

STOCKING CURIMBATÁS, *PROCHILODUS LINEATUS* (VALENCIENNES, 1836), ACTINOPTERYGII, IN THE VOLTA GRANDE RESERVOIR, GRANDE RIVER, BRAZIL

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Stocking has been used to restore the abundance of migratory riverine fishes depleted by hydropower dams. Studies have shown that stocking density (SD) is one of the most important factors to determine the abundance of stocked fish. In this study, we stocked curimbatás in the Volta Grande Reservoir (VGR). In 2012, we stocked 157,297 fishes (SD = 7.7 individuals.ha⁻¹), 12.6% tagged with coded wire tag (CWT). In 2014, we stocked 205,980 fishes (SD = 10.0 individuals.ha⁻¹), 8.5% CWT tagged. We assessed the abundance of curimbatás in VGR with experimental (EF) and professional (PF) fishing. In the EF, we sampled curimbatás with gillnets in 18 random points in 25 3-night campaigns from July/2012 to October/2015. Through the PF, we gathered data from two professional fishers from April/2014 to October/2016. We captured 11,150 fish in the EF: 106 (1.0%) curimbatás of which 16 (15.1%) were tagged. The fishers captured 65,735 fish: 2,233 (3.4%) curimbatás of which 89 (4.0%) were marked. There was no statistical difference (chisquare test: P = 0.14) in the proportion of tagged and untagged fish between stocked and captured. If mortality rate between tagged and untagged stocked fish did not differ, this result suggests that curimbatá's recruitment in VGR was null or low. Professional fisher captured proportionally more curimbatás than the EF probably due to the use of gillnets with larger mesh size. The curimbatá's contribution in captures was small. To raise their capture, increasing SD might be necessary.

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