# Invasive Fish and Flow Refuge Use



## #6 infosheet

#### Understanding the Threats to Native Fish

Freshwater ecosystems are under increasing pressure from **flow regulation** and **biological invasions**, both of which significantly impact native fish communities. Hydropower operations often cause pulsed flows (hydropeaking), where rapid and frequent fluctuations in discharge alter habitat conditions. At the same time, **invasive fish species compete with native species** for space and resources, further stressing fragile aquatic communities.

### Methodological Approach & Results

This study explored how pulsed flows and the presence of the **bleak** (*Alburnus alburnus*), invasive in the Iberian Peninsula, affected flow refuge use by the native species Iberian barbel (*Luciobarbus bocagei*). Specifically, this research aimed to:

- Assess how barbels use artificial flow refuges under different flow conditions (pulsed flow vs. base flow).
- Examine the impact of invasive fish presence on the effective use of the flow refuge by barbels.
- Quantify and assess stress responses (glucose and lactate levels) in barbels according to pulsed flows and invasive fish presence.



#### Key-findings



**Invasive fish reduce refuge use**: The presence of bleak significantly decreased the effectiveness of artificial flow refuges for barbels, particularly during high-flow pulses (60 L/s).

**Increased stress in native fish:** Barbels exposed to both pulsed flows and invasive bleaks showed higher levels of physiological stress indicators (glucose and lactate).

**Flow refuge selection altered:** While barbels actively sought low-velocity areas when bleaks were absent, they were displaced by bleaks when both species coexisted, limiting their ability to find shelter during rapid flow changes.

#### Implications for river management

This study highlights the **synergistic impact of hydropeaking and invasive fish presence** emphasizing the urgent need to manage invasive species and **improve habitat restoration strategies** to protect native fish populations.

