Spot & Identify

60 Danube Fish Species



# DISCOVER OUR DANUBE FISH



### FISH OF THE DANUBE

## IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW OUR DANUBE FISH SPECIES

The more than 70 species of fish in the Danube are well adapted to the specific environment of aquatic ecosystems. Some species in the Danube live near the bottom of the river, while others prefer to be in the shelter of water plants near the banks, swim in fast-flowing waters, or prefer slow-flowing zones. Different species have different sizes and diets, and different migration abilities and spawning needs.

These cards provide information about ecological quality of the ecosystem the characteristics of selected species. the diversity and biomass of the total Due to a variety of pressures on aquatic fish community show the ecological habitats, many of our Danube fish are quality of the waterbody. For this reason endangered. On each card, the status fish are one of the biological quality elements defined in the Water Frameof the fish species on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation work Directive of the European Union of Nature (IUCN.org) is given. Fish (WFD), together with invertebrates, water

plants, algae and plankton.

are therefore ideal indicators of the



danubesurvey.org/ids4

IN 2019, JDS4 WAS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATIVE SURFACE-WATER MONITORING EFFORT IN THE WORLD.

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The fourth of its kind, the purpose of this Joint Danube Survey (JDS) is to gather vital data on elements of water status

across the entire 2,857km of the Danube River and its major tributaries, covering 10% of continental Europe, and territory in 19 countries – that makes it the most international river basin in the world!

The results of this survey will help us assess the future of all Danube species, including the many fish that call our river basin their home.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMILIES**

WWW.DANUBESURVEY.ORG

The following cards introduce the fish families of the Danube. Explanation of technical terms and more detailed information can be found on the JDS4 website





# **CARP FISH** (CYPRINIDAE)

are the most diverse native fish family with many species from very small to very large. Furthermore, carp is one of the most popular edible fish in the region. CHARACTERISTICS no teeth in mouth, fifth gill arch shaped as pharyngeal teeth, round scales, no or one to two pairs of barbels

Bleak Alburnus alburnus Barbel Barbus barbus Aspius aspius

Carp Cyprinus carpio Bitterling Rhodeus amarus **Bream** Abramis brama **Blue bream** Ballerus ballerus **Blageon** Telestes souffia

Danube roach Rutilus pigus **Danube bream** Ballerus sapa Dace Leuciscus leuciscus Crucian carp Carassius carassius Chub Squalius cephalus

**Gudgeon** Gobio gobio Eurasian minnow Phoxinus phoxinus Danubian gudgeon Romanogobio uranoscopus

Nase Chondrostoma nasus Kessler's gudgeon Romanogobio kesslerii **Ide** Leuciscus idus

Rudd Scardinius erythrophthalmus Roach Rutilus rutilus Prussian carp Carassius gibelio

Tench linca tinca Sunbleak Leucaspius delineatus Spirlin Alburnoides bipunctatus Sabre carp Pelecus cultratus

Vimba bream Vimba vimba

White-finned gudgeon Romanogobio vladykovi White bream Blicca bjoerkna



oval



preferred food spawning season Mar-May fish

cross section gravel fine / coarse medium - strong





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

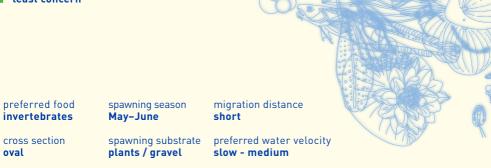
Apr-May spawning s

professed water value

cross section round

spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse medium - strong







spawning season preferred food migration distance invertebrates at river bottom Mar-May short spawning substrate preferred water velocity cross section

round

gravel fine / coarse medium - strong





preferred food plankton

cross section

oval high

May-June

spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse

migration distance **short** 

preferred water velocity slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section plants / gravel oval high

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate

migration distance short

preferred water velocity slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season **Apr-May** 

spawning substrate in mussels

migration distance **short** 

preferred water velocity **slow** 



IUCN status 1/2019 vulnerable



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season
May-June

spawning substrate

migration distance **short** 

preferred water velocity **slow** 





preferred food no preference

round

spawning season Apr-June

short

preferred water velocity

cross section spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season Mar-June

spawning substrate plants

migration distance short

slow

preferred water velocity







preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

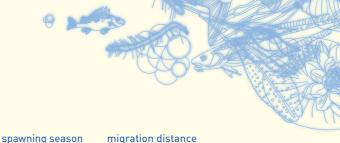
cross section oval high

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse slow - medium

migration distance short





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

Mar-May

preferred water velocity medium - strong

short

cross section oval high

spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse



spawning season migration distance

short

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

> spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse medium - strong

cross section round

May-June



migration distance short

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section **oval** 

spawning season
May-July
spawning substrate

gravel fine / coarse

preferred water velocity slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom spawning season Apr-May

spawning substrate preferred water velocity

cross section round

gravel fine / coarse slow - medium





preferred food spawning season invertebrates Mar-May

spawning substrate

preferred water velocity slow - medium

cross section oval

plants / gravel

medium



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse

migration distance

short

preferred water velocity

medium - strong

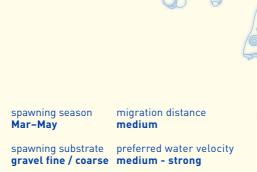


preferred food

cross section

plants

oval





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season May-July

spawning substrate plants

migration distance short

preferred water velocity **slow** 



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

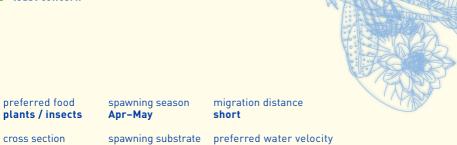
spawning season
Apr-May

spawning substrate plants / gravel

migration distance short

preferred water velocity





oval high

plants

slow



preferred food spawning season migration distance plankton Apr-June medium cross section spawning substrate preferred water velocity pelagial

slow - medium

oval high





preferred food insects

cross section

oval

spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse

May-June

short

preferred water velocity slow - medium



oval



preferred food spawning season plankton Apr-July cross section

short

preferred water velocity

spawning substrate plants slow





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

oval

cross section

spawning season June-Aug

spawning substrate plants

migration distance short

preferred water velocity slow



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate preferred water velocity





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate plants / gravel

migration distance short

preferred water velocity slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

spawning season May-June

gravel fine / coarse slow - medium

spawning substrate preferred water velocity



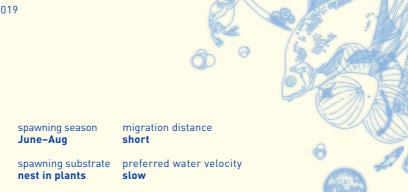
migration distance short

## **CATFISH** (SILURIDAE)

are the largest exclusively freshwater dwelling fish in Europe, with one species in the Danube. They are predators active at night and twilight. **CHARACTERISTICS** large and broad head, scaleless skin, long anal fin, 6 barbels, two of them very long







fish cross section round

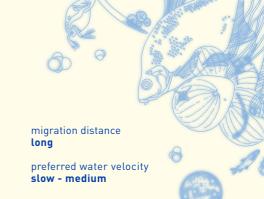
preferred food

#### **EELS** (ANGUILLIDAE)

are not originally native to the Danube and have been introduced. Eels are long distance migrators travelling from fresh water to the sea for spawning. CHARACTERISTICS snake-like shape; dorsal fin, tail fin and anal fin fused to a single ribbon; no pelvic fins, the pectoral fins are well developed, one gill opening per side, two nostrils



IUCN status 1/2019 critically endangered



preferred food spawning season spawns only in the sea no preference

round

spawning substrate cross section

pelagial

# GOBIES (GOBIIDAE)

live on the river bottom, some species are native to the lower Danube, but are considered invasive species in the upper Danube. **CHARACTERISTICS** two dorsal fins, first dorsal fin made of hard spines, pelvic fins fused to a suction disc, large mouth, scales present

Racer goby Babka gymnotrachelus Round goby Neogobius melanostomus Tubenose goby Proterorhinus semilunaris Monkey goby Neogobius fluviatilis Bighead goby Ponticola kessleri





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

round

spawning substrate cross section quarded in caves

spawning season multiple spawner

migration distance short

preferred water velocity slow - medium



IUCN status 1/2019



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

multiple spawner
spawning substrate
guarded in caves

spawning season

migration distance **short** 

cross section round

preferred water velocity **slow** 



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

spawning season multiple spawner

cross section round

spawning substrate guarded in caves

migration distance short

preferred water velocity slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

spawning season multiple spawner

spawning substrate guarded in caves

migration distance **short** 

preferred water velocity **slow** 



migration distance spawning season Mar-Apr short

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

spawning substrate

preferred water velocity **slow** 

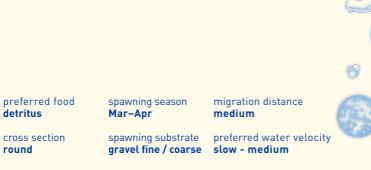
### LAMPREYS (PETROMYZONTIDAE)

are not actually fish at all, but close relatives. They spawn in the upper reaches of streams and rivers. Their larvae (ammocoetes) live up to 7 years buried in the mud before reaching maturity.

**CHARACTERISTICS** snake-like shape, no bilateral fins, seven gill openings, only one nostril

# Danube lamprey Eudontomyzon mariae





## MUDMINNOWS (UMBRIDAE)

live in plant-rich and shallow waters with muddy floors and are threatened with extinction.

**CHARACTERISTICS** no barbels, long dorsal fin, scaly gill cover and cheeks, jaws with teeth, elongated body



IUCN status 1/2019 vulnerable

oval



preferred food spawning season invertebrates Mar-Apr cross section spawning substrate

plants

### **PERCHES** (PERCIDAE)

are mainly predators, large species feed on other fish.

CHARACTERISTICS two dorsal fins, first dorsal fin made of spines, anal fin with 1-2 spines, ctenoid scales Schraetser Gymnocephalus schraetser Pikeperch Sander Lucioperca Perch Perca fluviatilis Danube ruffe Gymnocephalus baloni

Volga pikeperch Sander volgensis Streber Zingel streber Ruffe Gymnocephalus cernua

Zingel Zingel zingel



migration distance

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

Apr-June spawning substrate

spawning season

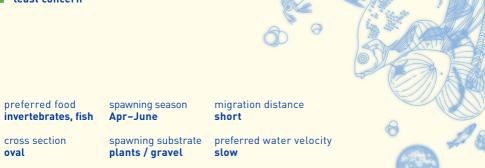
preferred water velocity slow

short

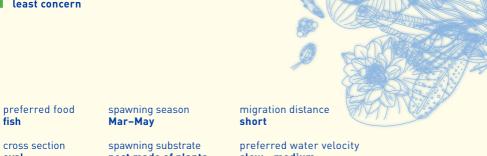
cross section oval

plants / gravel









oval

nest made of plants

slow - medium



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section **oval** 

spawning season
Mar-May

spawning substrate plants / gravel

short

preferred water velocit

migration distance

preferred water velocity **slow** 



preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section **oval** 

spawning season
Apr-May

migration distance **short** 

spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse slow - medium





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

spawning season Apr-May

cross section round

spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse strong





preferred food spawning season fish Apr-May

spawning substrate

preferred water velocity slow - medium

cross section oval

plants / gravel

short





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

spawning season Apr-May

migration distance short

cross section round

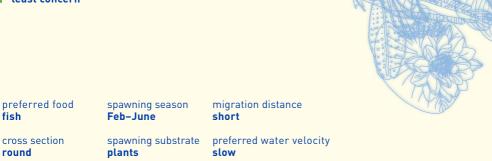
spawning substrate preferred water velocity gravel fine / coarse medium - strong

# PIKES (ESOCIDAE)

are efficient predators, lurking for smaller prey fish.

**CHARACTERISTICS** anal and dorsal fin far back on the body, duckbill-shaped mouth





### **ROCKLINGS** (LOTIDAE)

belong to the marine group of cod with one species found in fresh water.

**CHARACTERISTICS** ventral fins located in pharyngeal area, one single barbel on the lower jaw



preferred food invertebrates, fish

spawning season

Dec-Mar

migration distance **medium** 

cross section round

spawning substrate gravel fine / coarse

preferred water velocity slow - medium



#### **SALMON** (SALMONIDAE)

prefer cold oxygen-rich water, feed on insects and other fish, they spawn in fresh water over gravel or pebble.

CHARACTERISTICS adipose fin is present, no barbels, at spawning season milters develop a kype ("spawning hook")





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

Oct-Dec spawning substrate

spawning season

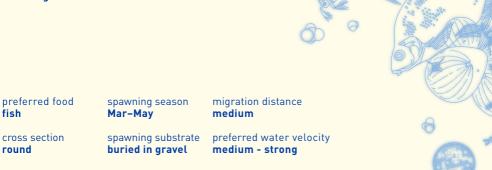
buried in gravel

migration distance short

preferred water velocity strong



IUCN status 1/2019 endangered



## SCULPIN (COTTIDAE)

are poor swimmers and bottom feeders whose diet largely comprises river bottom invertebrates. CHARACTERISTICS two dorsal fins, first dorsal fin made of hard spines, pelvic fins separated, large mouth, no scales, swim bladder missing



migration distance

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

spawning substrate guarded in caves

preferred water velocity medium - strong

short

cross section round

Mar-May

spawning season

### STONE LOACHES (NEMACHEILIDAE)

live hidden in slow-to-moderately fast flowing river zones.

**CHARACTERISTICS** two pairs of barbels on the upper jaw, one pair of barbels on the lower jaw, degenerated air bladder





preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section

Apr-June
spawning substrate
plants / gravel

spawning season

migration distance short preferred water velocity slow - medium

### **STURGEONS** (ACIPENSERIDAE)

feed on invertebrates along the river bottom, and are long-distance migrators, living in the sea but swimming up rivers to spawn (exception: Sterlets live only in rivers). Maturity is reached only after many years, and these species can become very old.

CHARACTERISTICS shark-like shape, large bone scales, pentagonal crosssection, unsymmetrical caudal fin

Danube sturgeon Acipenser gueldenstaedtii Giant sturgeon Huso huso Ship sturgeon Acipenser nudiventris Starry sturgeon Acipenser stellatus

Sterlet Acipenser ruthenus



IUCN status 1/2019 critically endangered

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section **pentagonal** 

spawning season

Apr-June

spawning substrate rock / gravel

migration distance long

preferred water velocity slow - medium



IUCN status 1/2019 critically endangered



preferred food fish

Jan-Apr / Aug-Nov spawning substrate

spawning season

preferred water velocity slow - medium

long

cross section pentagonal

rock / gravel



IUCN status 1/2019 critically endangered



cross section pentagonal

spawning substrate rock / gravel

spawning season

Apr-June

migration distance long

preferred water velocity slow - medium



IUCN status 1/2019 critically endangered

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section pentagonal

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate rock / gravel

long preferred water velocity

slow - medium





IUCN status 1/2019 vulnerable

migration distance spawning season medium

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

> spawning substrate rock / gravel

Apr-May

cross section pentagonal

preferred water velocity slow - medium

## TRUE LOACHES (COBITIDAE)

are small bottom feeder fish that feed on invertebrates.

CHARACTERISTICS some species have a fold-out spine in a skin fold below the eyes, 6-10 barbels, long and laterally compressed body, tiny scales

## Weatherfish Misgurnus fossilis Balcan loach Sabanejewia balcanica Spined loach Cobitis elongatoides



IUCN status 1/2019 least concern

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section oval high

spawning season

plants, sand, fine gravel

May-June spawning substrate

preferred water velocity slow

migration distance short



IUCN status 1/2019 least concern

migration distance

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

oval high

cross section plants

spawning season May-June spawning substrate

preferred water velocity slow - medium

short



IUCN status 1/2019 least concern

preferred food invertebrates at river bottom

cross section round

spawning season May-June

spawning substrate plants

preferred water velocity slow



## .IES

CARP FISH (Cyprinidae)

CATFISH (Siluridae)

**EELS** (Anguillidae)

LAMPREYS (Petromyzontidae) GOBIES (Gobiidae)

MUDMINNOWS (Umbridae)

PERCHES (Percidae)

ROCKLINGS (Lotidae) PIKES (Esocidae)

SALMON (Salmonidae) SCULPIN (Cottidae) STURGEONS (Acipenseridae)

STONE LOACHES (Nemacheilidae)

TRUE LOACHES (Cobitidae)



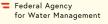
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