



WORLD FISH MIGRATION
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PRESS RELEASE

MASSIVE DECLINE IN MIGRATORY FRESHWATER FISH POPULATIONS COULD THREATEN LIVELIHOODS OF MILLIONS, WARNS NEW REPORT

- *Globally, monitored populations of migratory freshwater fish have declined by an average of 76% between 1970 and 2016. Average declines have been more pronounced in Europe (-93%) and Latin America & Caribbean (-84%).*
- *Lower declines in North America (-28%) suggest that management of fisheries could result in a lower average decline in abundance.*
- *The biggest drivers of population decline are habitat degradation, alteration and loss, and over-exploitation. All of these are inextricably linked to human use and impact.*

July 28, 2020 – With hydropower, overfishing, climate change and pollution on the rise, monitored populations of migratory freshwater fish species have plummeted by 76% on average since 1970, according to the first [comprehensive global report](#) on the status of freshwater migratory fish, issued today by the World Fish Migration Foundation and Zoological Society of London. Migratory fish, such as salmon, trout and Amazonian catfish, are vital to meet the food security needs, as well as support the livelihoods of millions of people around the world. They also play a critical role in keeping our rivers, lakes and wetlands healthy by supporting a complex food web. Now, their populations are under immense threat from human-made impacts¹ and require urgent action to halt and then reverse the alarming decline.

The report reveals a 76% average decline in populations* for the period of 1970 to 2016 including a staggering average decline of 93% in Europe. This is higher than the rate observed in terrestrial and marine species but in line with the overall decline observed for freshwater vertebrate populations as a whole (83%)¹.

Arjan Berkhuisen, Managing Director of the World Fish Migration Foundation says, “Catastrophic losses in migratory fish populations show we cannot continue destroying our rivers. This will have immense consequences for people and nature across the globe. We can and need to act now before these keystone species are lost for good.”

Habitat degradation, alteration, and loss account for approximately half of the threats to migratory fish. Wetlands are essential habitats for migratory fish species, but, globally, wetlands are disappearing three times faster than forests², while dams and other river barriers block fish from reaching their mating or feeding grounds and disrupt their life cycles.

Over-exploitation, such as unsustainable fishing and accidental by-catch account for around one-third of the threats to these populations. Furthermore, populations are threatened by the impacts of the climate crisis as changes in temperature can trigger migration and reproduction, causing these events to happen at the wrong time, and therefore misalign reproduction and the period of greater food availability in a specific habitat.

“Migratory fish provide food and livelihoods for millions of people but this is seldom factored into development decisions. Instead, their importance to economies and ecosystems continues to be overlooked and undervalued – and their populations continue to collapse,” said **Stuart Orr, WWF Global Freshwater Lead**. “The world needs to implement an Emergency Recovery Plan that will reverse the loss of migratory fish and all freshwater biodiversity – for the benefit of people and nature.”

Migratory fish are invaluable to human health and the global economy. Fish and fish-byproducts represent one of the world’s most traded products within the food sector. The recreational fishing industry alone is worth billions of dollars and tens of thousands of jobs. Overall, the figures represent the need for more protective measures for migratory and freshwater fish worldwide. In North America, the decline in populations is less severe showing a 28% average decrease. The slower decline suggests that management can have an impact. Some management strategies include management of fisheries, habitat restoration, dam removal, setting up conservation sanctuaries, species-focused management and legal protection.

In the USA, for example, many dams have been removed over the last few decades and the dam removal movement is growing. In 2019 alone, [over 900 upstream river miles](#) were reconnected through dam removal projects, improving habitat and biodiversity in rivers and their resilience to a changing climate. This is beginning to happen in Europe, as well. Dam removal has significant positive environmental impacts, is cost-effective, and supports job creation. Several case projects have shown migratory fish populations come back quickly in response to dam removal and nature-like solutions. For instance, in 2016, The Penobscot River Restoration Trust partners, including the Nature Conservancy, completed a river restoration in the Penobscot River in Maine, USA, opening up over 3,200km of habitat. The following spring, the river herring numbers grew from a few hundred to nearly 2 million.

“Rivers and migrations are the connective tissue of our planet – and migratory fish are bellwethers for not just rivers, but for the countless other systems they connect, from the deep sea to coastal forests. Losing these fish means losing so much more,” said **Jeffrey Parrish, Global Managing Director for Protect Oceans, Land and Water at The Nature Conservancy**. “By factoring in these species and systems into sustainable energy and food production, and by investing in their protection and restoration, we *can* bring them back.”

There is still an opportunity to turn the tide through more research to understand the fate of freshwater migratory fish and by developing practical solutions that restore and protect these animals. The authors and organizations associated with this report all call upon the global community to protect free-flowing rivers and guide basin-wide planning by addressing existing threats, adhering to ongoing conservation initiatives and water protection laws, investing in sustainable renewable alternatives to the thousands of new hydropower dams that are planned across the world and fostering public and political will.

“The global decline in freshwater fish species remains poorly appreciated among national and international policy making bodies,” says **William Darwall, Head of the Freshwater Biodiversity Unit in the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Global Species Programme**. “This report will hopefully increase the importance given to this unprecedented biodiversity decline in policy targets and lead to the urgent actions necessary to safeguard this vitally important component of biodiversity which serves as a critical resource for so many people.”

There are many initiatives around the world supporting the recovery of migratory fish species and freshwater biodiversity in general. The recently released [Emergency Recovery Plan](#), published in *BioScience*, highlights a variety of measures that together will transform the management and health of rivers, lakes and wetlands for the benefit and health of freshwater biodiversity. The new [Global Swimways Initiative](#) aims to balance conservation of migratory fishes with human development in and around rivers, and will be the first step towards connecting fish, rivers and people globally using 'swimways' - fish migration routes. For the past five years, the [Dam Removal Europe](#) coalition has advocated for the removal of out-of-use dams in Europe to free Europe's rivers from over 100,000 obsolete barriers. Since 2014, the WFMF has organized [World Fish Migration Day](#) every two years to raise awareness about migratory fish, the next one is scheduled on October 24, 2020 with over 50 countries participating so far.

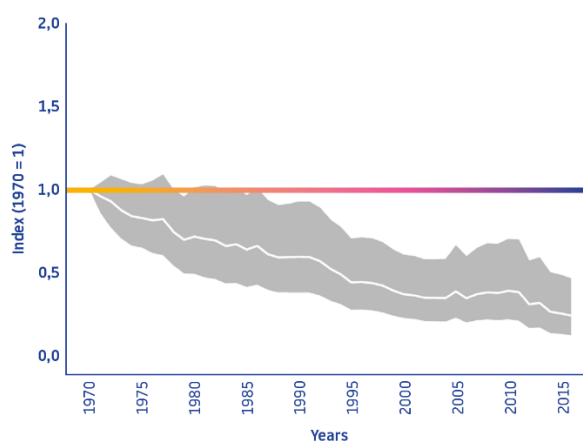
Lead author Stefanie Deinet from ZSL: "To understand how populations of migratory freshwater fish have changed over the past 50 years, we looked at data from 1,406 populations of 247 species for this report. We run similar analyses for a range of different ecosystems and groups of animals as part of our work on the Living Planet Index. A 76% average decline is one of the most severe we've found."

Herman Wannings, Founder of the World Fish Migration Foundation: "The statistics are shocking but we know migratory fish populations can bounce back. We need to act now before populations get to the point where they are too low to recover. Now is the time to value migratory fish and the rivers that sustain them."

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Media Contact

Roxanne Diaz, Communications Manager, World Fish Migration Foundation
+31 (0)6 1891 8786
Roxanne@fishmigration.org



Average change in abundance of -76% between 1970 and 2016 of 1,406 monitored populations of 247 species of fishes listed on GROMS as anadromous, catadromous, amphidromous, diadromous or potamodromous. The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the bootstrapped 95% confidence interval (-88% to -53%).

© Deinet, S., *et al.* (2020) The Living Planet Index (LPI) for freshwater migratory fish – Technical Report. World Fish Migration Foundation, The Netherlands.

References

[1] WWF (2018) *Living Planet Report - 2018: Aiming Higher*. Grooten, M. and Almond, R.E.A.(Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

[2] Gardner, R., Finlayson, C. (2018) *Global Wetland Outlook: State of the World's Wetlands and their Services to People*. The Ramsar Convention Secretariat: Gland, Switzerland.

*The average figure was found using abundance information for 1,406 populations of 247 fish species listed on the Global Register of Migratory Species as using freshwater for some of their migration.

Notes to the editor

More information about the Living Planet Index: The report findings were calculated using the Living Planet Database (LPD, LPI 2020). The authors extracted abundance information for 1,406 populations of 247 fish species listed on the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS; Riede 2001) as anadromous, catadromous, diadromous, amphidromous and potamodromous. Further work and research are needed on the global status and trends of migratory fish, especially given their economic, environmental, cultural, and recreational importance around the world. Additionally, more research and trials on effective management strategies are needed to protect populations around the globe. The collaborators on this report hope that these findings will encourage countries to prioritize freshwater protections and effective management strategies.

ZSL (Zoological Society of London) is an international conservation charity working to create a world where wildlife thrives. From investigating the health threats facing animals to helping people and wildlife live alongside each other, ZSL is committed to bringing wildlife back from the brink of extinction. Our work is realised through our ground-breaking science, our field conservation around the world and engaging millions of people through our two zoos, ZSL London Zoo and ZSL Whipsnade Zoo. For more information, visit www.zsl.org

Founded in 2014, the World Fish Migration Foundation (WFMF) is an international organization with a mission to save migratory fish in rivers. The Foundation harnesses global attention for the challenges migratory fish face through a multitude of international, collaborative projects aimed at advocating for obsolete dam removals, and supporting initiatives that open up important swimways. For more information, visit www.worldfishmigrationfoundation.com