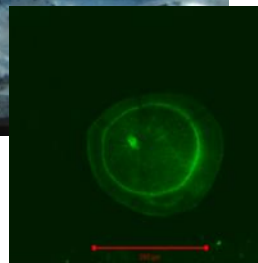
(Ko-)finanziert von
der Europäischen Union
(Mede) gefinancierd
door de Europese Unie

Deutschland – Nederland

De Rijn Verbindt
Der Rhein Verbindet

Main achievements in the LIFE project phase (2007-2010)

1. Development of mass breeding and marking techniques (as a prerequisite for a reintroduction project, IUCN criteria)

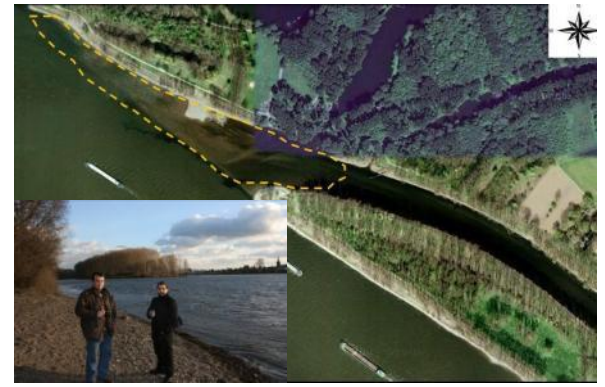
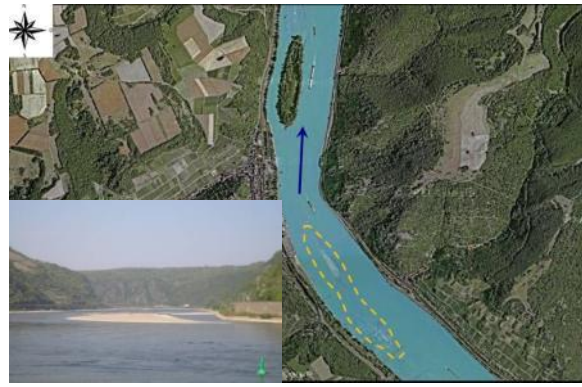


Main achievements of the LIFE project phase (2007-2010)

2. Development of suitable releasing and monitoring routines



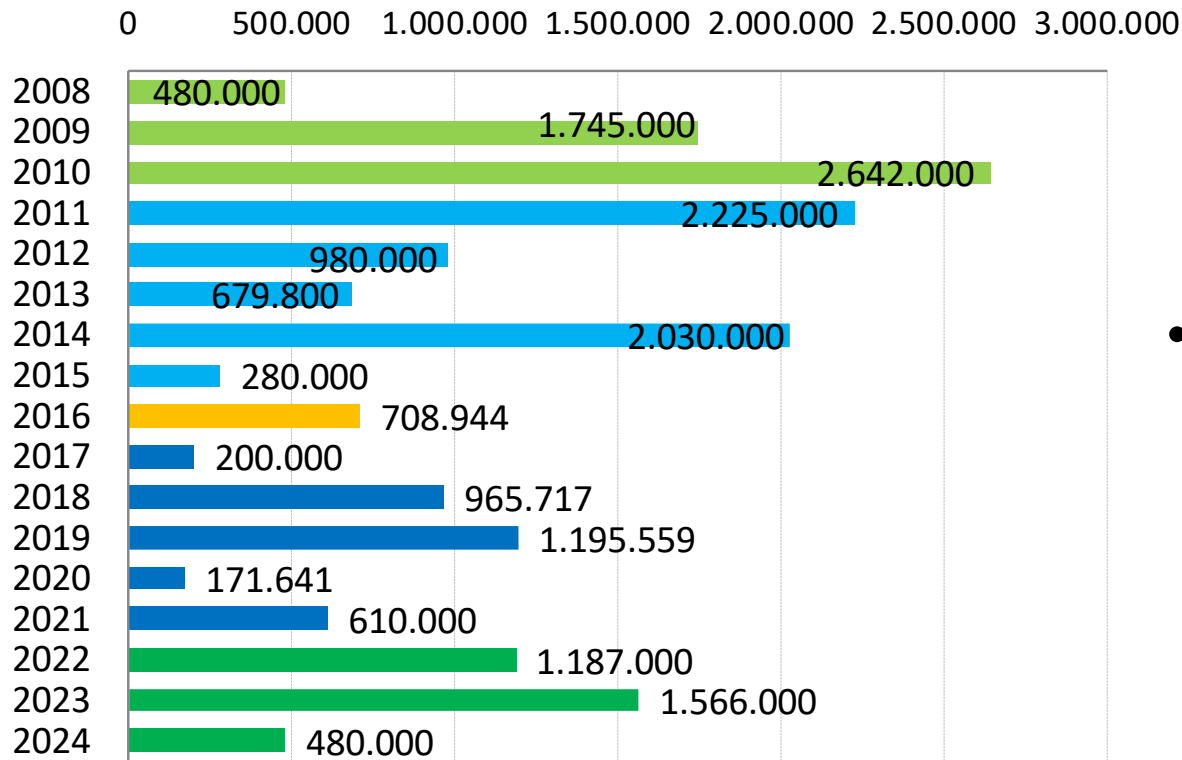
Mapping of suitable releasing and potential spawning sites



Study on the potential Influences of shipping (wave impact, suction and surge) on the larvae in the Rhine



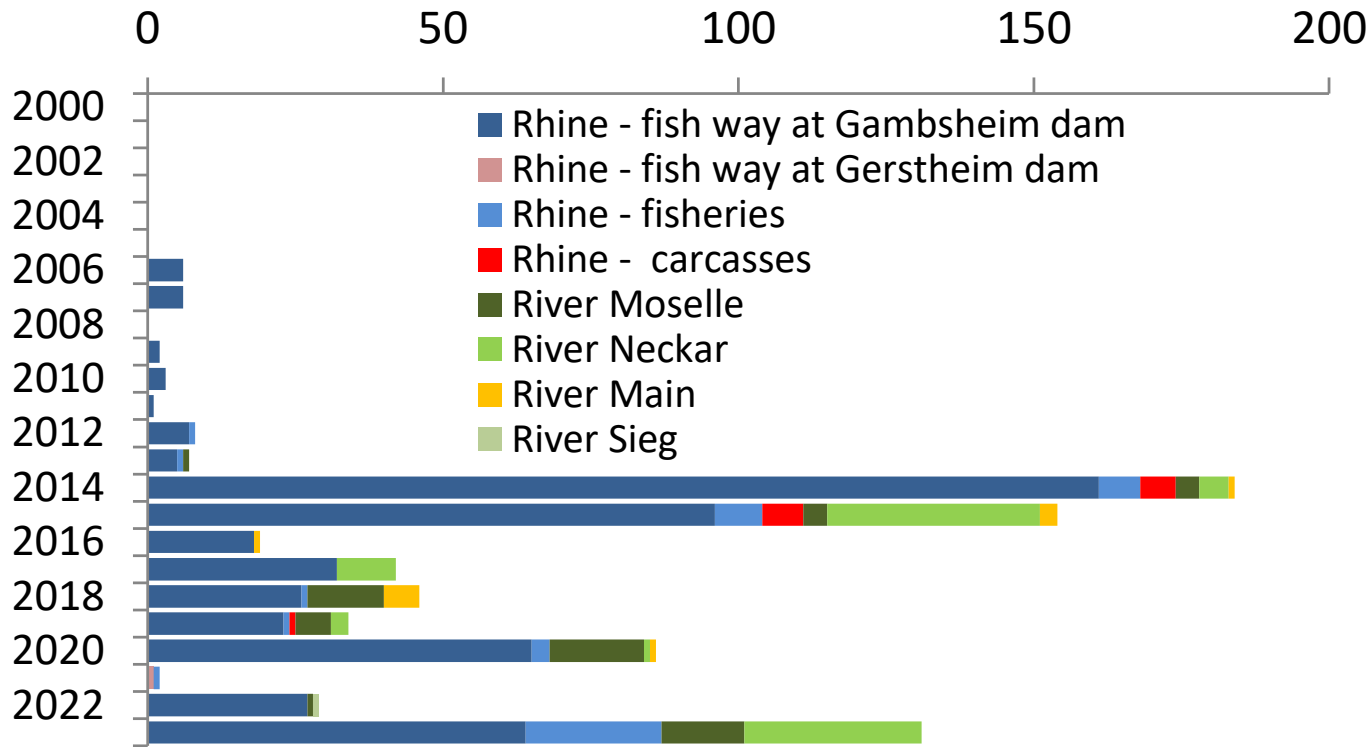
Stocking efforts (2008-2023)



- Σ 18.1 Mill allis shad larvae in 17 years



Detections of adult allis shad in the Rhine system (without Iffezheim data)



Main achievements of the post LIFE project phases (2017-today)

- Monitoring of spawning activities (Bull monitoring)
- Acoustic monitoring at known spawning sites (established method for the assessment of the allis and twaite shad spawner populations in SW France)



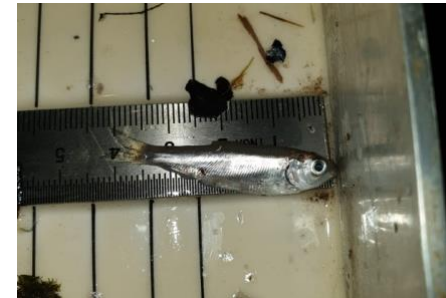
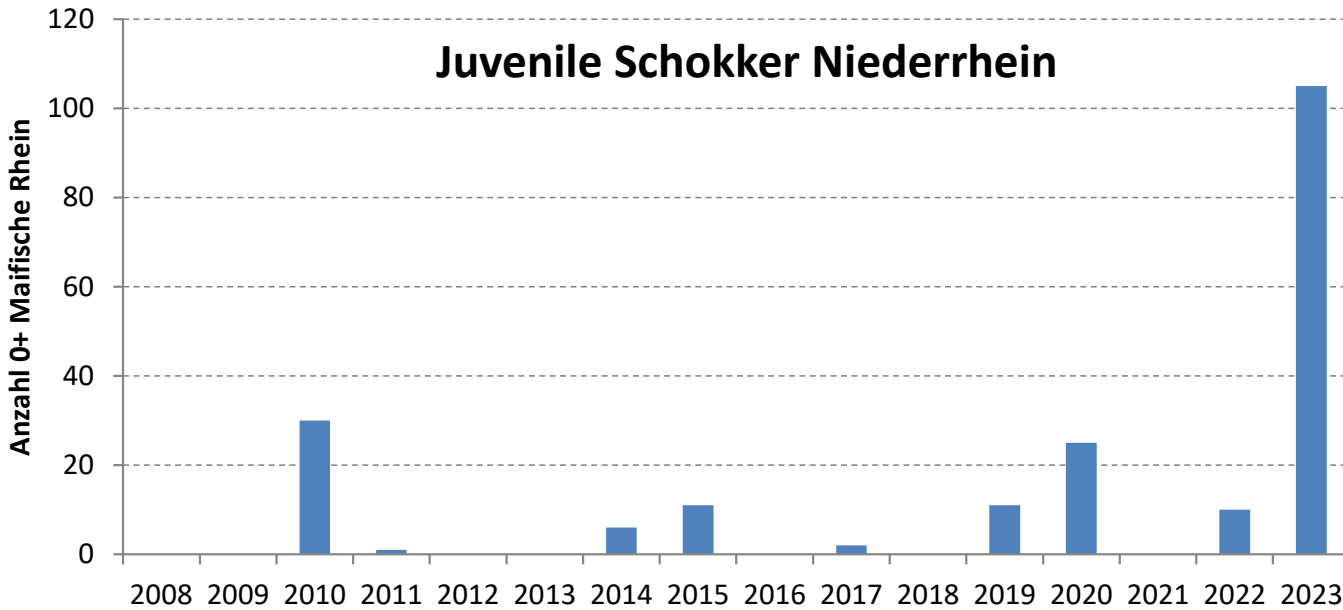
Main achievements of the post LIFE project phases (2017-today)

- Monitoring of spawning activities (Bull monitoring)
- Detection of numerous Bulls in the middle Rhine section and the Lower river Main

Due to the noisy environment and the variety of potential spawning sites, not expedient!



Stow-net (ankerkuil) monitoring for juveniles



Conclusions so far

1. Releasing of larvae leads to emigrating juveniles and returning adults (5 years later)
2. Returnees reproduce naturally in the Rhine system (Bull observations -> carcasses of spawned adults -> YOY from natural reproduction-> returnees from natural reproduction), -> all in all positive signs!
3. The monitoring schemes are not expedient with regard to an assessment of the actual population (detections of shads in fish ways , Bull monitoring, YOY monitoring)
4. Possibilities of quantitative monitoring measures are restricted (budget)
5. Tasks: Increase interpretability based on the sample material from individual fish
6. Parallel promoting population development (releasing of larvae, identifying hotspots and removing bottlenecks for the natural population development)



- Bedankt voor uw aandacht