1. Fish assemblages

Fish are good indicators of river ecological status.

methodology

➢ **quick and precise estimation of present ecological status**

Fish data

➢ **qualitative (presence/absence of fish species) and quantitative sampling (biomass, abundance)**

Fish data   **Crayfish data**

Spatial and statistical analyses

Goals: density-dependent relations, inter-species interactions, crayfish vs fisheries management issues

2. Crayfish sampling methods (snorkeling)

Goal: Comparison and calibration with other sampling methods

methodology

➤ **quick and precise estimation**

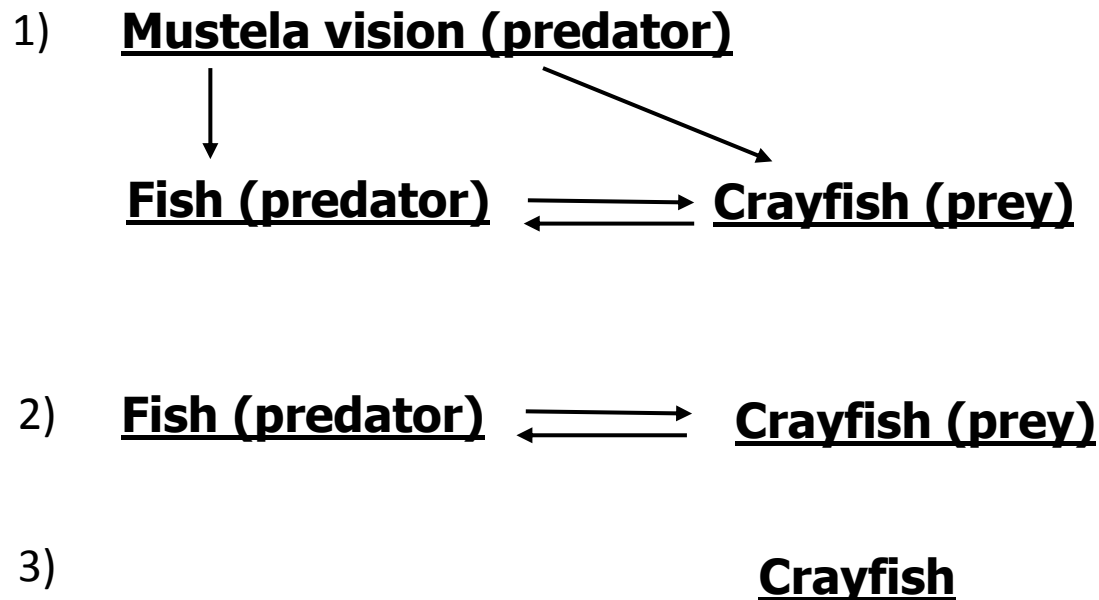**(**www.opb.org/programs/ofg/videos/view/267-Fish-Cam**)**

Fish and crayfish data

➤ **qualitative (presence/absence of fish species) and quantitative sampling (abundance)**

3. Predator – prey inteactions study (fish, crayfish,

> **Goals:** Predators affect prey communities through community structure, but prey show changes in their activity and/or habitat shifts as temporal/spatial responses to minimize predation risk.

1) **Mustela vision (predator)**

   Fish (predator) ⇄ **Crayfish (prey)**

2) **Fish (predator)** ⇄ **Crayfish (prey)**

3) **Crayfish**

1 month intensive animals tracking and environmental variables monitoring (macrohabitat use, home range, longitudinal movement, diurnal activity)