

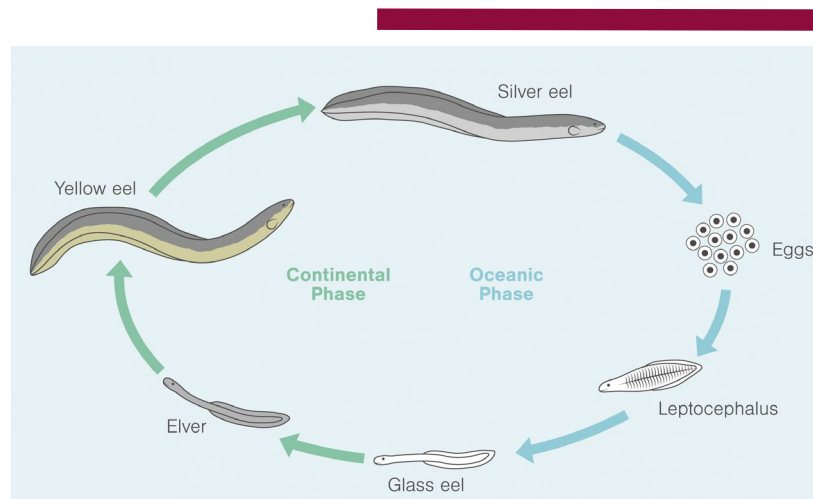
Behavioural response of downstream migrating European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) to electric fields under static and flowing conditions

Mhairi Miller



Introduction

- *A. anguilla*
- Critically endangered
- Anthropogenic structures
- Behavioural guidance
- Electric fields



Aims & Objectives

Aim

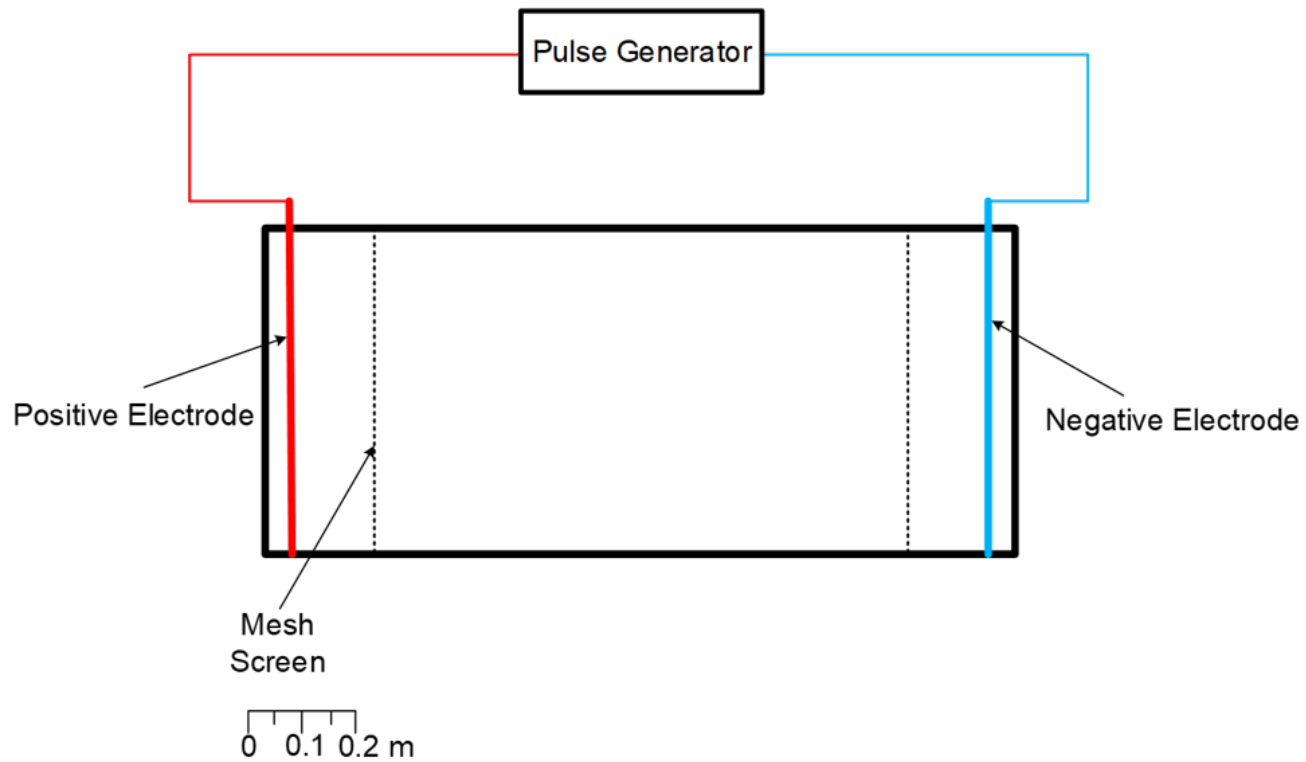
- Explore the viability and potential for utilizing electric fields to deter downstream moving adult eel

Objectives

- Determine field strengths (Vcm^{-1}) at which threshold for three specific physiological responses (*twitch*, *loss of orientation* and *tetany*) were elicited under static water conditions [Experiment 1]
- Examine how behavioural responses vary between two electric field strengths corresponding to the mean field strength for *twitch* and *tetany* [Experiment 2]
- Assess how behavioural responses vary under two water velocities (0.5 and 1.0 ms^{-1}) [Experiment 2]

Methods

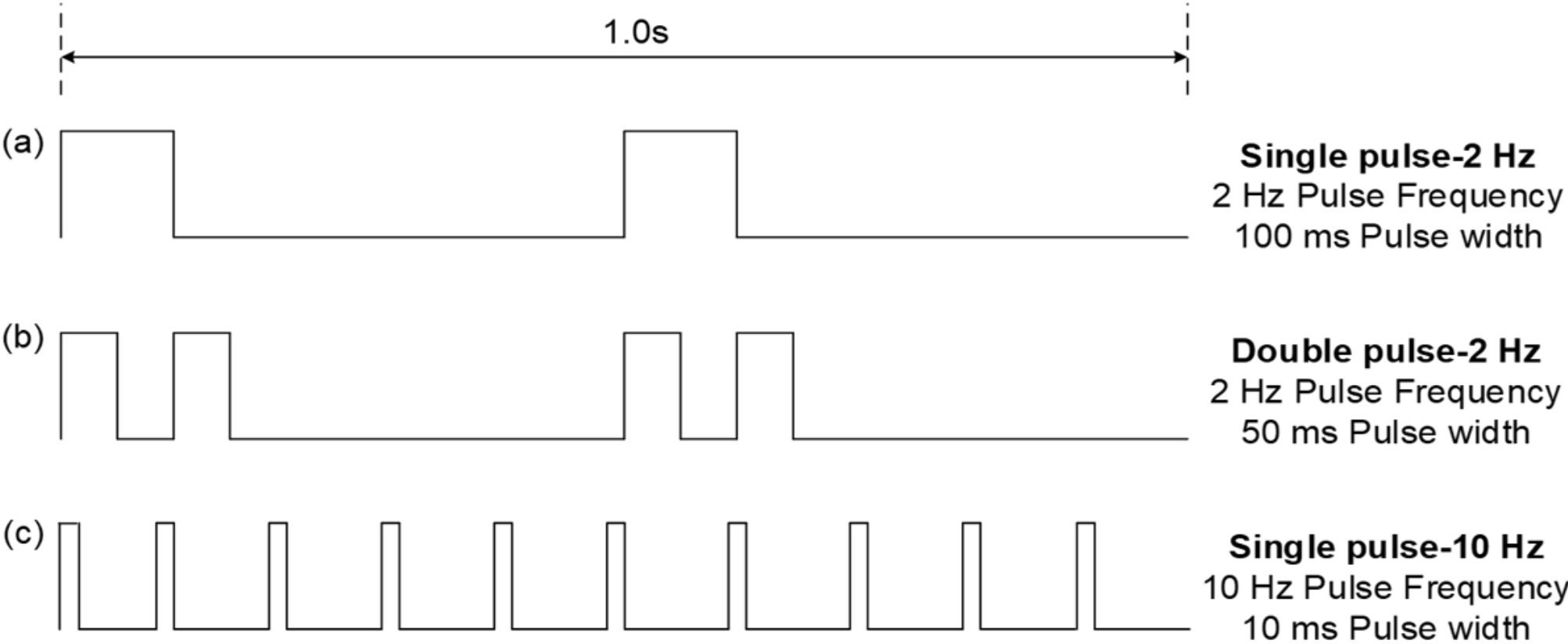
Experimental set-up



Experimental Procedure

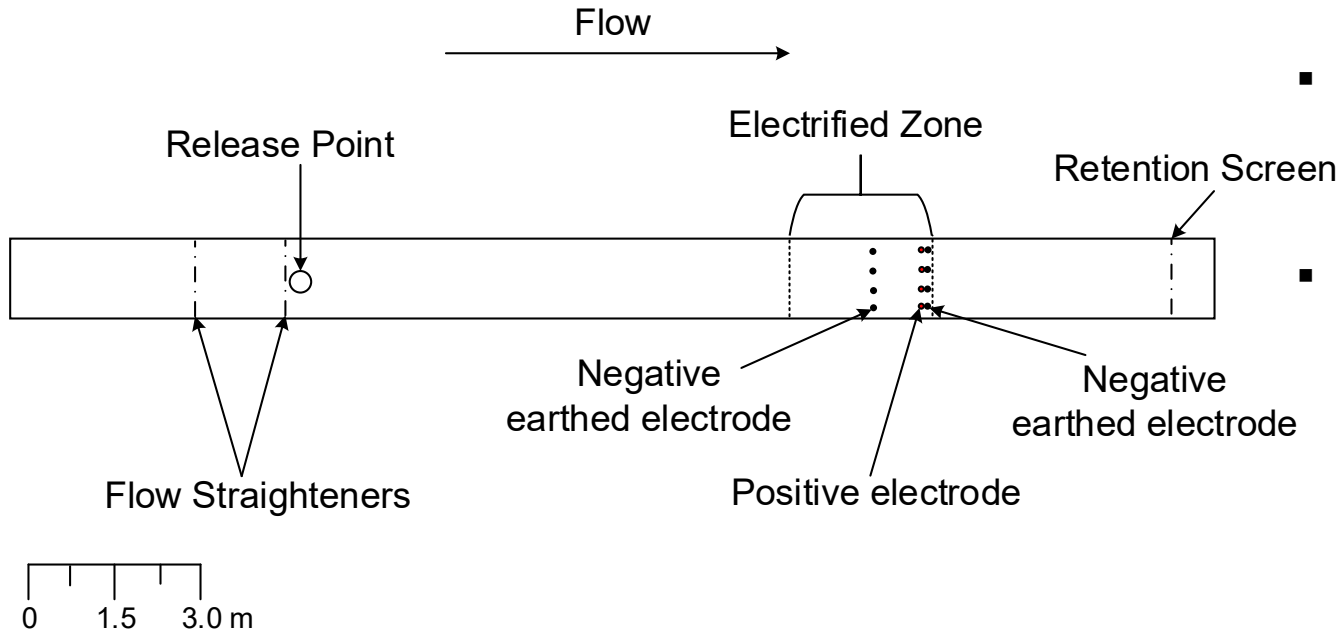
- 0.05 Vcm^{-1} increments
- Behaviours
 - *Twitch*
 - *Loss of Orientation*
 - *Tetany*

Methods



Methods

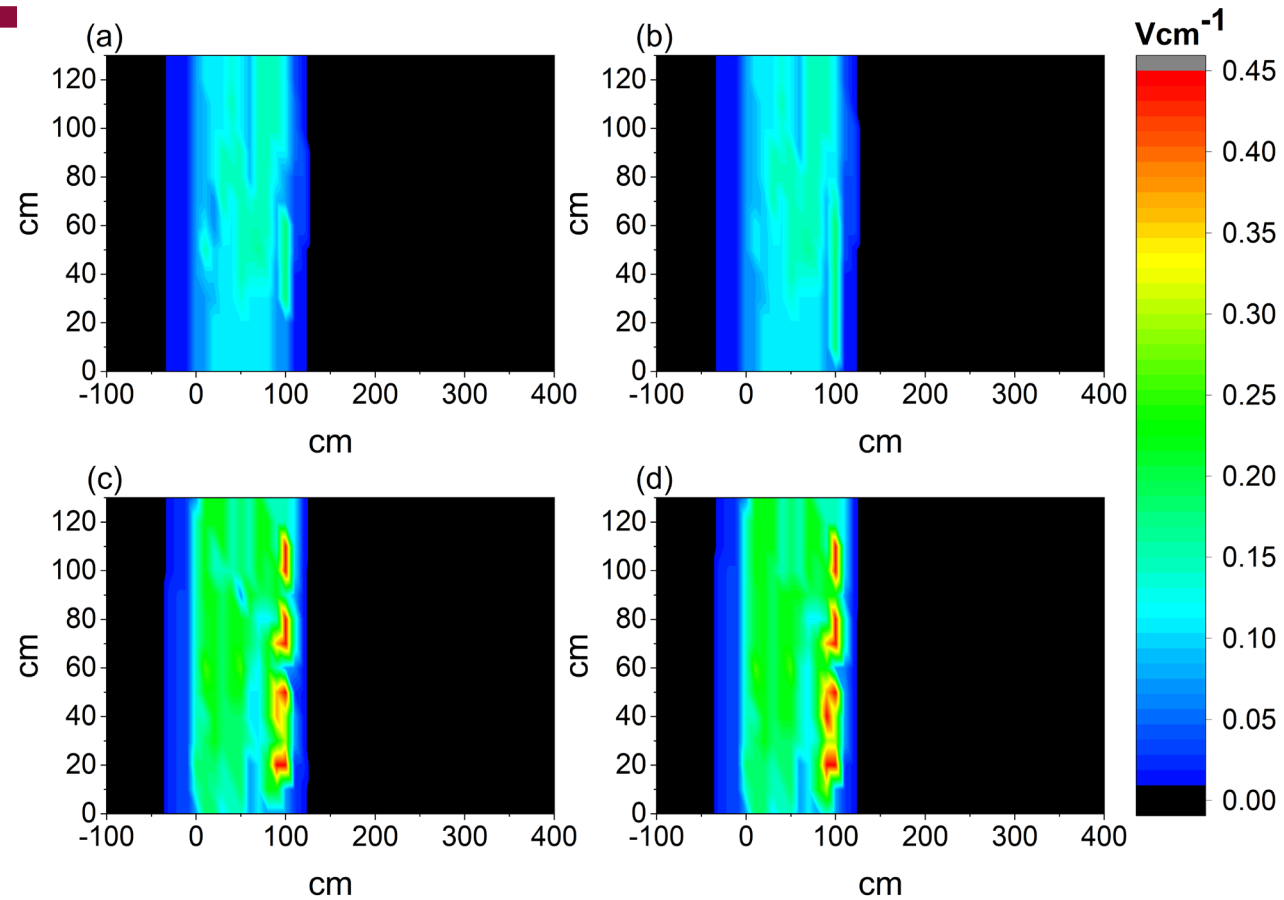
Experimental Set-Up



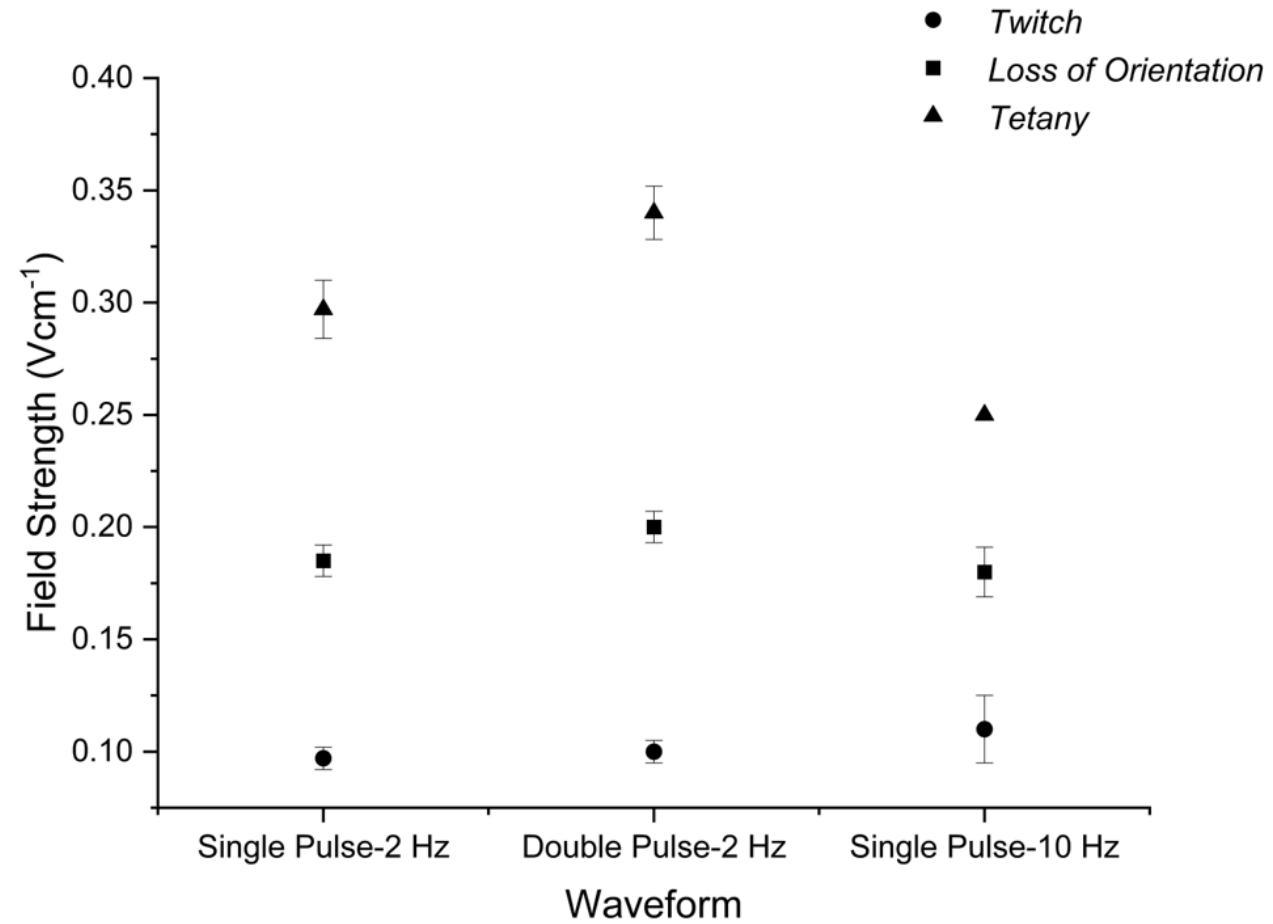
Experimental Procedure

- Two electric field strengths
 - $\approx 0.15 \text{ Vcm}^{-1}$ (Mean *Twitch*)
 - $\approx 0.3 \text{ Vcm}^{-1}$ (Mean *Tetany*)
- Two water velocities
 - 0.5 ms^{-1} (Low)
 - 1.0 ms^{-1} (High)

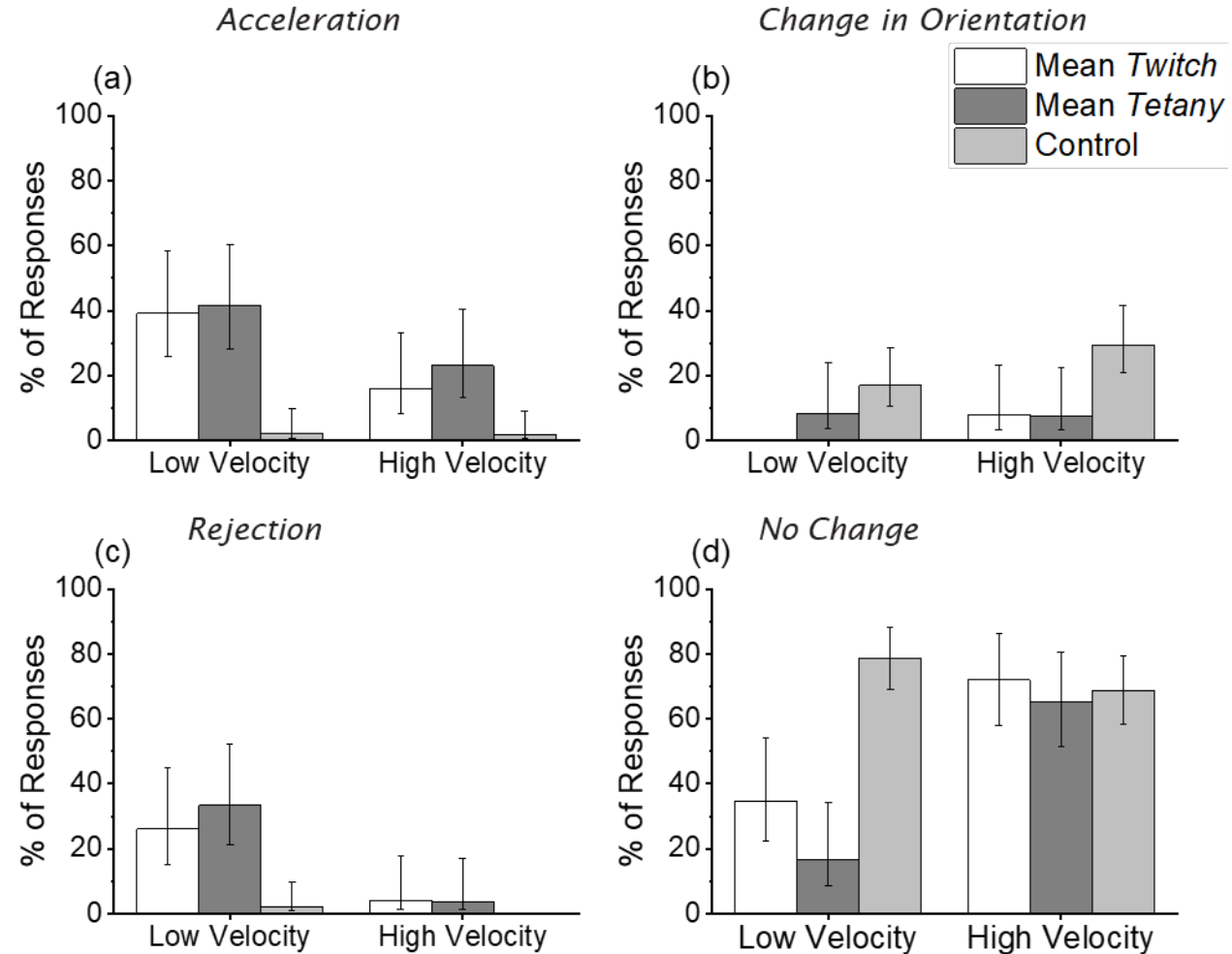
Methods



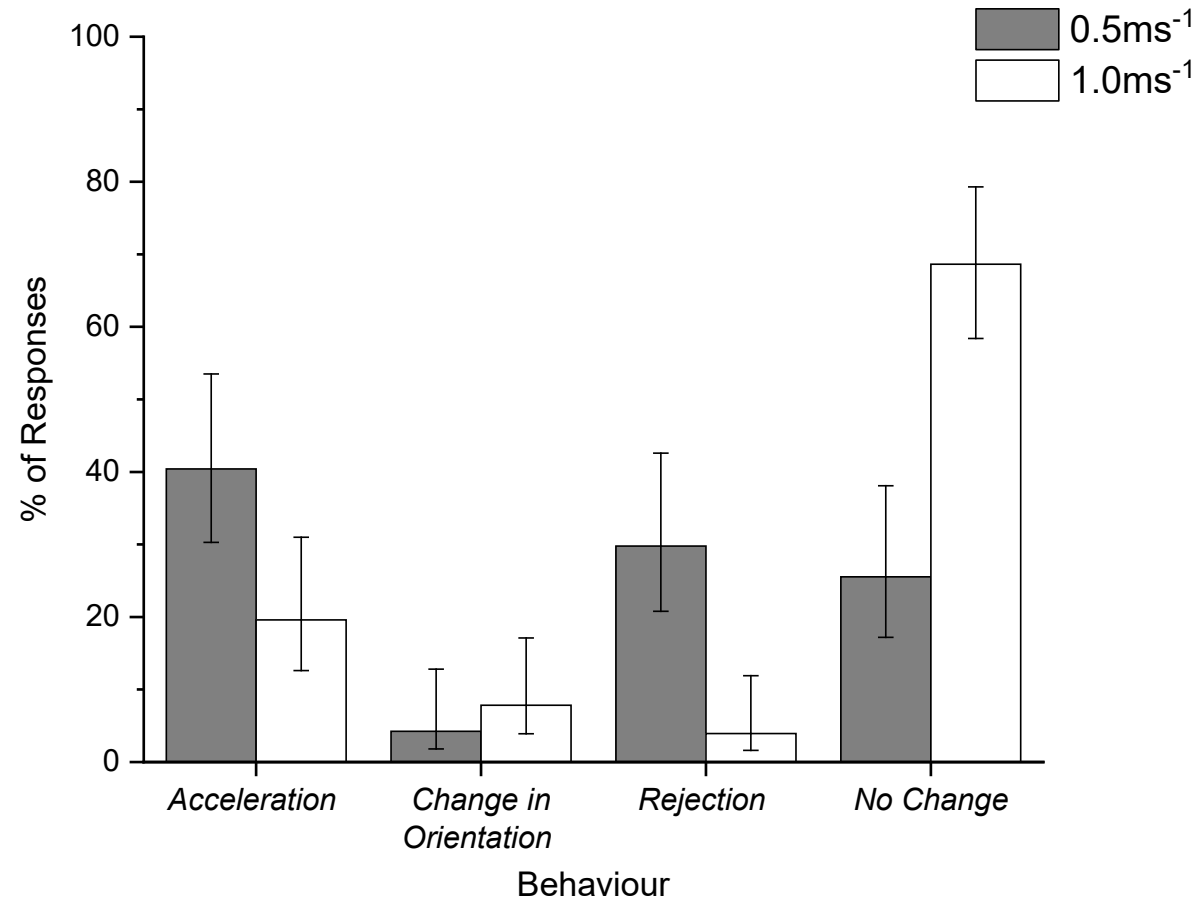
Results (1)



Results (2)



Results (3)



Summary & Future Work

- Distinct thresholds for key physiological behaviours
- Slight differences in thresholds for *tetany* across waveforms
- Less avoidance behaviour seen under high water velocity
- Future work
 - Different life stages e.g upstream migrating juveniles
 - Orientation of electrodes



Thank you

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Questions ?