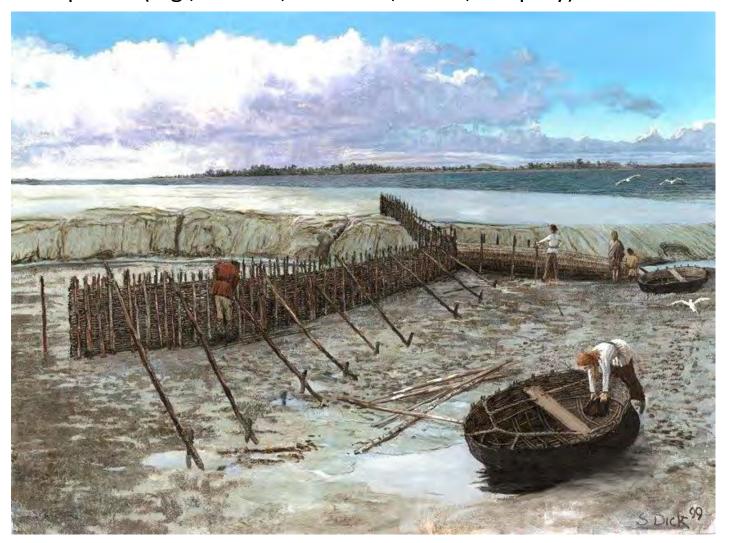
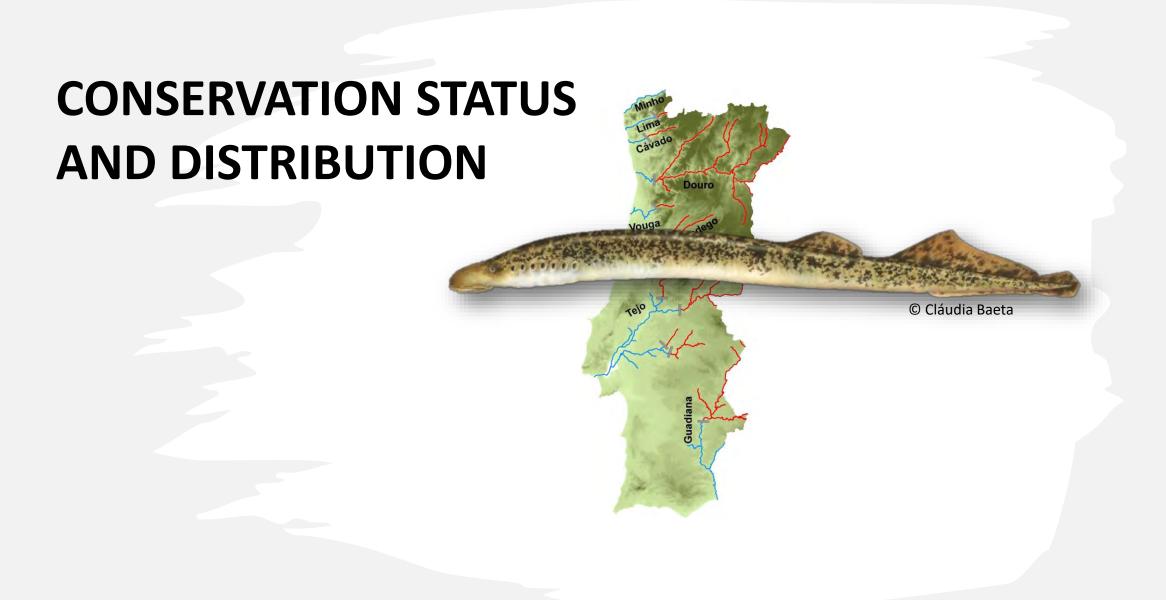




During the Middle Ages members of the nobility and some religious orders had fishing rights in some river stretches, where they used fishing weirs called "caneiros", specially constructed to harvest prespawning anadromous species (e.g., salmon, sea trout, shads, lamprey).



Reconstruction of a medieval fish weir (painting by Simon Dick, source: University College Dublin, School of Archaeology)



It is classified as Vulnerable (V) in the Portuguese Red List of Threatened Species (2023) Sea lamprey: 80% of the habitat lost in the Iberian Peninsula

Country	River	Present available habitat (km)	Habitat loss (km)
Spain (Asturias)	Cares (Deva)	24	1=0
	Sella	35	
	Nalón	29	()
	Narcea (Nalón)	33ª	=
	Navia	15	-
	Eo	32	(-
	Masma	7	-
	Ouro	9	_
	Mera	11	_
	Mandeo	12	-
Spain	Anllóns	13	-
(Galicia)	Tambre	16	-
	Ulla	60	~
	Umia	26	-
	Lérez	7	
	Minho ^c	80	174 (69%)
	Lima	48	=
	Cávado	27	_ /
	Douroc	20	496 (96%)
	Vouga	53	-
D	Mondego	35	E
Portugal	Zêzere (Tagus)	12 ^d	-
	Tagus ^c	150	483 (76%)
	Sôr (Tagus)	91 ^d	1=
	Raia (Tagus)	20 ^e	<u> </u>
	Guadiana ^c	132	516 (80%)
	Chanza	$0.5^{\rm g}$	-25
Cnain	(Guadiana)	0.5	
Spain (Andalusia)	Guadalquivir	104	290 (74%)
(zanuarusia)	Guadalete	84	
	Barbate	50	·
Spain	Ebro	116	564 (83%)
(Tarragona)	EDIO	110	304 (63 70)







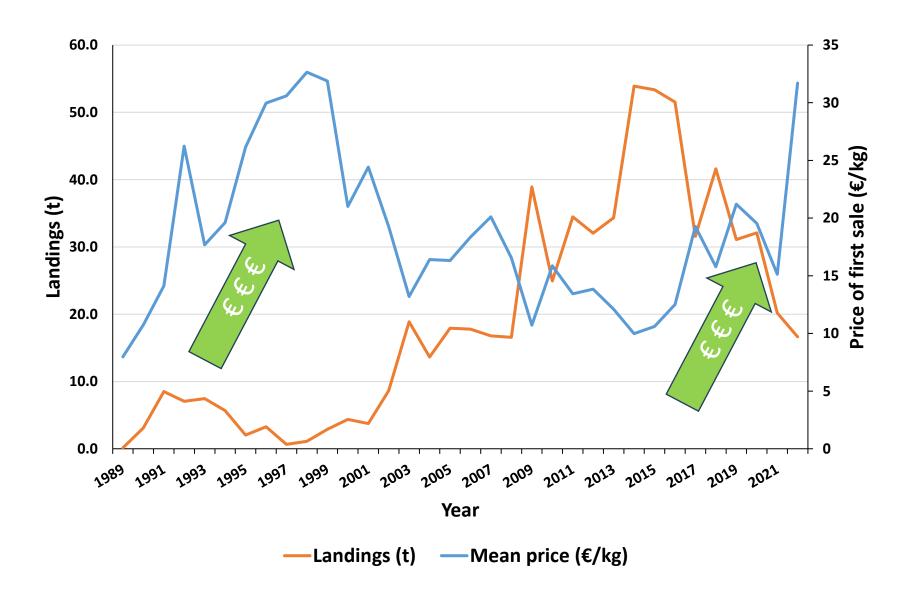








Sea lamprey landings in Portugal (official records) 1989-2022

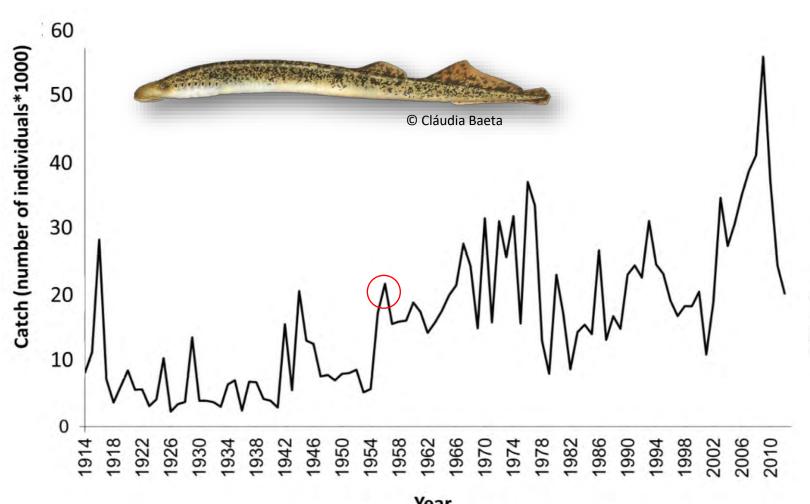


In the last decades of the 20th Century and since 2015, the commercial value rose substantially until it reached the current status of delicacy.

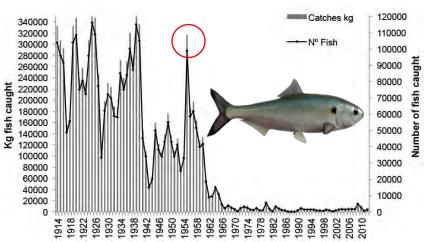
In 2023 one sea lamprey cost 80-100 euros in the restaurant.

(Source: DGRM)

Sea lamprey landings (number of individuals) at Caminha harbour (River Minho) by Portuguese fishermen

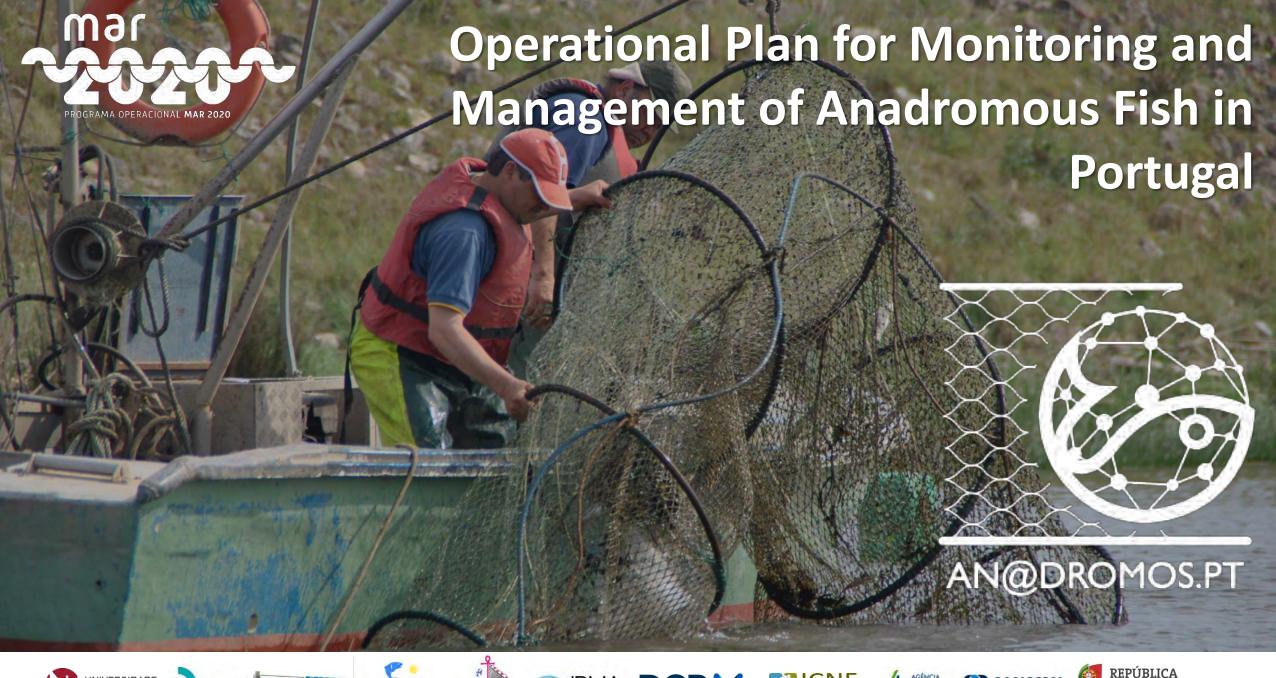


Most of the Portuguese lamprey catch (ca. 85%) comes from the northern and central rivers (Minho, Lima, Vouga and Mondego rivers)



Year

(Source: National Maritime Authority; adapted from Mota et al. 2016)

























PROJECT ACTIONS





A1. Knowledge transfer between scientists and stakeholders involved in the exploitation and management of anadromous fish populations.









- Standardisation of fishing regulations (maritime + inland waters)
- Annual meetings with fishermen;
- Voluntary logbooks;
- Intermediate fishing closure (IFC).

River Mondego (Estuary and freshwater)

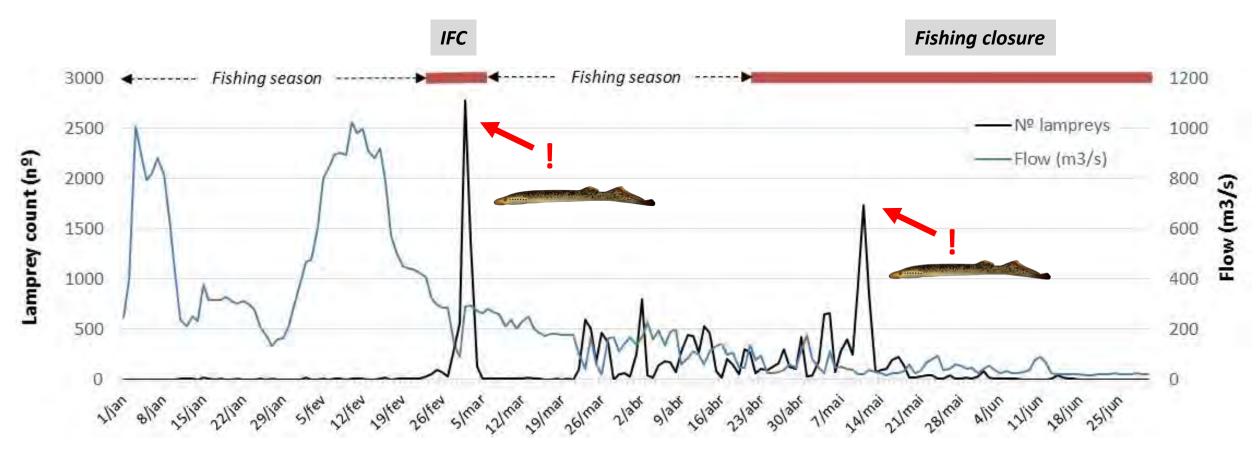
2013 + 2014 – 10 days (IFC);

2015 – 5 days (IFC);

2016, 2017, 2018 e 2019 – 5 days (IFC) + Redution of the fishing season;

2020 a 2023 – 10 days (IFC) + Fishing season unchanged (10 Jan – 16 Mar and 27 Mar – 5 Apr)

Sea lamprey counts in the fish pass at the Açude-Ponte dam (Coimbra)



PROJECT ACTIONS





A3. Monitorization of sea lamprey and allis shad populations in River Mondego – Reference watershed









Fish counting window at Coimbra dam

PROJECT ACTIONS





A3. Monitorization of sea lamprey and allis shad populations in River Mondego – Reference watershed







Label of origin





MAIN DIFFICULTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF DIADROMOUS SPECIES

Even though there has been **great effort to restore habitat connectivity** there are still a number of difficulties encountered by researchers, namely:

- i. Lack of political and public awareness;
- ii. Lack of coordination between administrative jurisdictions (in different areas of the river basins; and/or between river, estuarine and marine environments);
- iii. Lack of fishermen declarations in rivers, or false declarations (maritime and estuaries);
- iv. Lack of knowledge on habitat use and requirements particularly during the marine stage of the life cycle of the anadromous species;
- v. Low or lack of efficiency of fish passes (attractiveness, improve and adjust monitoring, improve hydraulic conditions).

HABITAT RESTORATION FOR DIADROMOUS FISH IN RIVER MONDEGO, PORTUGAL PROMAR 31-03-02-FEP-5

































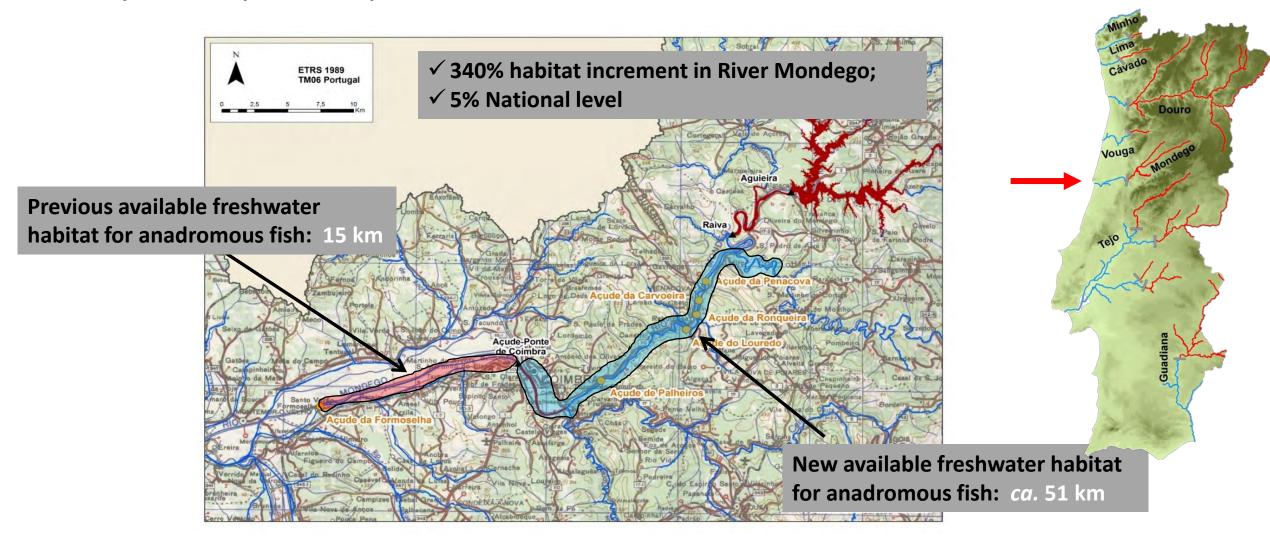


União Europeia MINISTÉRIO DO MAR Fundo Europeu das Pescas

HABITAT RESTORATION FOR DIADROMOUS FISH IN RIVER MONDEGO

Construction of 6 fish passes + removal 1 small weir

http://www.rhpdm.uevora.pt/



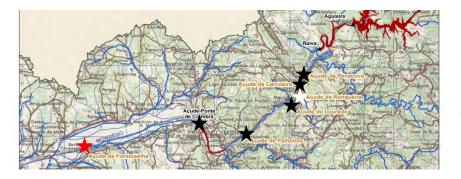
Formoselha weir (low flow condition / Sep2015)

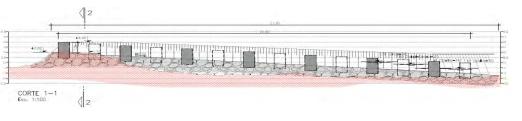
Formoselha weir (ca. 80 m³/s, Jun2016)





Characteristics				
Height	2.0 m			
Length	29.4 m			
Width	10.0 m			
Mean slope	7%			
Number of rows	14			

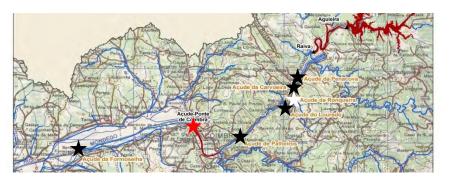












Vertical slots fish pass (2011) Açude-Ponte dam (Coimbra) – 6.2 m height; 45 km from the river mouth

Fish pass characteristics				
ength	125m			
Nº pools	23			
Pool dim.	4.5x3.0m			
Pool depth	2.0m			
low discharge	2.0 m ³ s ⁻¹			
Attraction flow	2.0 m ³ s ⁻¹			
Water velocity (slots)	ca. 1.5ms ⁻¹			
Dissipated power	<150 W/m ³			

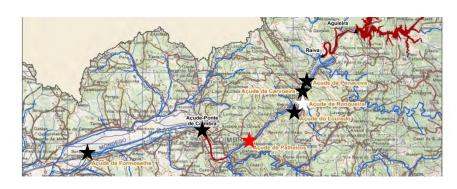
Palheiros weir (77 m³/s, Mar2016)

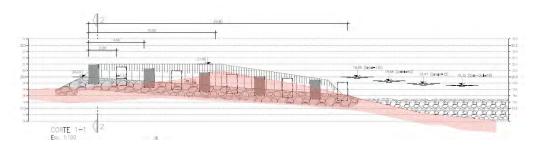
Palheiros weir (low flow condition, Sep2015)





Characteristics				
Height	1.5 m			
Length	20.4 m			
Width	10 m			
Mean slope	7%			
Number of rows	10			





Louredo weir (ca. 80 m³/s, Mar2016)

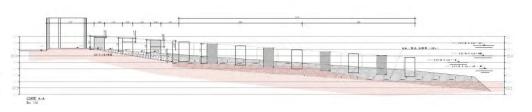
Louredo weir (low flow condition / Sep2015)





Caracteristicas PPP				
Height	1.8 m			
Length	25.0 m			
Width	9.6 m			
Mean slope	7%			
Number of rows	12			





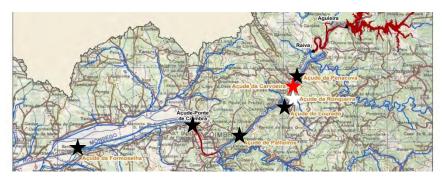
Reconquinho weir (low flow condition / Sep2015)

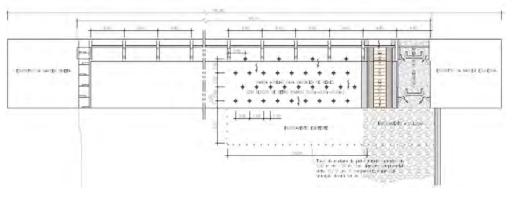
Reconquinho weir (*ca.* 80 m³/s , Feb2017)





Caracteristicas PPP				
Height	0.4 m			
Length	9.7 m			
Width	4.8 m			
Nr. pools	1			



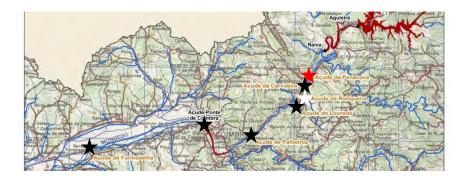


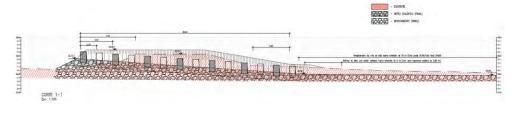
Penacova weir



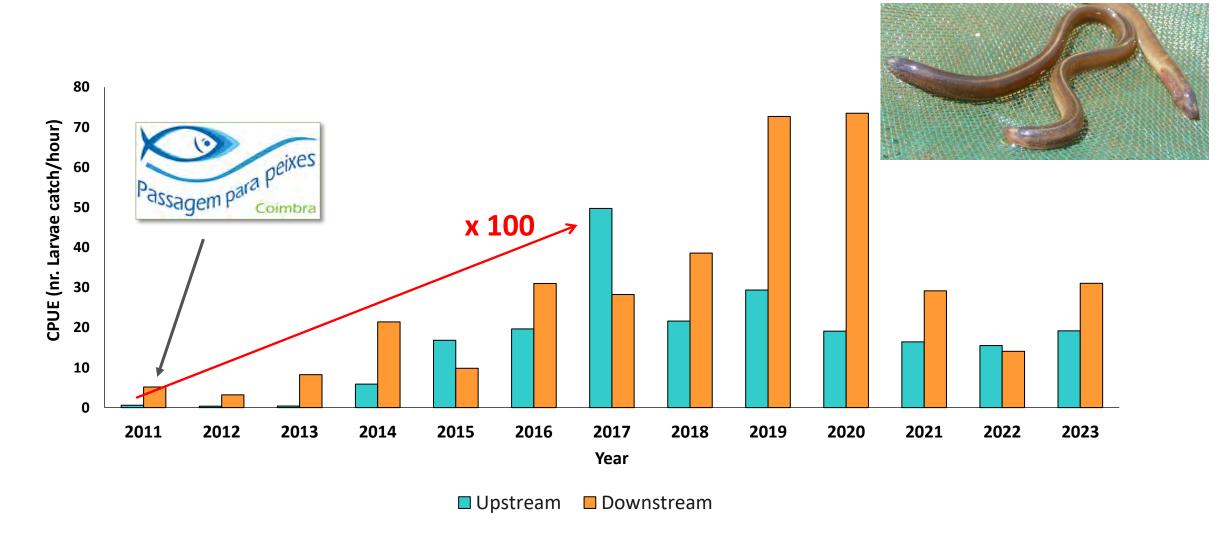


Caracteristicas				
Height	2.1 m			
Length	30.0 m			
Width	10.0 m			
Mean slope	7%			
Number of rows	15			

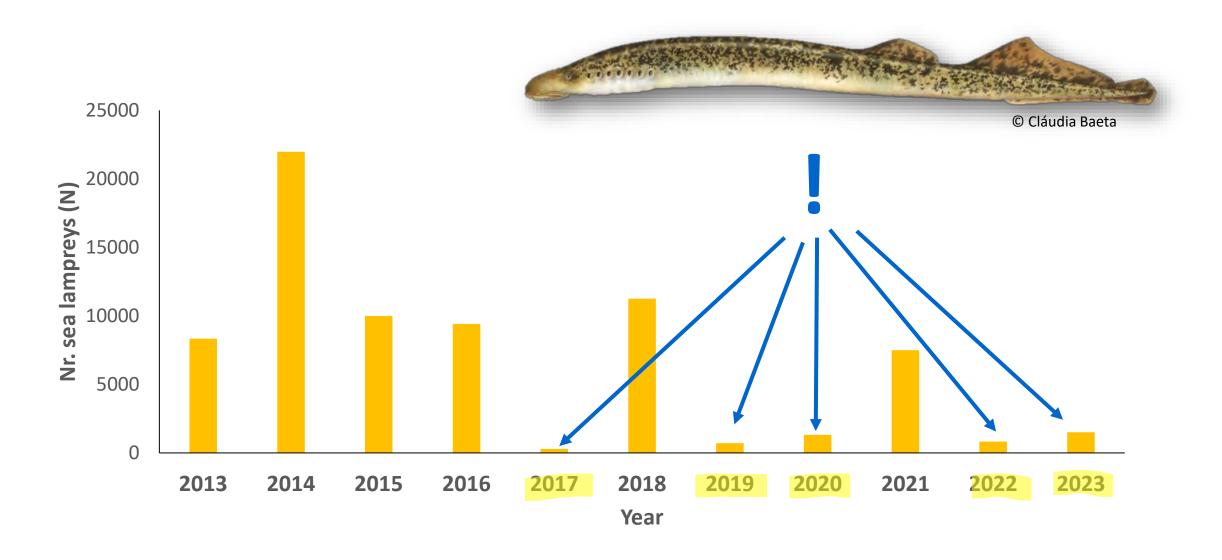




Sea lamprey larvae abundance in River Mondego



Sea lamprey counts in the fish pass at Açude-Ponte de Coimbra dam (River Mondego)





LIFE ÁGUEDA

Conservation and management actions for migratory fish in the

Vouga river basin

(LIFE16 ENV/PT/000411)









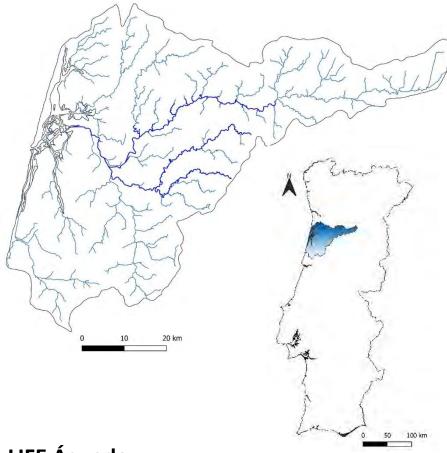






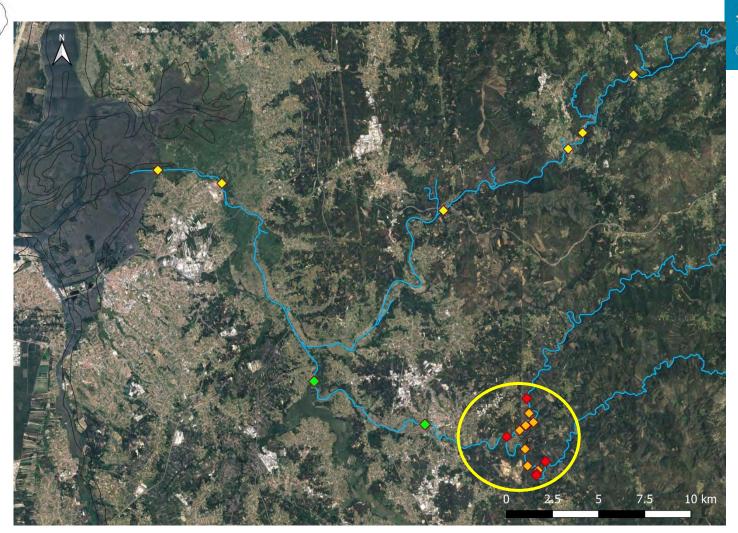


LIFE Águeda | Study Area

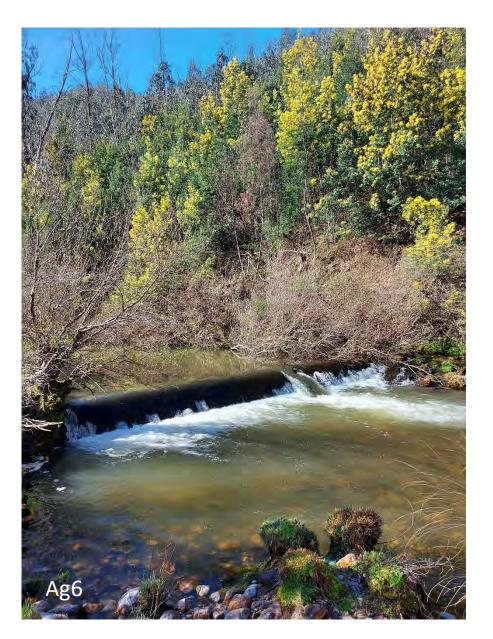


LIFE Águeda:

- Type I (construction of fish passes) (#5)
- Type II (structural modification or removal)(# 1 + # 6)
- Operation management



LIFE Águeda | Barriers identification







REMOVAL OF 6 WEIRS



LIFE Águeda | Contact with the owners of the weirs / licensing procedure



- Explaining the project objectives;
- Ancient water mills' weirs (> 100 years old);
- Some legal issues regarding the rightful owners (several heirs);
- Obtaining an approval statement from all the owners;
- Licensing procedure (APA Portuguese Environmental Agency);







LIFE Águeda | Stakeholders engagement





- Public announcement in plenary meetings;
- Meetings with stakeholders;
- Public tender contract.



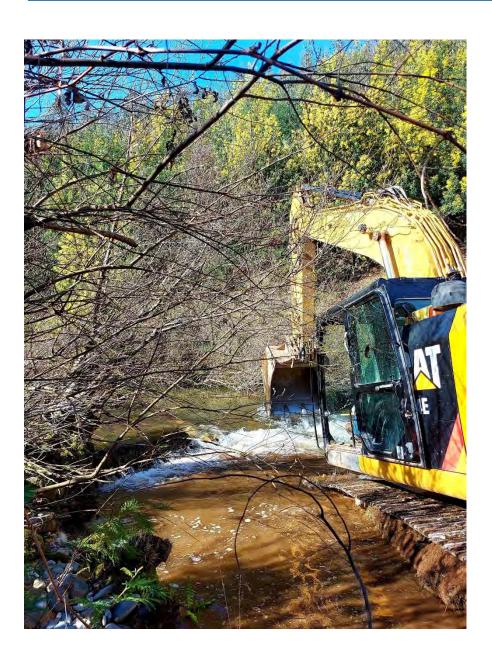




FINALY AFTER MORE THAN 2 YEARS!!!! Demolition works: < 8h







FINALY AFTER MORE THAN 2 YEARS!!!! Demolition works: < 6h





Recreational weir (Parque Fluvial de Bolfiar – AG3), River Águeda















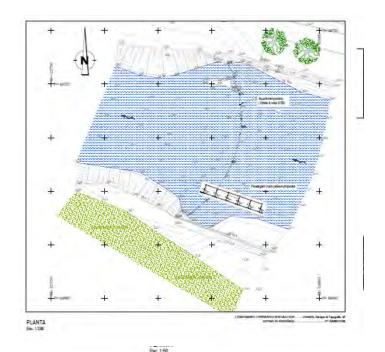


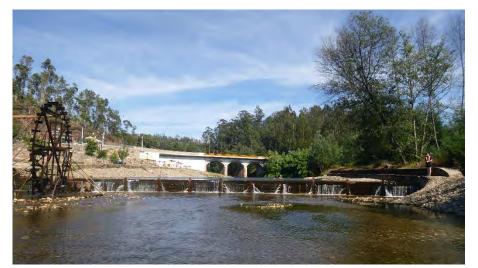




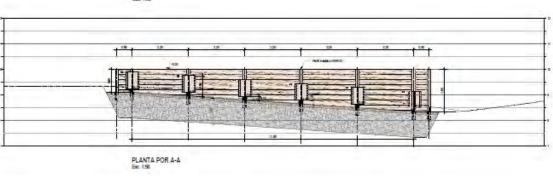
Removable fish pass construction (Parque Fluvial de Bolfiar – AG3), River Águeda























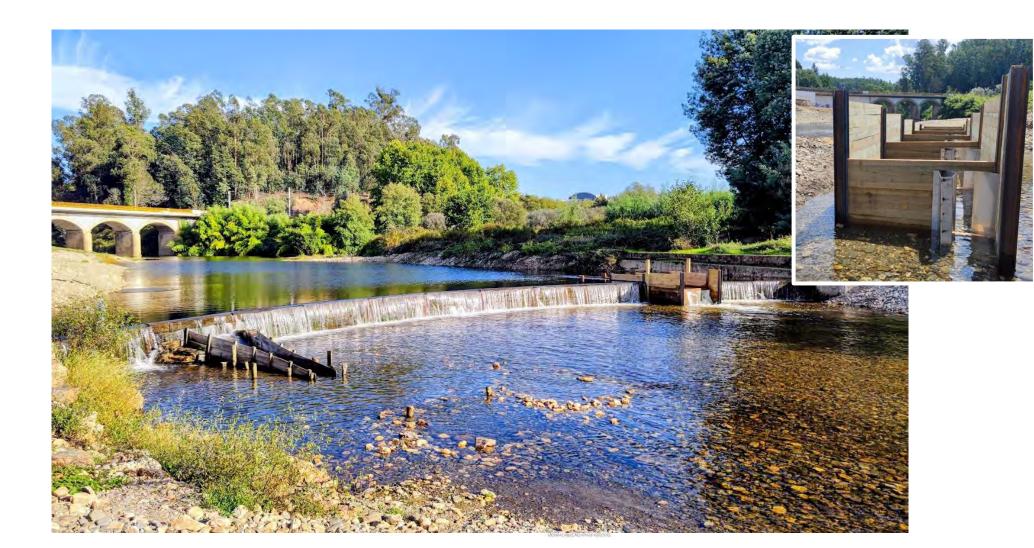




LIFE ÁGUEDA | Fish pass construction

Removable fish pass construction (Parque Fluvial de Bolfiar – AG3), River Águeda



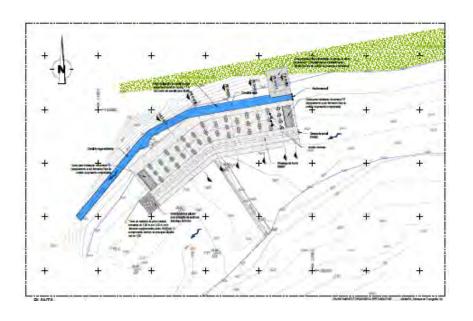




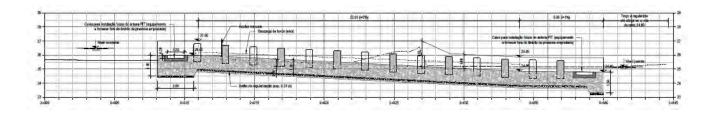


Water for irrigation purposes (Ag10 - Presa da Carvalha – River Águeda)



























Water for irrigation purposes (Ag10 - Presa da Carvalha – River Águeda)



























Water for drinking and household needs (Ag9 - Parque fluvial da Redonda - River Águeda)









[March 2022] [March 2023]



















Water for drinking and household needs (Ag9 – Parque fluvial da Redonda – River Águeda)











INNOVATIVE **AND** INTEGRATED **SOLUTIONS MITIGATE ENHANCE ECOLOGICAL** HYDROMORPHOLOGICAL PRESSURES AND STATUS IN THE LIMA AND VOUGA BASINS

LIFE-2023-SAP-ENV — Circular Economy & Quality of LIFE -**Topic: Water**

European Commission



MAIN OBJECTIVE:

Develop innovative and integrated solutions to mitigate hydromorphological pressures previously identified in RBMPs and enhance local and regional ecological status

- 8 BENEFICIARY PARTNERS
- **10 ASSOCIATED PARTNERS**
- **+30 SUPPORTING ENTITIES**





UNIVERSIDADE

2. CONTROL OF AQUATIC IAS





3. RESTOCKING/TRANSLOCATION INDICATOR SPECIES

TOTAL BUDGET PROPOSED: € 9 636 574.52

REQUESTED EU CONTRIBUTION (60%): € 5 781 944.71

Leading partner:

Technical support:



















Intervention areas

Other beneficiary partners:



Thank you!



Penacova Sea Lamprey Brotherhood