Trophodynamic modules of dominant fish species from small island of Braila in the Lower Danube River

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Abstract
The Danube River ichthiofauna was analyse between kilometers 175 and 237 for a thirty years period, between 1967 and 1997. In this remnant wetland area, better known as „Small Island of Braia”, commercial fishing captures are analysing in Danube channel and in floodplains areas. The captures in Danube channel between 1972-1989 years light out the following hierarchy: Carassius auratus gibelio 30,31%, Alosa pontica 13,16%, Silurus glanis 12,41%, Alburnus alburnus 9,2%, Abramis brama 7,88%, Rutilus rutilus 6,07%, Blica bjorkna 4,86%, Cyprinus carpio 3,96%, Barbus barbus 1,77%.

In the floodplains areas the captures are quite different for different periods. Thus, in 1967-1971 period, before intensive damming activities in upper Romanian Danube sector, the hierarchy of commercial fish captures was: Cyprinus carpio 29,8%, Rutilus rutilus 21,9%, Silurus glanis 12,2%, Alburnus alburnus 9,3%, Acerina cernua 6,8%, Stizostedion luciopereca 6,7%, Carassius auratus gibelio 4,3%. In 1972–1989 period, after the major daming, the changes of ichthiofauna structure was very signifcants: Carassius auratus gibelio 62,64%, Cyprinus carpio 13,63%, Blica bjorkna 3,89%, Rutilus rutilus 3,76%, Alburnus alburnus 3,37%, Silurus glanis 3,29%, Abramis brama 2,51%.

These fish species belong to three trophodynanic modules: plankton feeding fish species, benthos feeding fish species and predators feeding fish species. The trophodynamic structure of floodplains fish communities before and after damming show a decrease of number of commercial fish species from 12 to 7, a decrease of predators captures from 28% to 3,29% and a increase a ubiqviste specie Carassius auratus gibelio from 4,3% to 62,64%.

Key words: Danube, ichthiofauna, trophodynamic modules