

REASSESSMENT OF THE THREATENED STATUS OF IUCN RED LISTED INDIAN RIVER SHAD *GUDUSIA CHAPRA* (HAMILTON, 1822) FROM BANGLADESH

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Abstract

The Indian river shad, *Gudusia chapra*, locally known as *chapila* fish is rich in nutritive values and important to artisanal and subsistence fisheries in Bangladesh. The conservation status of this species is of particular interest due to its recent decline in rivers. To assess the current status of this species in Bangladesh, we recorded its abundance at seven sites in the Padma, the Meghna and the Tetulia rivers during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. In this study, *G. chapra* was consistently recorded in the study area and there was no significant temporal or spatial variation in its abundance. The observed mean length and weight of the species were similar to those recorded in earlier studies. Currently, *G. chapra* is listed as vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in Bangladesh. Although the primary known habitat of this species is river, IUCN assessment was based on production from beel and Kaptai Lake habitats. In this study, consistent occurrence and availability of the species across spatial and temporal scales in rivers suggest the necessity to reassess the conservation status of *G. chapra* in the country.

Introduction

In Bangladesh, fish production has increased in river⁽¹⁾, while beel and floodplain fish production is experiencing a decreasing trend⁽¹⁾. However, in recent years, the riverine ecosystems in the country have changed considerably due to human intervention, intense tourism, pollution and climate change induced destruction of migratory routes, altered wild ecosystems and deterioration of the quality of water⁽²⁻⁵⁾. These changes impact on the growth, physiology, gonadal, and reproductive pattern of fish, which have ultimate effect on biodiversity loss in natural habitats. Several fish species are already in the face of extinction and many other species are in risk of extinction in near future⁽⁵⁾. Under the circumstances, assessing the status of fish can provide crucial insights to the conservation aspects and management of overall ecosystems. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides such information on various species including freshwater fish in Bangladesh⁽⁵⁾. The assessment of IUCN red data lists the evaluated species under several

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categories including extinct or regionally extinct (EX), critically endangered (CR), endangered (E), vulnerable (V), near threatened (NT), least concern (LC) and data deficient (DD) species.

In Bangladesh, there are 253 freshwater fish species⁽⁵⁾. A number of assessments have been conducted to demark the conservation status of red-listed species of haor and different rivers in Bangladesh⁽⁶⁻⁹⁾. The Indian river shad, *Gudusia chapra* (Hamilton 1822), locally known as *chapila*, is listed under the vulnerable category in IUCN red list⁽⁵⁾. This small indigenous fish species is an important food fish species in Bangladesh⁽¹⁰⁻¹²⁾ and contributes to the nutrition of rural people in Bangladesh⁽¹³⁻¹⁴⁾. It is an important species for research as different studies showed conflicting data about its availability in different water bodies^(6-9,15). In his study, Patwary found that *G. chapra* was 30% of total production in Kaptai Lake in 2013-14. Besides, Department of Fisheries claimed in a survey in 2012 that the production of *G. chapra* decreased in *beel* by 48%, whereas it increased in Kaptai Lake by 50% in 10 years.

In 2000, IUCN declared *G. chapra* as a not threatened species⁽¹⁶⁾. However, in 2015, it was reclassified as vulnerable based on its population trend in *beel* and Kaptai Lake. The fish species listed under vulnerable category has either reduced, small, restricted population or gradually confined geographic range, and therefore meets any of the criteria mentioned in IUCN⁽⁵⁾. The vulnerable species has high risk to extinction in the wild, which raise the necessity to study such species for conservation and other aspects⁽⁵⁾. Rivers are the known primary habitat to *G. chapra* and several studies have reported the presence of *G. chapra* from various rivers⁽⁷⁻⁸⁾. The species is also common in the largest wetland of the North Bengal, the *Chalan beel*⁽¹⁷⁾. However, the 2015 IUCN assessment did not assess population in rivers and there is no study exclusively focusing on the conservation status of *G. chapra* in rivers⁽⁵⁾. Therefore, this study investigates the current status of *G. chapra* in different areas of major rivers of Bangladesh, which included the rivers Padma, Meghna and Tetulia. The findings have been incorporated with the scant current information on this species in literature suggesting reclassify the conservation status of *Gudusia chapra* in Bangladesh.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in three rivers in Bangladesh, namely, the Padma and the Meghna and the Tetulia Rivers to explore the present status of *G. chapra*. Considering the spatial variation in species composition, sampling was conducted at seven sites (Site A-G) along the riverine channel (Fig. 1). Since availability and catchability of fish species can vary considerably over seasons, sampling were conducted in three seasons, namely, pre-monsoon (June), monsoon (August) and post-monsoon (November).

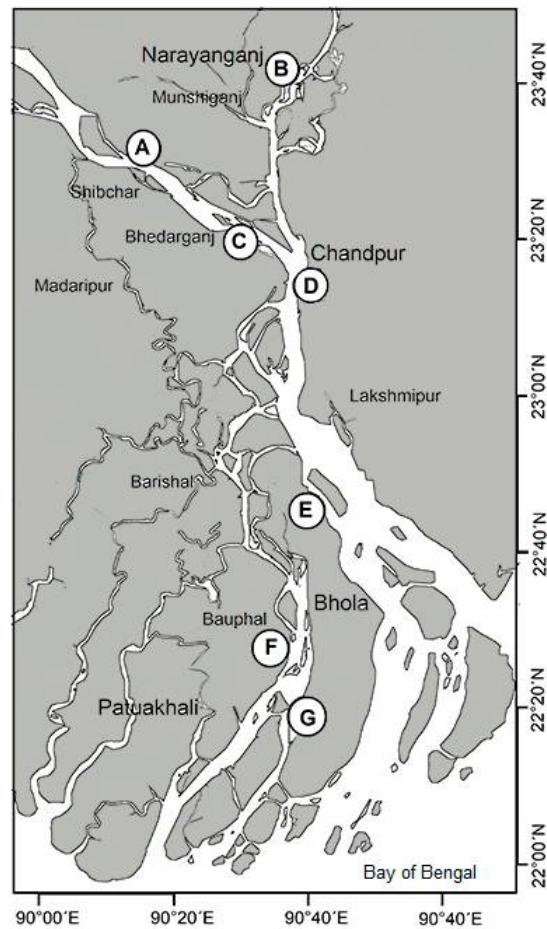


Fig. 1. Map showing location of sampling sites. A = Lower Padma near Mawa, B = Upper Meghna near Boidder Bazar, C = Lower Padma near Bhedarganj, D = Lower Meghna near Bohoria market, E = Lower Meghna near Char Shibpur, F = River Tetulia near Kaliya and G = River Tetulia near Gosher Hat.

At each site, *G. chapra* samples were collected from the total landings using gill net, lifting net, seine net, drift net and traps. *G. Chapra* were identified based on the morphometric and meristic characteristics following Shafi and Quddus (1982)⁽¹⁹⁾ and Rahman (2005)⁽³¹⁾ and the total abundance of the species in all gears were counted. 10% of the total samples were used to record the length and weight of individuals. The abundance, length and weight data of fish were tested for any spatial or seasonal differences using the Kruskal-Wallis test as the data did not satisfy the normality assumption (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p > 0.05$). Data on geographical distribution, habitat, food, population trends of *G. chapra* were collected from various research articles, Government publications and different types of books.

Based on the findings in this study and other recent records in different natural habitats the current status of *G. chapra* were evaluated. The assessment intended to check whether *G. chapra* fall within the IUCN criteria for a vulnerable species as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of assessment criteria of a species to be listed as vulnerable in Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015).

Criteria	Indicator
A. Reduction in population size	1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible and understood and ceased.
	2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 30% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible.
	3. A population size reduction of 30% projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).
	4. projected or suspected population size reduction of 30% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and future and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible.
B. Geographic range	1. Extent of occurrence < 20,000 km ² .
	2. Area of occupancy < 2,000 km ² .
C. Population size	Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals.
D. Population	Population very small (number fewer than 1,000 mature individuals) or restricted typically less than 20 km ²).
E. Quantitative analysis	Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

Results and Discussion

The *G. chapra* was found at all sampling sites during this study. The abundance was apparently variable which ranged from none to 46 in total 21 sampling operations. However, the spatial or seasonal difference in the abundance were not significant (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p > 0.05$). While the highest number of individuals (46) was recorded at the upper Meghna river site during post-monsoon, there was no individuals of *G. chapra* in the total catch once in every three samples. The absence of this species in a sample was due to low total landing of all species. Therefore, the absence of this species in a sample did not indicate total absence in relevant river section. The site wise pulled abundance indicated that abundance was higher at the upstream sites at each river (sites A, B and F) (Fig. 2a). It might be due to the higher connectivity of upstream river sections with nearby freshwater habitats like floodplains and *beels*.

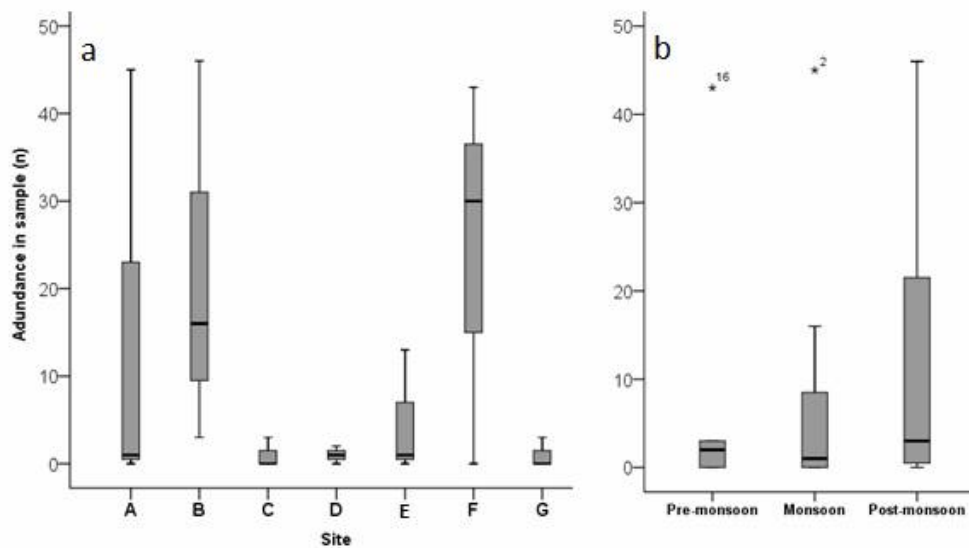


Fig. 2. Spatial (a) and seasonal (b) pattern of abundance of *Gudusia chapra* (Hamilton, 1822) in three rivers in Bangladesh.

In this study, the abundance of *G. chapra* apparently increased during post-monsoon (Fig. 2b). The seasonality of abundance depends on different environmental and ecological factors such as, water depth, connectivity to nearby habitats, abundance of food sources, etc. The above mentioned studies in various rivers reported the occurrence of *G. chapra* in the catch throughout the year. However, past studies suggests this species are abundant in catch from July to September⁽¹⁸⁻²⁰⁾ which supports the findings of the present study. It is to be noted that the catchability of riverine fish also varies notably depending on the gears. The apparent higher abundance during post-monsoon is probably due to increased catchability related to low water depth in rivers.

In the present study, length and weight of sampled fish ranged between 5.3 to 20.4 cm and 1.0 to 60.2 g, respectively. The length-weight parameters recorded in the current study are similar to the values reported earlier in various rivers^(8, 20-21).

In recent years, a number of other studies also reported occurrence of *G. chapra* from the Meghna^(9,22), the Padma⁽²³⁾ and other rivers. This species was reported to contribute at various percentages of total catch from the Brahmaputra⁽²⁴⁾ and Choto Jamuna⁽²⁵⁾ which are further upstream stretches than this study sites. It was also represented in the catch regularly at rivers connected to brackish waters⁽²⁶⁻²⁷⁾. However, a systematic comparison of abundance in rivers over the time series was not possible due to lack of continuous data and high variability in study methods among existing studies.

As mentioned above, the IUCN assessment in 2015 took into account the population trend in *beel* and Kaptai Lake. Production of this species decreased by 48% in *beel* and increased by 50% in Kaptai Lake over 10 years⁽²⁸⁾. Since rivers are the primary habitat to this species, it is imperative to take into account the riverine population to understand the conservation status of the species. However, the riverine catch data in various published and unpublished do not present abundance or production status of *G. chapra* as a single species. Although abundance of a species does not reflect true population level status with sufficient confidence, it might serve as a potential indicator to overall population status. The present study recorded the abundance of *G. chapra* at different sites along the ~200 km of river channel indicating the extent and area of occurrence of the species was over the respective minimum criteria of IUCN red list assessment. Moreover, other recent studies reported continuous occurrence at both upstream and downstream rivers and across the different regions in Bangladesh. Therefore, the status of riverine sub-population of *G. chapra* might differ from those in Kaptai Lake or *beel*. This raises the necessity of a more comprehensive evaluation of conservation status of *G. chapra* in Bangladesh.

The silver coloured Indian river shad *G. chapra* is a Clupeidae fish with 26 to 29 scutes along the belly. Deep body and dark blotch behind gill opening are two of the main identifying characteristics, which are often followed by a series of spots along the flank. This species has been widely distributed in the natural waters of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri-Lanka, Myanmar, and Afghanistan^(18,29). Although freshwater rivers, beels, ponds, ditches and inundated fields are main habitats for this species, it is frequently caught in brackish water⁽³⁰⁻³¹⁾. However, a study reported that it is now disappearing from natural systems due to severe reductions in biodiversity⁽³²⁾. In Bangladesh, *G. chapra* has been described as a dominant and important target species in artisanal and subsistence fisheries⁽³³⁻³⁴⁾. The IUCN listed this species as vulnerable based on its population trend in *beel* and Kaptai Lake. The species was also listed as vulnerable in India⁽³⁵⁾. This study demonstrated the consistent abundance of *G. chapra* in rivers in Bangladesh through direct abundance survey and literature review.

This study recorded abundance of *G. chapra* in three rivers in Bangladesh. The species was found across all the studied sites and seasons. However, there was not significant spatial or temporal difference in abundance. The results of the current study along with a number of other studies in recent past in different rivers across the country suggest that a more comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of *G. chapra* is necessary to re-evaluate the recent status of the fish as vulnerable species in the IUCN red list of Bangladesh.

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