

The Study of Population Dynamics, Reproduction in Ecological System of Fisheries

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Fish reproduction in open plain ecosystems, based on relative abundance and complete biomass of juveniles, was observed by using the synchronic approach of biological examination in conjunction with Point Abundance Sampling by improved electrofishing. In 3 non-identical flood plains of the Upper Rhone River, 1200 points represent a fielding 3201 juveniles from 30 species were collected from 57 ecosystems of various geomorphological origins.

These results raise the local-oligocenesis succession of floodplain biosphere to be a series of non-sequential reproductive areas in which spawning structures being reduced by the specific composition and guild formation of the fish assemblages [1]. The habitat diversity and the fish reproductive prospective of floodplain ecosystems are strongly determined by geomorphological origin and by past and present hydrological structures. The assemblages of autogenic and driven ecosystems (normally of anastomose or meander origin) end to diverge both in composition and in amount from those found in allogenic driven ecosystems (generally of braided origin) [2]. Ecosystems of intermediate character and fish reproduction hereof, occur as the consequences of either ecosystem rejuvenation or senescence: autogenically driven biosphere by allogenic mechanisms, or allogenicly operated ecosystems by anthropic and/or autogenic mechanisms, respectively. Because of co-occurrence of biospheres a close and alternative of successional position, the flood plain as an entity is seen as stable fish reproductive.

Fish captured were numbered, calculated, weighed, and sexing individuals of fish were used for morphometric analysis and

meristic counts to confirm the taxonomical identification of the studied species [3]. Measurements of total length 1 cm, (the distance from the anterior boundary of the mandible to the anal opening of the caudal fin), standard length less than 1 cm, (the distance between the anterior boundary of the mandible and the last lumbar vertebra, complete body mass weigh 1g and gonad weigh 0.1g were noted. Sample specimens of this species were deposited in the museum collection of the branch of Statistics and Ecology of the Federal University of Parabi, Brazil [4].

A shelter is an area with a connected shallow aquatic population which is gathering for its commercial or recreational value. Fisheries can be wild or farmed. Population dynamics express the changes in the age population groups and shrinks over time, as superimposed by birth, death, and migration. It is the basis for understanding changing fisheries methods and issues such as habitat destruction, predation and optimal harvesting rates. The population genetics of fisheries is utilized by fisheries scientists to determine sustainable yields.

References

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