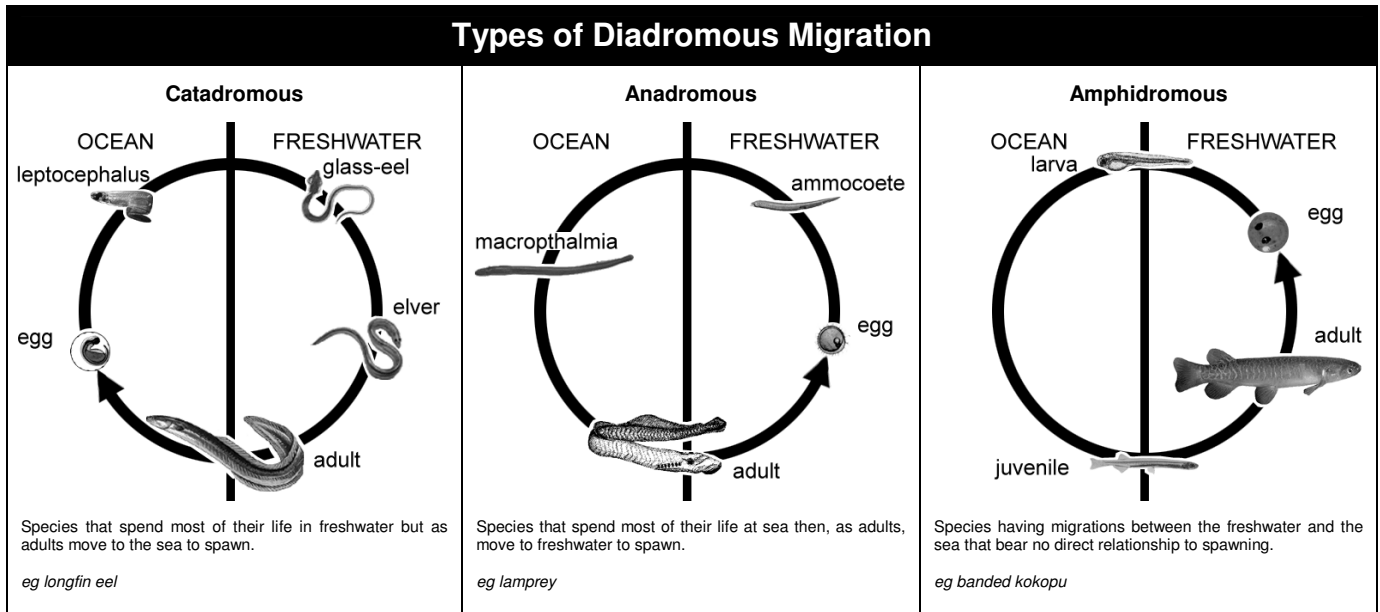


MIGRATIONS IN FISH

A *diadromous* lifecycle is one in which the animal must migrate between freshwater and sea water at different stages of its life. *Potamodromous* fish migrate within fresh water only and *oceanodromous* fish migrate within salt water only. Sixteen of New Zealand's freshwater species have diadromous lifecycles. New Zealand has a greater proportion of diadromous species than almost anywhere else in the world. Diadromous migration enables species to return to waters where disturbances have caused their disappearance because rivers and lakes can be recolonised from the sea once conditions return to normal.



Knowledge and timing of the timing of the migrations of New Zealand's diadromous fish species is incomplete and the chart below can provide only an indication of migration times. It is vital to recognise that for all diadromous species both upstream and downstream migrations are equally necessary for maintaining populations

Species	Direction	Stage	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lamprey	Upstream	Adult												
	Downstream	Juvenile												
Longfin Eel	Upstream	Juvenile												
	Downstream	Adult												
Banded Kokopu	Upstream	Juvenile												
	Downstream	Larva												
Torrentfish	Upstream	Juvenile												
	Downstream	Larva												
Inanga	Upstream	Juvenile												
	Downstream	Adult												
Black Flounder	Upstream	Juvenile												
	Downstream	Adult												

1. For each of the species described identify the type of their diadromous migrations:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Lamprey: _____ | d) Torrentfish: _____ |
| b) Longfin Eel: _____ | e) Inanga: _____ |
| c) Banded Kokopu: _____ | f) Black Flounder: _____ |

2. At what stage do these native amphidromous species make their downstream migration:
