








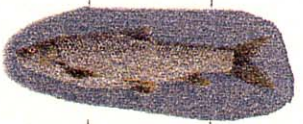
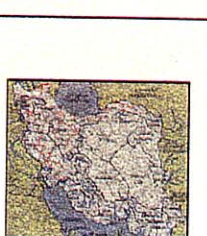

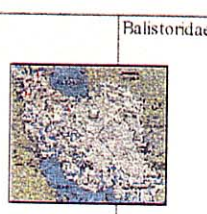






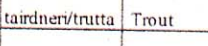




Table 9.2.2.16 List of Fish Species in the Almut River Basin

Taxonomical Hierarchy				Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Remark
Order	Family	Genus	Species					
Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae							Order cypriniformes: A enormously successful group of freshwater fish, this order contains nearly 2,700 species and includes the carps, minnow, barbs, algae, caters and loaches. Cypriniform fish dominate the streams, rivers and lakes of Eurasia and North America and are also found in Africa. They have scaled bodies and scale less heads, a single dorsal fin and their swim bladders are connected inner ear, which give them acute hearing abilities. Of the 5 families in the group, the carp family (Cyprinidae) is the largest with over 2000 species.
	Alburnoides	hipunctatus	Grass/crucian carp	Eurasia and North America	Rivers, streams, lakes	1-1.3m	A native of China, the grass carp has been introduced into many other area for two reasons. 1) In China and southeast Asia this fish is a valuable commercial species, 2) in Europe and Russia, this plant eating fish used to control vegetation in canals and reservoirs. Although as an adult, the grass carp is entirely herbivorous, young fishes feed on insect larvae and crustaceans. Grass carp spawn in river in summer. The eggs float at the surface water and must have warm water to grow well.	
	Barbus	Capito/barbus	Barbel	Europe, Britan, south to Alps	Lowland river, stream	50-90cm	A slender, long-bodied fish, the barbel a characteristic high dorsal fin and two pair of sensory barbels around its fleshy lips, it is a bottom living fish, which most active at night and at dusk. It feed on aquatic insect larval, mollusks and crustaceans. Barbels breed in late spring, often migrating upstream spawning, they shed their eggs in shallow gravel-bed of rivers, where they lodge among the stones until they hatch from 10 to 15 days.	
		Lacerta	Kura barbel					
		Mursa	Nursa					
	Capoeta	Capoeta	Lenkoran				This species is the distribution some Asian countries and the southern basin of Caspian Sea and inhabits downstream of river, spring water zone and muddy pond. It feeds on an aquatic insects and breeds during March to July. Body length grow up to be about 35 cm and for suitable for sport fishing.	
	Leuciscus	Cephalus	Caucasian of European chub	N. Europe and Asia	River, stream	15-30cm	A slim-bodied fish, it moves in large schools and feeds on insects and their larvae, some plants and other terrestrial invertebrates which fall into the water. Although normally a river fish, some dace occur in lake. Dace spawn in spring, often in gravel-bottomed shallow streams, and should gather in the breeding area before spawning. The eggs lodge among the gravel where they remain until they hatch about 25 days later.	
	Balistoridae	Nemacheilus	Angome	Angom loach	Rocky coasts,			

Taxonomical Hierarchy				Common name	Range	Habitat	Size	Remark
Order	Family	Genus	Species					
Saimoniformes	Salmonidae							This order contains one (1) family, Saimonidae, with 76 species, including salmon, trout, whitefishes, graylings and charrs. Members of the orders occur in freshwater and marine environments, mainly northern hemisphere. Some migrate from the sea to rivers to spawn. Most species are predatory. These figures are as follows: Salmon inhabits marine and trout inhabits a rivers and Japanese name 'Ito' is huge body length species of the fresh water and Japanese name 'Iwana' inhabits a river of clean and cold water in high mountain.
	Oncorhynchus	Mykiss (gairdneri)	Rainbow trout	America, introduced worldwide	Marine, rivers	25-140cm	Now a days, farmed a large quantities, rainbow trout are extremely popular with anglers and are an important food fish. It is feed mainly on insects and its larvae, mollusks and crustaceans. In their natural range, rainbow trout spawn in spring in shallow, gravel bottom streams. The female makes a shallow nest in the gravel and deposits her eggs which are fertilized by male and covered over.	
Saimoniformes		Salmon	trutta fario	Brown trout				
				Europe, introduced worldwide	Marine, rivers, lakes	25-140cm	There are two forms of this well-known food and angling fish: (1) the sea trout, which migrates from river to sea and back to river to breed, (2) the smaller brown trout, which spends all its life in fresh water. Both forms feed on fish and crustaceans. Trout spawn in winter in gravel-bottomed fresh water; the female makes a shallow nest for her eggs, the young hatch in spring and remain in the gravel for a few weeks.	
		Salmon	taidneri/trutta	Trout				
Acipenseriformes: Sturgeon	Acipenseriformes						There are 2 families in this order. First there are the 24 families of sturgeon which are mainly freshwater and coastal fishes of temperate regions, the marine species of which migrate into rivers to spawn. All have 5 rows of body plates along the side of body. Second there is the paddlefish family, sturgeon freshwater fishes with long paddle like snouts and no body plates.	
	Huso	huso (EN)	Beluge	Basins of Caspian and Black seas, Adriatic Sea	Sea, rivers	5m	Huge heavy fishes, belugas certainly weight up to 1200 kg and more sometimes. They are now relatively uncommon, partly because of river pollution interfering with their migrations, and partly because of pressure of fishing. The taking of eggs for caviar from mature female is damaging to stocks. Particularly these fishes mature late-males at 14 years and females at 18 years. A single female may contain up to 7 million eggs. Belugas migrate into river in winter or spring and spawn on rocky river beds. The newly hatched young immediately start moving towards the sea, feeding on small bottom-living thing invertebrates.	

Source: Jar Consultant
Reference

1) The Encyclopedia of Animals, The Simon & Schuster Editions Rockefeller Center (1998), ISBN 0-684-85237-3

2) The Inland Water Fishes of Iran, Asghar Abdoli, (2000) ISBN 964-6902-01-4