

Research Article

Growth, Mortality and Exploitation of the African Lesser Threadfin *Galeoides decadactylus* (Pisces, Polynemidae) Fishing by the Gill Net "Soovi" in Benin Nearshore Waters

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Abstract:

The African lesser threadfin, *Galeoides decadactylus*, is one of the fish species commonly caught in the nearshore waters of Benin. It is well appreciated for the quality of its flesh. But since these twenty past years, the African lesser threadfin's production has been decreasing with more small-sized fishes appearing in catches, and little is known about the species' population dynamics. Therefore, the growth and mortality parameters of the lesser African threadfin off Benin's near shore waters were investigated using length–frequency data of 1027 specimens sampled from Gill net hauls over a period of 12 months. The length–weight relationship was computed from linear regression analysis. *Galeoides decadactylus* exhibited negative allometric growth ($b = 2.955 \neq 3$; $p < 0.05$) with an abundance of small sized specimens. The von Bertalanffy growth constants for *Galeoides decadactylus* were $TL_{\infty} = 26.25$ cm, $K = 0.800$ yr⁻¹, and $t_0 = -0.60$ yr with a derived growth performance index of $\phi = 2.741$. The instantaneous rates of total mortality (Z), natural mortality (M), and fishing mortality (F) were respectively 1.88, 1.64 and 0.24 per year. The rate of exploitation ($E = 0.13$) showed an under-fishing of this species. This fishery could be well managed by increasing the fishing effort. Decreasing of the African lesser threadfin population in the catches could be attributed to other factors.

Keywords: *Galeoides decadactylus*; Benin; Gill net; Sex-ratio; Growth parameters; Mortality

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Introduction

Fishing is an important activity in the world because it is staple instrument in human's subsistence (Ekouala, 2013). In Benin, the fishery's sector contributed a lot in the national economy (Agrer, 2011). But, since some years, the Maritime's production has decreased (Direction des pêches, 2006; 2012).

This production's drop is due to an over exploitation of fisheries resources. In fact, the overcapacity of fish flotilla observed in the world (Greboval, 1999), had led progressively an overexploitation, a depletion of fish stock, and the degradation of fish ecosystems ((Kaiser *et al.*, 2002; Adité, 2002; Dulvy *et al.*, 2003; Mullon *et al.*, 2005; Chikou, 2006; Sossoukpe *et al.*, 2013, 2016). This observation was noticed in Benin's continental fisheries in 1999 by Gbaguidi and Fiogbe (1999).

The overexploitation is due in the one hand to multiplication of sedentary fishery infrastructures (dam, acadjas, whedos) and in the other hand to utilization of devastating engines. This is expressed by a situation of strong regression of capture day by day in spite of increasing of fishery efforts and engine performances (Laleye, 1995; Leveque and Paugy, 1999).

One of the non-selective fishery's gears in Benin is the Gill net locally named "Soovi" because its mesh sizes are small (30 -40 mm) (Kebe *et al.*, 1997). With this net, the most caught species are: *Ilisha africana*, *Pseudotolithus senegalensis*, and *Galeoides decadactylus*. *G. decadactylus* of Polynemidae family is one of high value and much sold species (Anato, 1996; Fiogbe *et al.*, 2003).

G. decadactylus is well distributed from the south of Mauritania to Angola (Sidibe, 2010) including the nearshore waters of Benin. This species is well appreciated by the consumers because of the quality of its flesh (Fischer *et al.*, 1981). Its body is fusiform, greyish with two dorsal fins widely speared. The caudal fin is large and forked, and the pectoral one is inserted above the lateral line; the mouth short and infer (Feltès, 1993; Edema and Osagiede, 2011).

This species lives in muddy bottom of coastal zone and often in the estuaries and lagoons (Domain, 1989). The physiological needs of lesser African threadfin caused seasonal migrations in function of its reproduction (Samba, 1974; Lopez, 1978; Domain,

1979) and the cycle of its favorite preys (Konan *et al.*, 2012; Villanueva, 2004).

The African lesser threadfin (*G. decadactylus*) is a carnivorous and vulture species (Ezekiel *et al.*, 2013). It feed shellfish, little fish, and crabs (Longhurst, 1957; Le Loeuf and Intes, 1973; Samba, 1974; Aggrey-Fynn *et al.*, 2013; Ezekiel *et al.*, 2013).

Since these twenty past years, the lesser African threadfin's production has been decreasing with more small-sized fishes appearing in catches, and little is known about the species population dynamics. Therefore, the aim of this work was to investigate growth, mortality parameters and exploitation rate of the African lesser threadfin off Benin's nearshore waters for conservation and management measures.

Material and Methods

Study area, fish sampling and data collection

The study was performed using specimens of *Galeoides decadactylus* sampled from Gill net hauls landed at the artisanal fishing port of Cotonou (**Figure 1**). The type of gill net considered is constituted by nets with 30 - 40 mm mesh size. Specimens are sampled twice a week during twelve months (August 2014 to July 2015). Approximately 40% of the total biomass of *Galeoides decadactylus* (1027 specimens) was sampled in the commercial catches. A total of 956 specimens were sexed. The samples were conveyed in thermos cool boxes to the laboratory.

The total length (TL) of each specimen was measured to the nearest millimeter from the tip of the anterior part of the mouth to the extremity of the caudal fin. Fish total weight (W) was measured to the nearest 0.1 g after blot drying with a clean hand towel. The specimens were dissected and the internal organs were removed. The gender was determined by macroscopic examination of gonads (King, 1995). The gutted body weight (We) was measured to the nearest 0.1 g. Length data were pooled monthly and converted into length frequencies with a constant class interval of 2 cm. The mean lengths and weights of the classes were used for data analysis using the format accepted by FiSAT (Gayanilo and Pauly, 1997).

Population structure and sex ratio

The size frequency was analyzed at a 2 cm interval total length



AFPC: Artisanal Fishing Port of Cotonou

Figure 1: Location of the Sampling Site. 1: Negative areas produced by linear spring method [17].

class using a histogram to determine the type of distribution which characterizes the fish population.

The fluctuations of the sex ratio according to fish size provide a useful tool to examine the biological characteristics of the fish species, such as sexual inversion, longevity in relation to sex, vulnerability to fishing gear and the spatial, seasonal and even daily distribution of species. With the numerical abundance by sex, the following ratio was computed (Anato, 1999):

$$\text{Sex-ratio (S-R)} = \frac{\text{number of males}}{\text{number of females}} \times 100$$

Length –weight relationship

The commonly used relationship $W = aTL^b$ was applied (Ricker, 1975) to establish the length–weight relationship by sex, where W is the total weight (W, g), TL is the standard length (TL, cm) and “a” and “b” are intercept and slope of the regression curve of the length and weight of the fish, respectively.

The comparison of the slope “b” to 3 was done with student’s t-test in Minitab software version 16 to establish whether specimen of *G. decadactylus* grew isometrically.

Growth and mortality parameters

Estimation of growth parameters is essential in order to determine the stock state. The model of von Bertalanffy (1938) is the most used in studies of fish’s growth:

$$TL = L_{\infty} (1 - e^{-K(t-t_0)})$$

Where, TL (cm) is the total length of the fish, L_{∞} (cm) is the asymptotic length of fish. It is the maximum length that a fish could have if it lived many years, K (yr^{-1}) is the growth coefficient, t_0 (yr) is the theoretical age of fish when his length is zero. It was determined by the Pauly’s equation:

$$\ln(-t_0) = -0.392 - 0.275 \ln L_{\infty} - 1.038 \ln K \quad (\text{Pauly, 1979}),$$

where t (yr) is the age of fish at various lengths and calculated by the inverse of von Bertalanffy growth equation.

Pauly and Munro (1984) proved that for fishes whose growth followed the von Bertalanffy equation, the growth parameters K and L_{∞} were computed by the relation:

$$\phi' = \ln K + 2 \ln L_{\infty},$$

where ϕ' is growth performance index. This index is an indicator of fish’s well-being.

The total mortality (Z) had been estimated by realization of linearized length-converted catch curves (Sparre and Venema, 1992). Instantaneous natural mortality rates (M), were determined by using the Pauly’s (1980) empirical equation:

$$\ln M = -0.0066 - 0.279 \ln L_{\infty} + 0.6543 \ln K + 0.463 \ln T,$$

with T the annual temperature of Benin nearshore waters ($T = 29.5^{\circ}\text{C}$). The fishing mortality (F) rate was determined by the formula:

$$F = Z - M$$

First capture length and capture probability

The first capture length was estimated by the software FiSAT. It gives a clear indication on the size of fishes that can be caught by the fishing gear. The probability of capture gave an indication on real size of fish in fishing area that might be caught by the Gill net “Soovi”. This probability was an extrapolation of the length converted catch curve.

Longevity (Tmax)

The formula of Anato (1980) was used: $T_{\max} = 3 / K$

Exploitation rate

This rate was given by FiSAT from linearized length converted catch curve of each species. It was compared to the optimum criterion of 0.5 (Pauly and Munro, 1984).

Results

A total of 1027 specimens of *G. decadactylus* were examined comprising 701 males, 255 females and 71 unsexed. The size range was 10.3 cm - 31.1 cm, and the weigh range was 19.6 g - 327.8 g. The distribution for both sexes was unimodal (16 cm-18 cm) (Figures 2-4). Small sized specimens were more numerous and represent 70% of the total population. Males were greatly more numerous than females. The sex ratio for the studied population

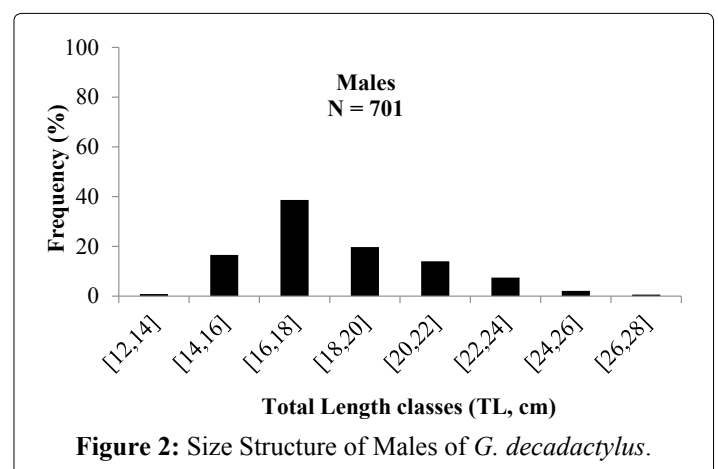


Figure 2: Size Structure of Males of *G. decadactylus*.

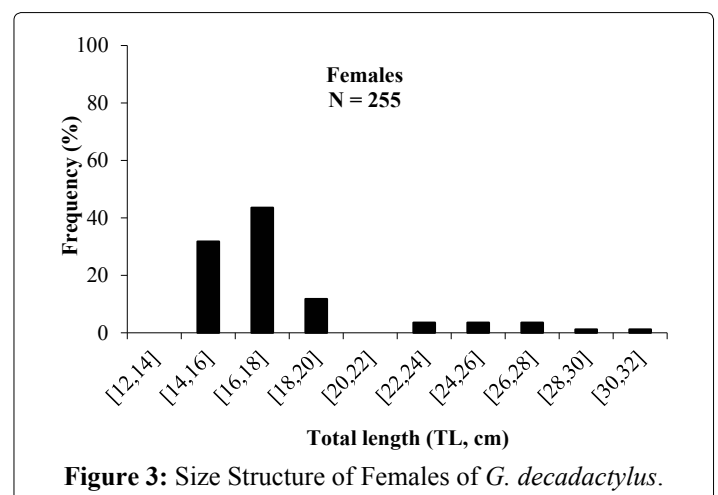
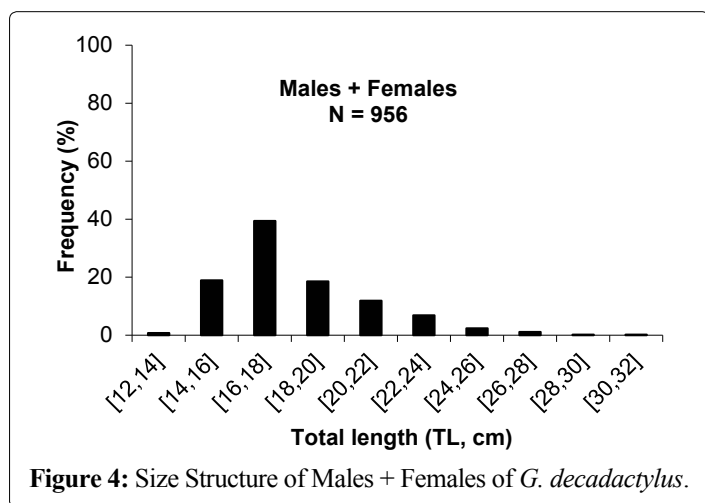


Figure 3: Size Structure of Females of *G. decadactylus*.



was 1:0.36 meaning 100 males for 36 females (Table 1). The length–weight regressions for *G. decadactylus* are reported in Table 2. The corresponding relationship graphs are presented in Figures 5-7. There is no significant difference between males and females in the length–weight regressions ($p > 0.05$). The total weight (W) was strongly correlated with total length (TL) ($r^2 = 0.95$). The growth parameters which are the asymptotic length (L_∞), the growth coefficient (K), the theoretical age at length zero (t_0), and the growth performance index (ϕ') were estimated by FiSAT and presented in Table 3. Von Bertalanffy's function equation is $L = 26.25 \times (1 - e^{-0.8(t+0.21)})$, where TL is total length and t is the fish age at a moment. The mortality parameters of *G. decadactylus* fishing by Gill net "Soovi" in the nearshore waters off Benin are presented in Figure 8. The annual instantaneous total mortality is, $Z = 1.88$ with confidence interval ranged from 1.32 to 2.45. The annual instantaneous natural mortality at 29.5°C is, $M = 1.64$ and the estimated instantaneous fishing mortality is $F = 0.24$. 50% of *G. decadactylus* specimen were vulnerable to the Gill net "Soovi" at length $L_{50} = 15.43$ cm (Figure 9). The longevity calculated from to the growth coefficient (K) is $T_{max} = 3.75$ years. The exploitation rate for *G. decadactylus* by the Gill net "Soovi" in Benin near shore waters is 0.13. This rate is clearly weak at the optimum rate ($E_{opt} = 0.5$) (Pauly and Munro, 1984). It could be concluded that *G. decadactylus* was under exploited.

Discussions

The population structure showed that small specimens are more vulnerable to the Gill net "Soovi". These results are similar to those obtained by Faggianelli (1984) in Togo. This author reported that the dominant lengths in catches are ranged from 15 cm to 20 cm. In the current study, the sex ratio is in favor of males. Ezekiel et al. (2013) in Nigeria found different results. In fact, *Galeoides decadactylus* is a species with a transitory hermaphroditism (Lopez, 1978), which counted in majority males with small length. This is in accordance with our results. The obtained value of "b" ($b = 2.955$) for the population in this study, showed a negative allometric growth. The fish's length increase rapidly than its weight. Ezekiel et al. (2013) and Emmanuel et al. (2010) in Nigeria reported similar result. However, Fiogbé et al. (2003) in Benin and Konan et al. (2012) in Ivory Coast found an isometric

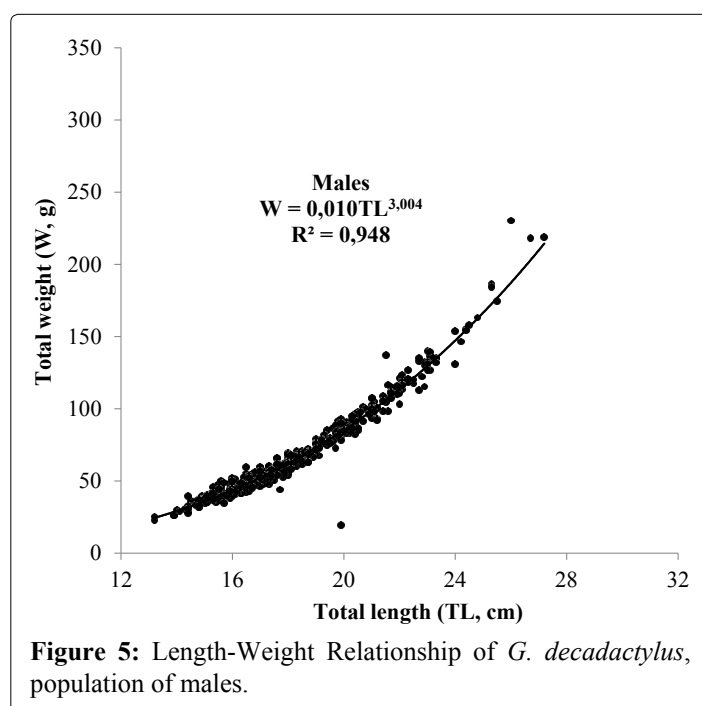
growth for this species while N'Jock (1990) in Cameroon reported a positive allometric growth. These differences can be attributed to difference in sex, season, and time of sampling and environmental conditions. Moreover, environmental conditions had an effect on the length and the weight of fishes (Kundsen, 1962). Table 4 shows several values of length-weight relationship obtained on *G. decadactylus* in many studies. The value of asymptotic length in this study is different (lower) to those obtained by Samba (1974) in Guinea and Konan et al., (2012) in Ivory Coast. This difference can be explained by the selectivity of the Gill net "Soovi", and by the diversity of determination methods of these parameters. The growth coefficient in this work is higher than those obtained in Guinea by Samba (1974) and in Ivory Coast by Konan et al.

Table 1: Sex ratio in function of length class; M: Male; F: Female.

Length class	12-14	14-16	16-18	18-20	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	Total
M	30	128	232	143	102	51	12	3	0	0	701
F	10	37	87	42	50	12	11	3	2	1	255
Ratio M : F	1:0.33	1:0.28	1:0.37	1:0.29	1:0.49	1:0.23	1:0.91	01:01	00:02	00:01	1:0.36

Table 2: Length-weight relationship parameters of males, females and combined sexes of *G. decadactylus*; M: Male; F: Female, N: Number of specimens; TLmin: Total Minimal Length; TLmax: Total Maximal Length; Wmin: Minimal Weight; Wmax: Maximal Weight; a: Intercept; b: Slope; r: Correlation Coefficient.

Sex	N	TL min (cm)	TL max (cm)	W min (g)	W max (g)	Intercept a	Slope b	r ²
M	701	13.2	27.2	19.6	230.5	0.010	3.004	0.948
F	255	13.1	31.1	24.8	327.8	0.016	2.879	0.983
M + F	956	13.1	31.1	19.6	327.8	0.012	2.955	0.95



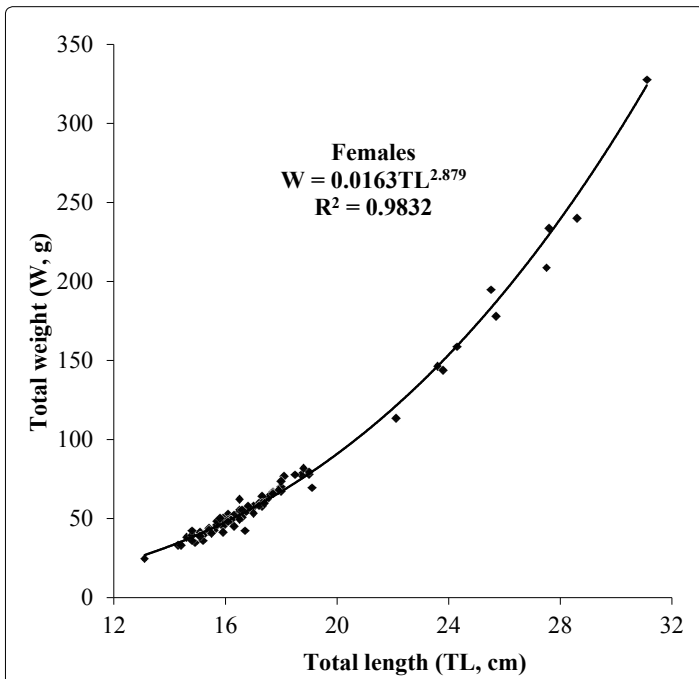


Figure 6: Length-Weight Relationship of *G. decadactylus*, population of females.

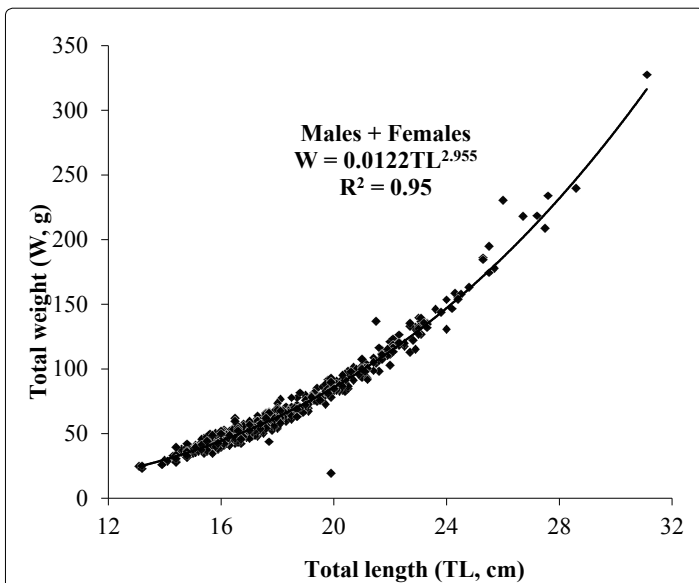


Figure 7: Length-Weight Relationship of *G. decadactylus*, population of both genders.

(2012). It could be concluded that the specimens of Benin stock grew faster than the Guinean's. This difference was influenced by the upwelling and the target period. Indeed, the individual growth is conditioned by the reproduction characteristics of the species (temperature, available food), thus determined factors of individual growth. Growth performance index of *G. decadactylus* in the present study is lower than what found Konan et al. (2012) in Ivory Coast. The unfavorable environmental conditions and the weak food availability could be the major reasons of this difference. The estimation of instantaneous natural mortality

in this work was higher than those obtained by Cavarivière and Thiam (1994) in Senegal, and Konan et al. (2012) in Ivory Coast. This difference could be attributed to the specimen's sensibility to changes of natural factors and to the life in a weak productivity environment. This specie in Benin near shore waters was more available for predators. There is a strong correlation between

Table 3: Growth parameters of von Bertalanffy function output by FiSAT for *G. decadactylus* fishing by the Gill net "Soovi"

Parameters	Values
L_{∞} (cm)	26.25
K (an ⁻¹)	0.800
t_0 (ans)	- 0.21
ϕ'	2.741

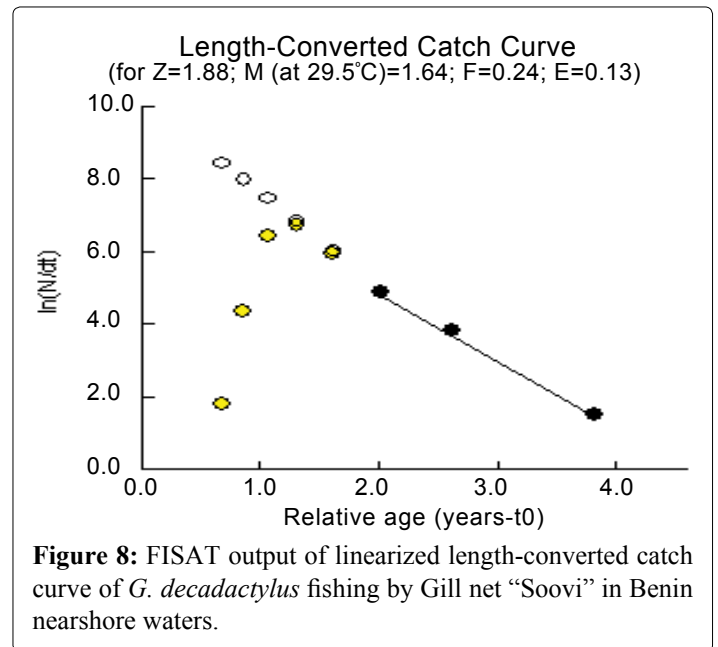


Figure 8: FISAT output of linearized length-converted catch curve of *G. decadactylus* fishing by Gill net "Soovi" in Benin nearshore waters.

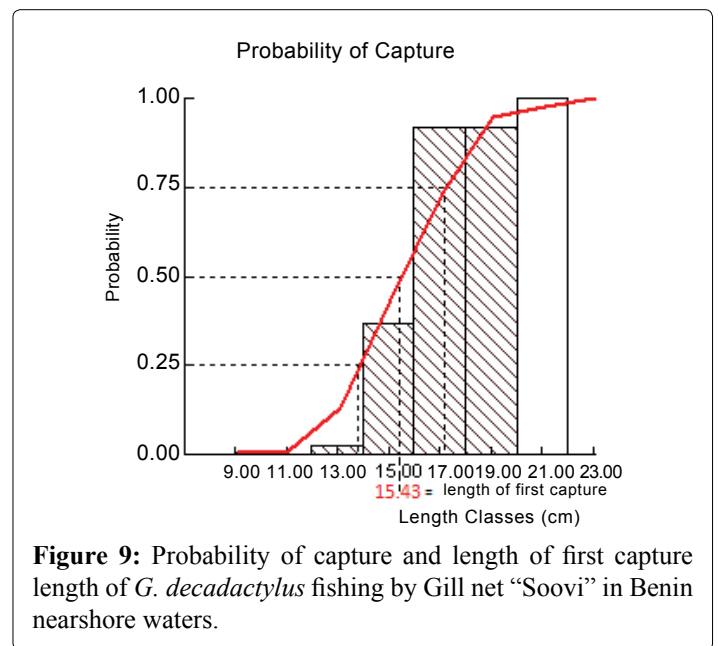


Figure 9: Probability of capture and length of first capture length of *G. decadactylus* fishing by Gill net "Soovi" in Benin nearshore waters.

Table 4: Length-Weight Relationship reported in other studies.

Authors	Countries	Length-Weight Relationships
Current study	Benin	$W = 0.012TL^{2.955}$
Aggrey-Fynn et al., (2013)	Ghana	$W = 0.011TL^{2.9893}$
Ezekiel et al., (2013)	Nigeria	$W = 0.2644SL^{1.9729}$
Konan et al., (2012)	Ivory coast	$W = 0.007TL^{3.15}$
Emmanuel et al., (2010)	Nigeria	$W = -1.6948TL^{2.7962}$
Fiogbé et al., (2003)	Benin	$W = 0.0102TL^{3.02}$
N'jock (1990)	Cameroon	$W = 0.004TL^{3.15}$

Table 5: Values of longevity T_{max} and natural mortality rate.

Authors	T_{max}	M
Current study	3.75	1.64
Konan et al., (2012)	6.57	0.75

natural mortality rate and longevity. **Table 5** gives different values of longevity and natural mortality rates. It could be concluded that when the natural mortality is weak, the longevity is high. The exploitation rate of *G. decadactylus*'s stock with the Gill net "Soovi" is $E = 0.13$. This stock is under exploited with this gear. In addition, the determination of the MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield) i.e. the quantity of fish of this species needed to be taken in the environment per year for a sustainable exploitation could be assessed.

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