Diadromous fish

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About Diadromous fish:

- These are those fish species which **migrate between saltwater and freshwater** environments.
- Some of the **examples for diadromous fish**: the allis shad (Alosa alosa), twait shad (Alosa fal- lax), Mediterranean twaite shad (Alosa agone) and the European eel (Anguilla anguilla) etc.
- In order to better understand these movements, scientists have classified these migrations into several categories.
    - **Anadromous fish:** These are **born in freshwater**, then migrate to the ocean as juveniles where they grow into adults before **migrating back into freshwater to spawn.**
    - **Catadromous fish**: These are **born in saltwater**, then migrate into freshwater as juveniles where they grow into adults before migrating **back into the ocean to spawn.**
    - **Amphidromous fish**: These are **born in freshwater/estuaries**, then drift into the ocean as larvae before migrating back into freshwater to grow into adults **and spawn.**
    - **Potamodromous fish:** These are born in upstream freshwater habitats, then migrate downstream (still in freshwater) as juveniles to grow into adults before migrating back upstream to spawn.

Threats: Diadromous fish are **sensitive to anthropogenic pressures**. They are subjected to terrestrial, freshwater, and marine pressures such as agricultural and pollutant runoffs, habitat destruction, barriers to

migration, fishing, bycatch, and climate change.

Q1: What are Invertebrates?

Invertebrates are characterized by their lack of a backbone or vertebral column. Instead, they have other structural features that support and protect their bodies. Invertebrates comprise a vast array of animal groups, including insects, spiders, crustaceans, mollusks etc

Source: Fish moving between marine & freshwater ecosystems have designated protected areas, but no protection in them: Study

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