

# Age, growth, mortality and movement patterns of shortjaw tapertail anchovy, *Coilia brachygnathus*, in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River in central China

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**Abstract** – Shortjaw tapertail anchovy, *Coilia brachygnathus*, is one of the anchovy species that exclusively lives in freshwaters, which is the dominant species in Dongting Lake. In order to explain its success as a dominant species in Dongting Lake, the basic biological knowledge of this species was studied from July 2013 to July 2015 in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River. A total of 11 064 samples of *C. brachygnathus* were collected, and their standard length ranged between 6.8 and 35.4 cm. The length–weight relationship was  $W=0.0026L^{3.057}$ , and von Bertalanffy growth curve was  $L_t=36.41(1 - e^{-0.28(t+0.8)})$ . The exploitation rate ( $E$ ) of 0.49, indicated no overfishing on this species. Its movement patterns were highly significantly and positively correlated with the rate of variation in water level, discharge and water temperature. When water level (discharge and temperatures) were rising (mainly March to July), *C. brachygnathus* migrated into Dongting Lake, peaking in May. When the water level (discharge and temperatures) were falling (mainly October to December), the migratory behaviour changed to exiting Dongting Lake, peaking in October. The present study suggests, fast generation time, low exploitation rate and the river–lake movements (migrations) are the possible reasons that made *C. brachygnathus* a dominant species in this area.

**Keywords:** *Coilia brachygnathus* / age / growth / mortality / movement patterns / Dongting lake

## 1 Introduction

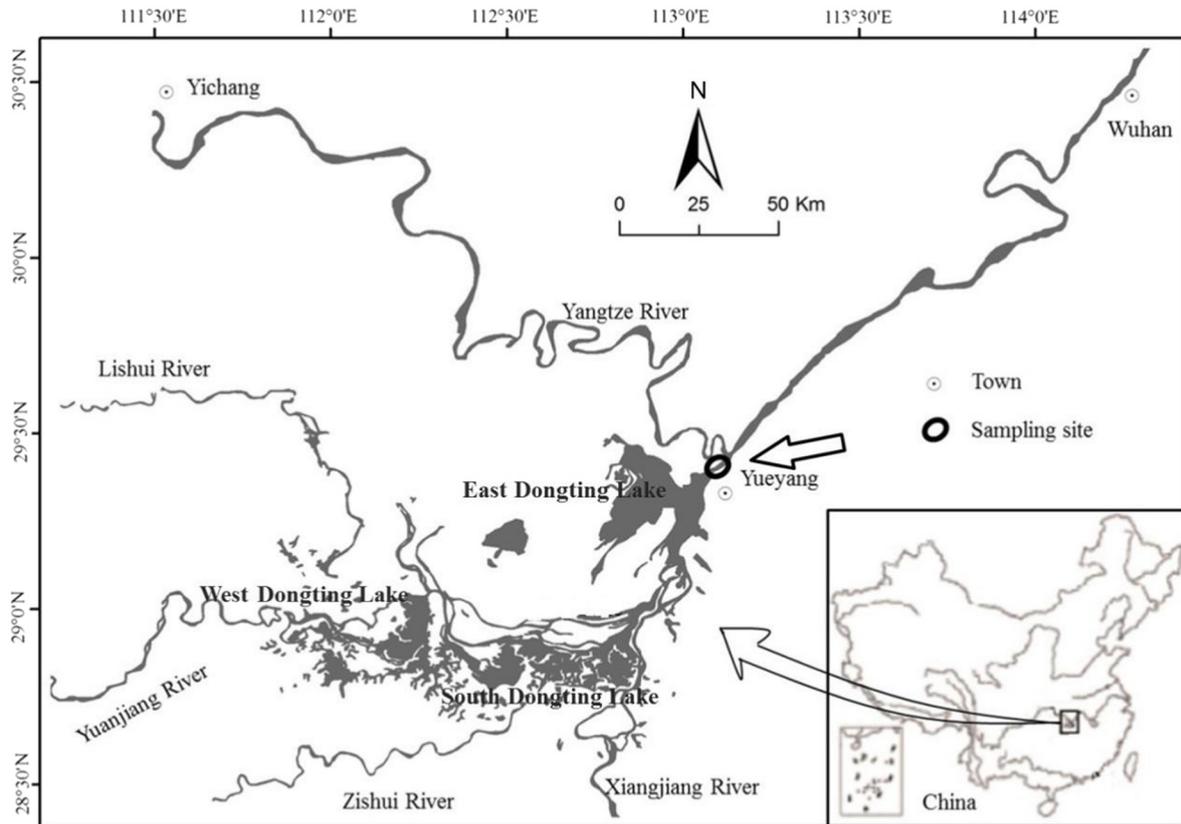
Anchovies are geographically widespread fish species in both marine and freshwater ecosystems. Because of the significant biomass, they are of great economic and ecological importance. Most marine anchovy species, such as the European (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) and Japanese (*E. japonicus*) anchovies, have been widely studied (Bacha and Amara, 2009; Islam and Tanaka, 2009). However, few studies are available on freshwater anchovy species (Liu, 2008; Zhang et al., 2013).

Shortjaw tapertail anchovy, *Coilia brachygnathus*, belonging to the family Engraulidae, is one of the anchovy species that exclusively lives in freshwater environments (Whitehead et al., 1988). It is a small-bodied pelagic fish that mainly occurs in the middle and lower Yangtze River basin, China

(Anonymous, 1976; Whitehead et al., 1988; Wu et al., 2015). Previous studies revealed that *C. brachygnathus* has a high growth rate and short life span, and it can reach a length of 200 mm within 6 months (Tang, 1987; Liu, 2008). *C. brachygnathus* reach maturity within 5–6 months and spawn once a year from April to July (Liu, 2008). This species is of great importance in freshwater ecosystems as it links low and high levels of the food web, and is important as a predator of zooplankton, shrimp and small fish and as prey for larger fishes and river dolphin (Anonymous, 1976; Luo, 2006; Zhang et al., 2013). It was once considered as a “land-locked” type of anadromous *Coilia ectenes*, but Wang et al. (2015a) found that the mitogenome of *C. brachygnathus* displayed a novel gene order arrangement compared with published *C. ectenes*.

Over the past few decades, fish resources have declined severely in Yangtze floodplain, owing to the river–lake disconnection and overfishing (Xie, 2003; Zhang and Li, 2007). However, in contrast to the decline of many fish species,

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**Fig. 1.** A map of Dongting Lake and the sampling site in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River.

*C. brachygnathus* has become one of the dominant species in Dongting Lake and other similar lakes that still connect to the Yangtze River directly (Hu *et al.*, 2011; Ru and Liu, 2013; Wu *et al.*, 2015). This leads to the interesting question of why this species has become dominant.

Research on the life history characteristics, such as growth, mortality and movement patterns, is important for improving current understanding of fish population (Lagler, 1972; Wang *et al.*, 2013; Rolls *et al.*, 2013), thereby facilitating its management and conservation. The main objectives of this study were to: (1) provide estimates of age, growth and mortality parameters for *C. brachygnathus* in Dongting Lake area; (2) determine the movement patterns of *C. brachygnathus* between Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River; and (3) analyze the possible reasons that *C. brachygnathus* becoming a dominant species in Dongting Lake area and give advice to fish resources conversion.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Study site

Our study was conducted in the only outlet channel connecting East Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River (Fig. 1). It is about 7 km long and 1 km mean width, and the sampling sites was close to the middle reach of the channel. Silt, nutrients, and fishes go freely between Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River through this channel. This site has a very large seasonal fluctuation in water-level, varying by more than 10 m (Dou and Jiang, 2000).

### 2.2 Sample collection

Sampling was carried out monthly from July 2013 to November 2014 and bimonthly from January 2015 to July 2015. In order to reduce possible sampling bias by single size fishing net, six trinal gillnets of three sizes (approximately 100 m length, 2.5 m width, 35, 65, and 85 mm stretch mesh sizes of inner wall) were used in this study. The nets were stretched across the water body for 12 h starting at dusk between 17:00–19:00 h each day, and taken out in the morning. The nets were maintained by two fixed sticks from the west bank to the middle of the channel, and nets were placed more than 200 m from each other. Sampling duration was 3–7 days per month depending on the weather.

When any gillnet was taken out of the water, all entangled *C. brachygnathus* were counted and their movement direction of entering or existing the lake were judged (see below). The standard length (*SL*), and weight (*W*) were recorded (to the nearest 1 mm and 0.1 g). The length–weight relationship of *C. brachygnathus* individuals was estimated using the equation,  $W = aSL^b$ , where *W* is the total weight (g), *SL* is the standard length (cm), and *a* and *b* the constants to be determined. As sexes could not be identified externally, both the sexes were treated together. Student's *t*-test was applied to verify whether the *b* value was significantly different from the isometric expected value of 3 (Pauly, 1984). To make the data comparable, the same sampling approach was conducted in all investigation periods. The catches from all trinal gillnets in one month were combined to represent the total catch of each month. Monthly variations of catches were measured with the



**Fig. 2.** A scale of *Coilia brachygnathus* specimen aged 3 (20.9 cm SL). Black line is the axis for measuring the radius and arrows highlight the annuli.

catch per unit effort (CPUE), which was standardized to the number of individuals catch per day.

Five environmental factors were measured during the sampling period. Water temperature (WT, °C) and dissolved oxygen concentration (DO, mg/L) were measured using a multi-probe logger. Flow velocity (FV, m/s) was measured once a day using an electric flowmeter (LS1206B; Nanjing, China) in front of the nets. The daily water level (WL, m a.s.l) and discharge (DC, m<sup>3</sup>/s) data were obtained from the Chenglingji Hydrologic Station, which was located near our sampling site. Mean values of variables of each sampling period were used as the value of each month, and the values of the variation rate of these environmental variables was calculated as the difference of the mean value of the adjacent month, which can describe the intensity of the variation of these environmental variables.

### 2.3 Age and growth

Scales from random samples of 563 *C. brachygnathus* individuals were used for age determination. The scales (cycloid scale) were taken from between the end of the pectoral fin and the beginning of the dorsal fin. Each scale was read twice by one reader using a binocular microscope without prior information on weight, length, or capture time. The first and second counts were performed with an interval of at least two weeks. Only when both counts by the same reader were in agreement, then the counts were accepted. If the estimated numbers of bands differed, the scale was recounted, and the final count was accepted as the agreed number. If the third count did not match either of the previous two counts, the specimen was discarded (Wang *et al.*, 2015b). The number of narrow bands of scale was recorded as annulus (Bagenal and Tesch, 1978) (Fig. 2).

To validate the first growth increment, a scale radius of 25 young-of-the-year (<13 cm) fish specimens was measured. These fish were captured during spring surveys, when the first annulus should be laid down (Campana, 2001). The marginal increment ratio (MIR) was used to examine the periodicity of narrow zone formation in scales. The monthly MIR changes were estimated with the formula:  $MIR = (R - R_n)/(R_n - R_{n-1})$ , where  $R$  is the scale radius,  $R_n$  is the radius of the last complete zone, and  $R_{n-1}$  is the radius of the penultimate complete zone (Haas and Recksiak, 1995). FishBC 3.0 was used for measuring the radius. Photographs were taken using the Leica Application Suite (version 15) with a CCD (charge coupled device) connected to the microscope and the computer (Wang *et al.*, 2013). The coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated to estimate the relative precision of age interpretations (Chang, 1982; Campana *et al.*, 1995).

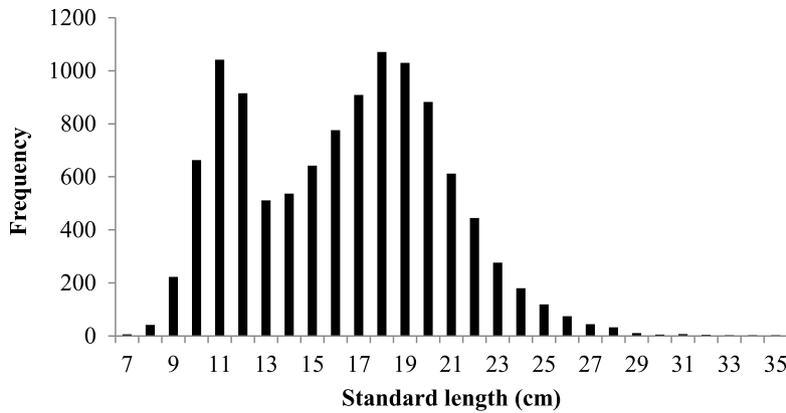
Von Bertalanffy growth curves, based on length-at-age from all age readings, were fitted by non-linear regression:  $L_t = L_\infty(1 - e^{-k(t-t_0)})$ , where  $L_t$  is the length at age  $t$ ,  $L_\infty$  is the asymptotic length,  $k$  is the growth coefficient, and  $t_0$  is the age at length 0. The growth performance index ( $\phi$ ) was calculated based on the growth parameter estimates by the equation:  $\phi = \log k + 2\log L_\infty$  (Moreau *et al.*, 1986). The index was used to compare growth parameters obtained in this study with those reported by other authors.

### 2.4 Mortality

The total instantaneous annual mortality ( $Z$ ) was estimated using the length converted catch curve method provided in the FiSAT software (Gayaniilo *et al.*, 2005). To obtain an independent estimate of natural mortality rate ( $M$ ), the empirical equation of Pauly (1980) was used:  $\log M = -0.0066 - 0.279\log L_\infty + 0.6543\log k + 0.4634\log T$  (Pauly, 1980), here,  $M$ =natural mortality;  $k$ =growth coefficient;  $L_\infty$ =asymptotic length (in cm);  $T$ =the mean annual temperature (in °C), which is assumed to reflect the local lake surface temperature (in the present study,  $T=17.5^\circ\text{C}$ ). The fishing mortality ( $F$ ) was calculated as  $F=Z-M$ , and the exploitation rate ( $E$ ) was determined as  $E=F/Z$  (Ricker, 1975).

### 2.5 Movement patterns

Movement direction for each individual was judged by the orientation of its head in the net (Fernandes, 1997). Two main directions were recorded: (1) entering Dongting Lake and (2) exiting Dongting Lake toward the Yangtze River. In order to describe the principal direction of movement for the whole group, we utilised a “movement index” ( $MI$ ), which was calculated as:  $MI = (N_{en} - N_{ex})/(N_{en} + N_{ex})$  (Zitek *et al.*, 2004; Reichard and Jurajda, 2007), where,  $N_{en}$  is the number of *C. brachygnathus* individuals entering Dongting Lake;  $N_{ex}$  is the number exiting Dongting Lake toward the Yangtze River. The value of  $MI$  varies between +1 and -1. The positive value represents the tendency of *C. brachygnathus* individuals entering Dongting Lake and vice versa. According to the absolute value, the intensity of movement tendencies could be estimated. Pearson rank correlation was used to investigate the correlation of the variation rates of environmental factors on  $MI$ , and all statistical analyses were performed using Excel 2010 and SPSS (Version 18.0, SPSS, Inc.).



**Fig. 3.** Standard length frequency distributions of *Coilia brachygnathus* in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River from July 2013 to July 2015.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Overview

During the two year study period, a total of 11064 *C. brachygnathus* individuals were captured. In terms of abundance, *C. brachygnathus* dominated the catches during almost all the study period, with the monthly relative abundance in number of the total catches reached  $39.38 \pm 17.31\%$  (mean  $\pm$  SD). All of the *C. brachygnathus* individuals (6.8–35.4 cm SL, mean  $\pm$  SD =  $16.4 \pm 4.3$  cm) were measured for length–weight relationship analyses. The relationship between standard length and weight provided a good fit for *C. brachygnathus* data and the regression equation was described as  $W = 0.0026SL^{3.057}$  ( $r^2 = 0.968$ ,  $n = 11064$ ). The regression coefficient  $b$  was not significantly different from the theoretical value 3 ( $t$ -test;  $P > 0.05$ ). Individuals between 10 and 22 cm size (90.70%) dominated the population, with two obvious peaks at 11–12 and 18–19 cm (Fig. 3).

Monthly variations of the relative abundances of *C. brachygnathus* were observed in our investigated site. High CUPE values occurred two times a year, May–August and October–December in every year (Fig. 4).

#### 3.2 Age and growth

To determine the first annulus, the young-of-the-year specimens (<13 cm) were sampled from April to June ( $n = 25$ ). The scales of young-of-the-year samples all showed absence of narrow band, and their scale radius ranged from 1.12 to 1.81 mm (mean  $\pm$  SD =  $1.42 \pm 0.17$  mm). The total marginal increment ratio (MIR) fell sharply in April, and then increased gradually in the next few months (Fig. 5). Thus, the marginal increment analysis revealed that a single annulus was formed during April–June. In the 563 scales counted twice, 519 scales (92.18%) showed complete agreement; the other 44 scales (7.82%) had only a 1-year difference between the two counts. When the 44 scales were reanalyzed, all were in agreement with one of the counts, and the totals mean CV was 2.16%. Age structure of the *C. brachygnathus* population was simple, with 1–4 years, and the dominant age groups were 2 and 3 years, representing 34.3 and 44.0% of the total (Tab. 1).

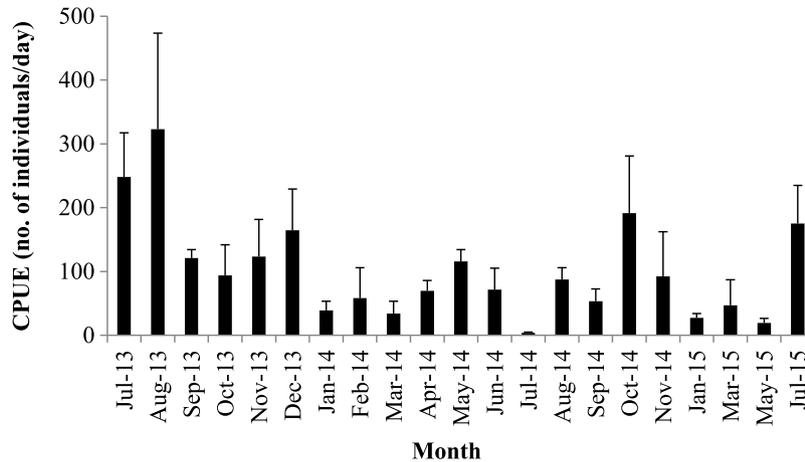
The VBG parameters were estimated as:  $L_{\infty} = 36.41$  cm,  $k = 0.28 \text{ year}^{-1}$ , and age at Zero length was estimated as  $-0.8$  year, which gave the von Bertalanffy growth equation for this species as:  $L_t = 36.41(1 - e^{-0.28(t+0.8)})$  (Fig. 6). The derived growth performance index ( $\emptyset$ ) of *C. brachygnathus* was 2.57.

#### 3.3 Mortality

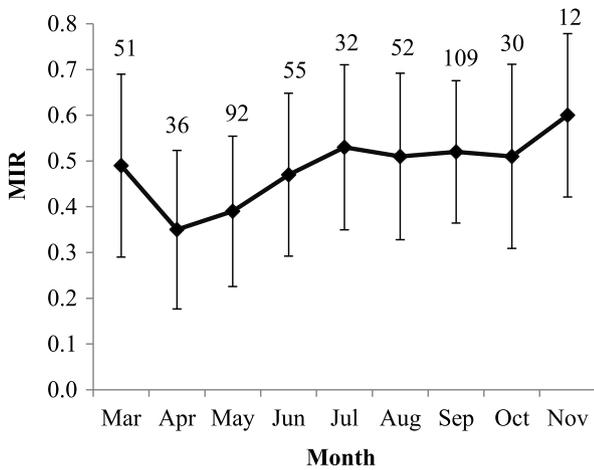
The total mortality ( $Z$ ) of *C. brachygnathus* estimated by the length converted catch curve was 1.17 (with a 95% confidence interval of 1.06–1.27)  $\text{year}^{-1}$ . While, the estimated natural mortality ( $M$ ) was  $0.59 \text{ year}^{-1}$ , the estimated fishing mortality ( $F$ ) stood at  $0.58 \text{ year}^{-1}$ . With the values of  $M$  and  $F$  known, the exploitation rate was then computed as  $E = 0.49$ .

#### 3.4 Movement patterns

Movement of *C. brachygnathus* individuals between Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River appeared to peak twice, as described by the  $MI$ . The first movement occurred mainly from March to July, and reached a maximum usually in May, indicating that more *C. brachygnathus* individuals were moving in than going out of Dongting Lake, especially in May; the second occurred from August to November, and reached the minimum value usually in October, indicating the movement in this period mainly exiting Dongting Lake, especially in October. This phenomenon is very evident in 2014, when the environmental factors fluctuate normally in Dongting Lake. While in late 2013 and early 2014, the environmental factors fluctuated frequently, movement of the *C. brachygnathus* was not so typical but still showed the similar overall pattern (Fig. 7). Pearson rank correlation indicated that the variations in water level, discharge and water temperature were highly significantly and positively correlated with the  $MI$  (Tab. 2). In March, as the water level (discharge and temperatures) began to rise, *C. brachygnathus* initiated migration in to the lake, and this tendency peaked in May. After that, migratory tendencies entering the lake declined with the lower variation rate of water level (discharge and temperatures). When the water level (discharge and temperatures) began to fall, the migratory tendencies switched from entering to exiting the lake. The migratory tendencies exiting



**Fig. 4.** CPUE (Catch per Unit Effort) of *Coilia brachygnathus* in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River from July 2013 to July 2015. Vertical bars: standard errors.



**Fig. 5.** Mean monthly marginal increment ratio (MIR, Error bars = SD) of *Coilia brachygnathus* scales. Sample sizes indicated above the data points.

lake increased and peaked usually at October, and then weakened with the lower variation rate of water level (discharge and temperatures) (Fig. 7).

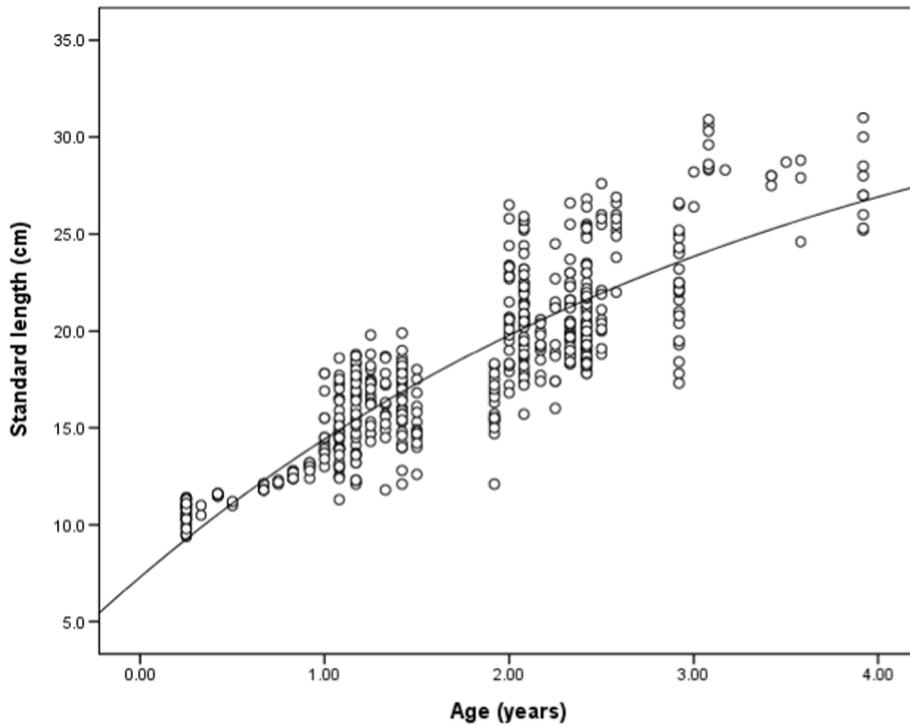
## 4 Discussion

### 4.1 Growth parameters

Scales have been widely used for age determination and growth estimation (Campana, 2001; Ye *et al.*, 2014; Wang *et al.*, 2015b). According to Luo (2006), scales are more suitable for age determination in *C. brachygnathus* than other age determination materials, such as vertebra and otolith. In this study, by analyzing thorough analyses of the MIR, we demonstrated that the annuli on the scales were formed once a year. Moreover, the CV of the two scale readings was 2.16%, lower than the threshold CV (5%) recommended by Campana (2001), with an agreement of 92.18% between the double age readings and suggesting high precision for *C. brachygnathus* age assessment.

The value of *b* was not significantly different from 3, indicating an isometric growth of this species (Furukawa *et al.*, 2012). The studies of Luo (2006) and Wu *et al.* (2015), as well as the present study indicated that the asymptotic length ( $L_{\infty}$ ) of *C. brachygnathus* is no more than 38 cm, and the similar values of growth parameter ( $\phi$ ) observed in all studies confirmed the accuracy of our growth estimation from scales reading (Tab. 3). The age range of *C. brachygnathus* was 1–4 years in Swan Oxbow, in the middle reach of Yangtze River, near Shishou City, China (Luo, 2006), which is similar to this study, while Wu *et al.* (2015) reported that the age of *C. brachygnathus* was less than 2 years old in Poyang Lake, the largest freshwater lake in the middle Yangtze River, China. As reported previously, *C. brachygnathus* can reach a length of 200 mm within 6 months lifespan (Tang, 1987; Liu, 2008), indicating that *C. brachygnathus* has a high growth rate and short life span. According to a previous analysis of the reproduction of *C. brachygnathus*, it can reach maturity within 5–6 months, and spawning once a year from April to July (Liu, 2008). In addition, the mean absolute fecundity was  $14049.00 \pm 7745.00$  egg, and the absolute fecundity increases with the increase of body length and body weight (Liu, 2008). This very fast generation time is one of the principal parts of a successful life-history trait (Chang and Cao, 1999; Wang *et al.*, 2013), which makes it easy to adapt to the fluctuating environment (Wang *et al.*, 2017).

In the recent decades, due to the overwhelming human activities, such as overfishing and damming, fish resources have been seriously impacted in the Yangtze River floodplain, especially for the river-lake migratory fish (Wang *et al.*, 2005; Zhang and Li, 2007). Our present results showed that the exploitation rate of *C. brachygnathus* was 0.49, which was smaller than the proposed  $E \approx 0.5$  (Elliott, 1983), indicating no overfishing on this species in Dongting Lake area. The result was consistent with Wu *et al.* (2015), who reported that the exploitation rate of *C. brachygnathus* was 0.37 in Poyang Lake, another river-connected lake in the Yangtze River floodplain. Reproductive strategy may be one of the most important reasons to ensure the present fish species not overfished. More individuals were produced in short time, keeping the population size at a higher level all the time.



**Fig. 6.** Von Bertalanffy growth curve of *Coilia brachygnathus* in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River with observed standard length at age estimated from 563 scales readings.

**Table 1.** Standard length and weight distribution of *Coilia brachygnathus* in different age groups determined by scales reading.

Age	Number	Standard length (cm)		Weight (g)	
		Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD	Range
1	94	11.74 ± 1.15	9.4–15.5	4.6 ± 1.72	1.5–11.4
2	193	15.77 ± 1.86	11.3–19.9	12.2 ± 4.46	3.3–22.1
3	248	21.07 ± 2.50	15.7–27.6	30.4 ± 13.25	9.9–73.9
4	28	28.56 ± 1.93	25.2–33.8	79.6 ± 17.22	56.8–138.2

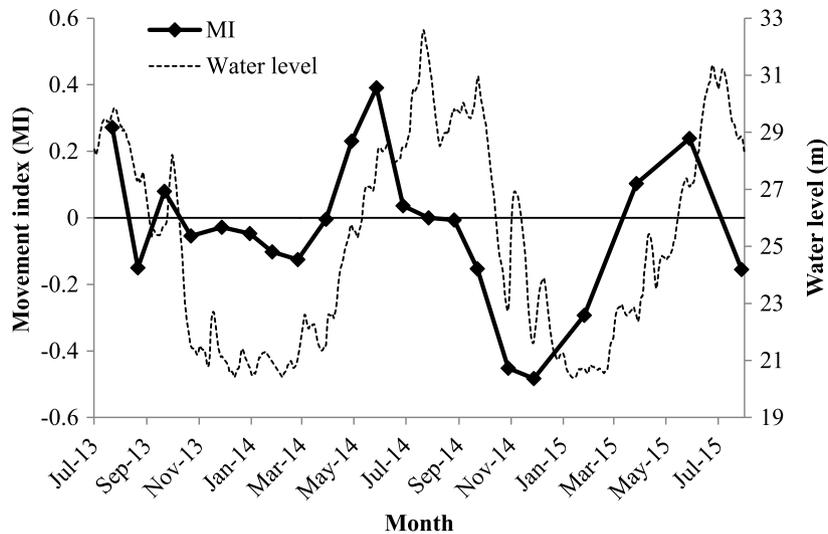
Feeding may be another reason that favored the population size of the present fish species. As the main food resources of *C. brachygnathus*, zooplankton, shrimp and small fish were not affected by the severely overfishing, however the number of predators, such as larger fishes and river dolphin, have declined considerably in this area. In addition, the use of fishing nets with small meshes was banned in our study area, which favored the populations of small-body fish species, such as *C. brachygnathus* and its prey. In conclusion, the very fast generation time and low exploitation rate, which was probably due to the reproduction and feeding, may be some reasons that made *C. brachygnathus* a dominant species in this area.

#### 4.2 Movement patterns

Situated in the subtropical monsoon climate zone, the Yangtze floodplain is characterized by flooding during spring-summer (March–September) coincident with maximum rainfall (Chen and Chang, 1995). In an evolutionary time scale, fishes in this region have evolved life history strategies

adapting to the flow regime of the Yangtze River. Particularly, many lakes in the Yangtze floodplain, including Dongting Lake, are connected to the main stream forming the river-lake ecosystem (Wang and Dou, 1998; Ru and Liu, 2013). There are two major types of fishes living in these lakes. One type is the non-migratory fishes such as the common carp and crucian carp, which live and reproduce in the lake (Anonymous, 1976). Another type is the river-lake migratory species such as the four major Chinese carps (i.e. *Mylopharyngodon piceus*, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* and *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*). These fishes migrate between lakes and rivers, which allows them to use the appropriate habitats for development, growth and reproduction (Wang et al., 2005).

Many methods, such as tagging methods and hydro acoustic methods, were used for the study of movement patterns of fishes (Carvalho, 1983; Skov et al., 2008; Jones and Stuart, 2009). However, these methods were not effective in our study due to unfavorable local conditions, such as the low recapture rates related to high-intensity fishing, the noise



**Fig. 7.** Movement index (MI) of *Coilia brachygnathus* in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River from July 2013 to July 2015, and water level is given as example to illustrate the relationship with environmental factors.

fishing boat engine in the channel and too much sand from dredging in Dongting Lake. Considering the purposes of this work, we decided to use trinal gillnets to assess the movement patterns of *C. brachygnathus*. By using this type of gillnet, it was possible to determine the direction that fishes were moving at the time they were captured (Fernandes, 1997). We chose to put the nets close to the west bank (far away from the residential areas) of the channel during night, thus avoiding human activity such as fishing and the noise from boats in the channel during daytime, which may affect the movement of fish. In addition, the MI was used to describe the directional tendency of fish movement, which can minimize the error of the movement direction determining during one study period.

The results of our study indicate that *C. brachygnathus* is a river–lake migratory species, for there are two main migratory movements of its individuals in the channel connecting Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River. The first one mainly occurs in March–July and is characterized by the movement of it entering Dongting Lake from the Yangtze River; the second one mainly occurs in October–December, with the opposite movement direction. Almost at the same periods, two main peak values of CPUE were observed in one year. This is a pattern that has been observed in other studies of lateral movements of fish (Fernandes, 1997; Hladík and Kubečka, 2003; Ru and Liu, 2013), which can be considered as a sign of migration.

Previous investigations showed that *C. brachygnathus* spawn mainly in April–July (Liu, 2008), when it was in the period of entering lake. The lake can provide better environment for eggs and larvae development, and more opportunity for survival. This is an advantage for *C. brachygnathus* compared to the other river–lake migratory fishes such as the four major Chinese carps, which spawn drifting eggs in the mainstream of the Yangtze River in flooding season. Due to the construction of many dams in the upper Yangtze River, the flow regime has altered in mainstream, thus breeding of these drifting-egg-spawning fish is seriously impacted. After October, with the falling of water level, non-migratory fish in lakes such as the common

carp are under huge overfishing pressure. However, the *C. brachygnathus* just leaves the lake and migrate to the mainstream, where it is under less fishing pressure than the non-migratory fishes in the lake. In addition, *C. brachygnathus* were shown to ingest different food items during the growth stage (Anonymous, 1976; Zhang et al., 2013). Zooplankton, particularly copepods, is a major component of the diet of small anchovy, whereas larger anchovy individuals fed more on shrimp and fish larvae (Zhang et al., 2013). By the way of migration between the Yangtze River and Dongting Lake, it can use the food resource optimally, which improved the development of its population. Therefore, through the river–lake movement, *C. brachygnathus* could get better habitats for survival, reproduction and feeding, and thus become a dominant species.

#### 4.3 Fish resource conservation

Overfishing and dam construction were considered as two main causes of the decline of freshwater fish populations in river–floodplain ecosystem (Chang and Cao, 1999; Chen et al., 2002; Habit et al., 2007; Tockner et al., 2010; Yoon et al., 2015). Currently, fishing ban (April–June) is being taken as the major measure for fish resource conservation in our study area. However, after this fishing ban period, fishing pressure increased, thus the fish resources cannot recover. Previous studies showed that the abundance of this fish species has declined even not being dominant in some lakes in the Yangtze floodplain (Anonymous, 1976; Hu et al., 2011). Therefore, based on the present study, we suggest that the fishing ban period should be extended to November at least, when most *C. brachygnathus* individuals have migrated into river.

Hydrological connectivity between rivers and floodplains is essential for the natural functioning of river–floodplain ecosystems (Copp, 1989; Ward and Stanford, 1995; Amoros and Bornette, 2002) and in the life history of many migratory fishes that have evolved to take advantage of seasonal floods and utilize the inundated areas for spawning and feeding (Agostinho et al., 2007). The movements of *C. brachygnathus*

**Table 2.** Pearson correlation analysis for *MI* and the variations of environmental factors.

Variables	<i>MI</i>	V-WL	V-DC	V-WT	V-FR	V-DO
<i>MI</i>	1	–	–	–	–	–
V-WL	0.677**	1	–	–	–	–
V-DC	0.572**	0.759**	1	–	–	–
V-WT	0.586**	0.642**	0.572**	1	–	–
V-FR	–0.126	0.127	0.171	0.191	1	–
V-DO	–0.281	–0.024	–0.212	–0.617**	–0.098	1

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); “V-”: the variation of environmental factors; “WL”: Water level; “DC”: Discharge “WT”: Water temperature; “FV”: Flow velocity; “DO”: Dissolved oxygen concentration.

**Table 3.** Summary of parameters of von Bertalanffy growth equation for *Coilia brachygnathus* from different studies.

Study area	Aging structure	Sex	<i>n</i>	$L_{\infty}$	<i>k</i>	$\emptyset$	Age range	First author, year
Swan Oxbow, China	Scales	♀+♂	451	36.83	0.26	2.55	1–4	Luo, 2006
Swan Oxbow, China	Scales	♀	245	36.58	0.26	2.54	1–4	Luo, 2006
Swan Oxbow, China	Scales	♂	206	37.83	0.29	2.62	1–4	Luo, 2006
Poyang Lake, China	Length frequency	♀+♂	1403	34.65	0.39	2.67	1–2	Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2015
Dongting Lake, China	Scales	♀+♂	563	36.41	0.28	2.57	1–4	This study

were highly significantly correlated with the variations in water level, discharge and water temperature. Hence, keeping the free connection between Dongting Lake and the Yangtze River is important for the conservation of this species. We suggest opening sluice gates to the disconnected (isolated) lakes for as long as possible during March–November in order to maximize the opportunities for *C. brachygnathus* migration.

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