

GROWTH RATE AND CONDITION OF VIMBA, *VIMBA VIMBA* (ACTINOPTERYGII: CYPRINIFORMES: CYPRINIDAE), A SPECIES UNDER RESTITUTION IN THE Odra RIVER ESTUARY

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Background. The majority of European populations of vimba, *Vimba vimba* (L.), have been classified into increasing categories of conservation status while Polish populations of this fish are classified as CR (critically endangered) and in fact they are facing extinction. In many rivers in Poland, including the Odra River, restitution efforts of vimba have been undertaken. Monitoring some biological parameters of the population such as the rate of growth (increase in mass and length), age structure, sex structure, and condition may help to evaluate the success rate of the restitution efforts.

Materials and methods. In total, 210 individuals of vimba, caught in the waters of the southern part of the Odra River estuary, mainly in Lake Dąbie, between 28 May 2007 and 30 June 2008 were studied as to their age, condition, rate of growth in mass and length. Making use of the linear R–L dependence, the back calculations were made according to the Rosa Lee procedure with a standard of 20 mm. Results were approximated by 5 mathematical models of growth proposed by von Bertalanffy, Ford–Walford, Gompertz, and based on second degree polynomial function and modified power function. Increase in mass was described by a modified von Bertalanffy equation. The condition of the fish was described by the Fulton (K) and Le Cren (L_c) formulae.

Results. Females dominated in the material studied, they constituted over 61% of all individuals. In the age structure groups, females were most often found in groups: 10+ (13.33%), 9+, and 11+ (12.86% each). Males were found in the greatest number among 5-, 6-, and 7-year-old fish (4+, 5+, and 6+, respectively). The mean standard length and mass of the vimba fish studied were 306.33 mm and 286.02 g, respectively. The annual increase in length of the fish approximated 20 mm, being the most intense in the first two years of life (23–24 mm). Fulton and Le Cren coefficients of condition were 0.93 and 1.64 and the ranges of these values were 0.69–1.47 and 1.15–2.60, respectively.

Conclusion. Analysis of back readings and empirical results proved that the growth of vimba was best approximated by the von Bertalanffy model. Comparative analysis of condition coefficients of the population of vimba in the Odra River estuary and other populations showed that the condition of analysed vimba population in individual years of live was lower.

Keywords: Odra River, Oder River, vimba, restitution, growth rate, condition coefficient

INTRODUCTION

Vimba, *Vimba vimba* (L.) (known also as vimba bream, zante, or zarte), occurs in the catchment areas of the Baltic-, North-, Black-, and Caspian seas. In the majority of waters it is classified as critically endangered (Lelek 1987). In Polish waters it has been caught mainly in the Gulf of Gdańsk, where vimba used to be a major component of the ichthyofauna, constituting as much as 40% of the biomass of the freshwater fish (Bontemps 1971, Wiśniewski et al. 2008). The earliest archaeological records of this fish, being caught by people, come from

medieval times (Chełkowski and Filipiak 2000, Makowiecki 2003).

The population of vimba, living in the Odra (Oder) River estuary, belongs to the migrating-anadromous form. The spawning season of this species takes place from the middle of May to the end of June, in well aerated, fast-flowing rivers and on gravel-stone river beds (Bontemps 1971). Juvenile fish migrate downstream to marine foraging areas. Before approaching sexual maturity they start their upstream journey to reach their spawning grounds. On their way, they gradually reach sexual maturity. In the sys-

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tem of the lower Odra River tributaries, this species reached sexual maturity at the age of 8–9 years (Pęczalska and Krackiewicz 1973). In the first decade after the second world war, vimba used to be abundant in the lower Odra River as illustrated by the amounts of this fish caught in 1953—16.7 t, 1954—32.4 t, 1955—18.7 t, and in 1956—25.3 t (Bontemps 1955). According to Wiśniewolski (1987), till as late as the mid 1970s this fish had been an important species for the fisheries economy and, according to the statistics of the Fishermen Cooperative in Gryfino (unpublished), it suddenly disappeared in 1975. Within 1958–1970 the annual catch (and landings) of vimba in the Szczecin Lagoon, varied from 3.5 to 27 t (Pęczalska and Krackiewicz 1973). As it is evident from the data published by Psuty-Lipska and Garbacik-Wesołowska (1998) vimba sporadically occurred in the Szczecin Lagoon. Vimba was classified as one of the 37 most endangered species and in Poland it was given the status of critically endangered species (CR) (Witkowski et al. 2009). In Germany and Slovenia it was classified as endangered (EN), in the Czech Republic and Austria it is vulnerable (VU), and only in Turkey it is of the least concern (Kempter 2010). In Poland vimba, along with Atlantic sturgeon, salmon, and sea trout, has been assigned to the project of migratory fish restitution (Sych 1996).

The status of vimba should be monitored by checking biological and population traits of the species from the Odra River estuary and comparing them with the data from other European regions. The results are also useful for evaluation of the success of vimba restitution in the Odra River drainage area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined were vimba caught in the southern part of the Odra River estuary (mainly from Lake Dąbie) in the period between the 28 May 2007 and 30 June 2008, with the fyke net. In total, 210 vimba were studied.

The fish were measured, to the nearest 0.1 mm, using a calliper and the data were fed to a PC unit. Subsequently, they were weighed on an Axis 2000 balance to the nearest 0.1 g. The fish condition and the growth rate (in length and mass) were determined. On the basis of the results of measurements the correlation between the standard length and mass of the fish was approximated by a power function (Szypuła and Rybczyk 2001):

$$W = kL^n$$

where:

W = total mass of the fish [g];

L = standard length [mm];

k and n = constant parameters obtained based on empirical data.

The condition of the fish was described with the use of the Fulton (K) and Le Cren (L_c) formula (Ritterbusch-Nauwerck 1995, Bolger and Connolly 1989). The length and mass growth rate were estimated based on scales. The scales were collected following the method of Bontemps (1971) from the area between the first ray

of the dorsal fin and the lateral line, then the scales were cleaned of mucus in a water solution of ammonia and then preparations were made. The age was read based on the annual rings observed, magnified 17 ×, under a transmitted-light microfilm projector. For each fish this procedure was repeated on 3 or 4 scales.

Making use of the linear relation between R (scale radius) and L (fish length) the back calculations were made in the Rosa Lee variant with a standard of 20 mm, which is the length at which the scale starts to form in vimba (Heese 2000). At the next stage an attempt was made to approximate the empirical data with a few mathematical models of growth: von Bertalanffy, Ford–Walford, second degree polynomial, and modified power function (Szypuła and Rybczyk 2001). The growth of vimba mass was found to be best described by the modified von Bertalanffy formula.

The numbers, as well as the cumulative mass of vimba caught in individual months of the year was determined. The results were subjected to statistical analysis (program Microsoft Excel®, Statistica®6.0) to find the arithmetic means and ranges of values of particular traits. Verification of the hypothesis of the equality of means was preceded by verification of normality of distribution of a given trait (Shapiro–Wilk test and Levene test for homogeneity of variance were applied). Significance of differences was verified by Scheffe test ($P < 0.05$) and variance analysis (for many samples) (Stanisz 2000). Correlations between variables were checked by regression analysis. The quality of empirical data approximation by particular functions was evaluated on the basis of the correlation coefficient (R) or determination coefficient (R^2). Significance of the correlation coefficient was evaluated by Student's t -test (Sokal and Rohlf 1995).

RESULTS

In the course of the presently reported study (May 2007–June 2008) the majority of fish (100) were caught in June (constituting 41.62%), then in May (12.86%), and in October (12.38%). The lowest number of vimba was caught in November (3.33%), April (2.38%) and March (0.48%) (Fig. 1). Among the 210

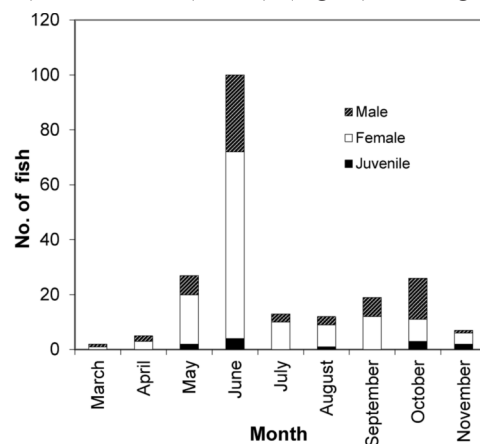


Fig. 1. Seasonal changes in the number of *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra river estuary

vimba studied, there were 130 females (61.90%), while only 68 males (32.28%). Only 12 individuals (5.71%) were sexually immature. In terms of the age, the three dominant age groups were 9- (16.67%), 10- (13.33%), and 11-year olds (13.33%) (8+, 9+, and 10+, respectively). Females were most abundant in groups: 10+ (13.33%), 9+, and 11+ (12.86% in each group). Males were found in the greatest number in groups: of 5+, 6+, and 7+, while in the lowest number—among the oldest fish (10+ and 11+). Sexually immature individuals were found in two age groups: 3+ (1.90%) and 4+ (3.81%) (Fig. 2). The mean standard length and mean individual mass of the fish examined were 306.33 mm and 286.02 g, respectively. Statistically significant differences in these parameters were found between males and females. Females had statistically greater mean length and mass than males and juvenile individuals (Table 1). To analyse the contribution of fish of particular length they were classified into 12 length classes, set at intervals of 20 mm, from 170 to 410 mm. The highest number of fish (44 individuals) represented the class of 330.1–350 mm (20.95%), while the lowest number of fish—1 individual (0.48%) and 12 individuals (0.95%)—represented the classes of 390.1–410 mm and 170.1–190.0 mm, respectively. Analysis of the contribution of males and females in particular length classes showed that females were found in 10 classes, in the highest number in 330.1–350.0 mm (18.1%) and 350.1–370.0 mm (15.71%). Males were found in the greatest number of 13 individuals in the class of 210.1–230.0 mm, while in the lowest number of 1 individual in the classes of 170.0–190.0 mm and 350.1–370.0 mm. Juvenile individuals were found in the three smallest classes of length and their contribution in the whole sample was 5.71% (Fig. 3). The correlations between standard length and individual mass of the *vimba* from the Odra River estuary for particular sex groups were described by the following formulae:

- females: $y = 0.0001x2.5855$,
- males: $y = 0.00002x2.8858$,
- juvenile individuals: $y = 0.00005x2.6848$.

The above formulae and statistically significant values of the determination coefficients R^2 of the range 0.7888–0.8674 (at $P < 0.05$) indicate a good fit of the empirical points to the regression line.

Table 2 presents the rate of growth of *vimba* body length in particular years of live determined by the Rosa

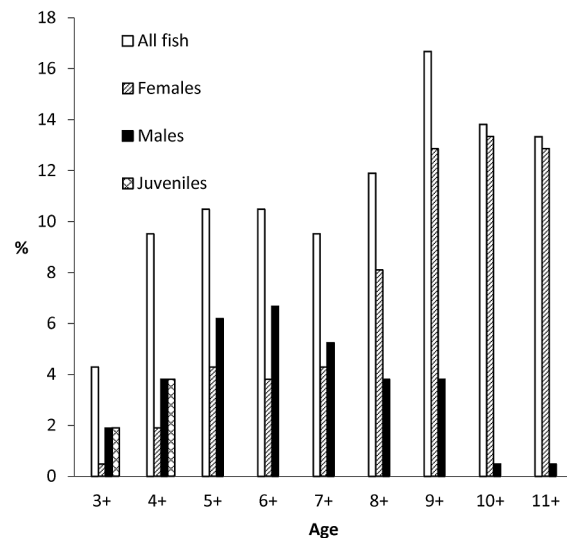


Fig. 2. Age structure of *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra River estuary

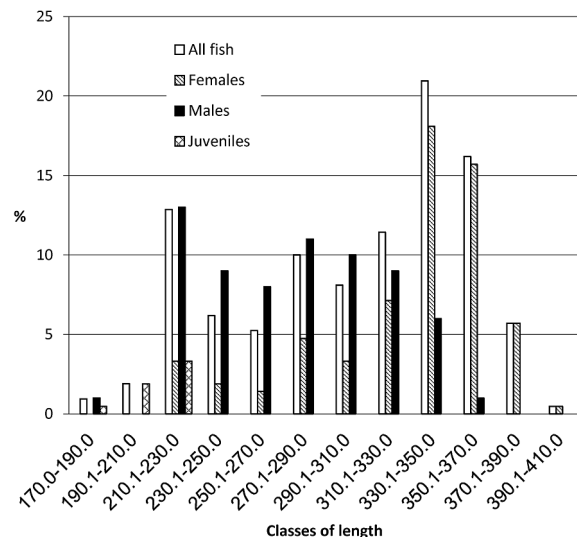


Fig. 3. Length structure of the *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra River estuary

Lee procedure of back calculations. In the fish studied the annual increment in length was similar and close to 20 mm, but in the first two years of live this increase was the greatest, reaching 23–24 mm. In the last years of age the annual increase in length was below 20 mm. Besides the empirical data and back readings, Table 2 also presents the results predicted by the models of growth considered: Ford–Walford, von Bertalanffy, Gompertz, second degree polynomial, and power function. The best fit to the back read results was found for the von Bertalanffy model. The mean absolute difference was 1.35 mm with reference to the results of back calculations. The poorest fit was obtained for the Gompertz model for which the mean absolute difference was over 16 mm.

Figure 4 presents the rate of growth in mass calculated from the modified von Bertalanffy function:

$$W_t = 342.04[1 - e^{-0.24045(t + 0.748551)}]^{2.83726}$$

Table 1
Mean standard length (SL) and individual mass of *Vimba vimba* caught in the Odra River estuary

	Standard length [mm]		Individual mass [g]	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Total	306.33	175.0–395.0	286.02	47.0–781.0
Females	331.05 ^a	214.0–395.0	342.49 ^a	98.0–781.0
Males	276.19 ^b	183.0–358.0	276.19 ^b	50.0–452.0
Juveniles	209.33 ^c	175.0–224.0	77.67 ^c	47.0–97.0

Values with the same superscript are significantly different ($P > 0.05$).

The mean values of Fulton (K) and Le Cren (L_C) coefficients was 0.93 and 1.64, respectively, but their values were statistically significantly lower for females than for males. For females the mean Fulton coefficient was 0.92 and Le Cren coefficient was 1.64, while for males the respective values were 0.97 and 1.68. The lowest values of the Fulton and Le Cren coefficients were found for juvenile fish (0.84 and 1.39, respectively). It should be mentioned that the Fulton and Le Cren coefficients varied over rather large ranges: 0.69–1.47 and 1.15–2.60, respectively. The highest value of Fulton coefficient was obtained for the fish aged 6+, while the highest Le Cren coefficient—for the fish aged 10+ and 11+ (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

In the beginning of the 20th century vimba was one of the most economically valuable species, especially in the waters of lagoons, bays or near estuaries of large rivers. According to Bontemps (1971), in the catchment from coastal water the fish of this species made 35%–40% of the total amount of the fresh water fish. They were mostly caught in the Gulf of Gdańsk, the Pomeranian Bay, the Szczecin Lagoon, and the Odra River. In the first years after the second world war vimba was abundant in the lower Odra River. The fish was caught in the Warta River and its tributaries and in almost whole catchment area of the Odra River (Witkowski et al. 2004). Since the early 1970s, the number of vimba in catches has been drastically declining (Wiśniewolski 1987) and since 1975 this species has not been reported in commercial catches, according to the statistics of the Fishermen Cooperative “Regalica” in Gryfino (unpublished), exploiting the stretch of the lower Odra River from the Myśła River mouth in the south to the bridge on highway A6 in the north.

The biomass of captured (and landed) vimba from the lower Odra River, was lower than that reported from the Pomeranian Bay and the Szczecin Lagoon. In the beginning of the 1950s, the cumulative mass of landed vimba varied from 14.3 to 24.6 t in the Pomeranian Bay and from

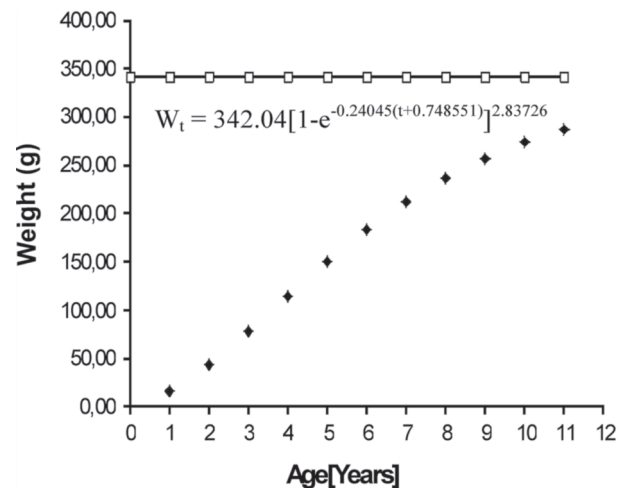


Fig. 4. The rate of growth of mass of *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra River estuary, approximated by the modified von Bertalanffy formula

9.0 to 19.9 t in the Szczecin Lagoon, while in the Odra River and the Warta River it ranged from 7.7 to 12.5 t (Bontemps 1971). In subsequent years also in the above-mentioned bodies of water the amount of vimba significantly decreased. According to Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz (1973) in the Szczecin Lagoon the annual catch of vimba, within 1958–1970, varied from 3.5 to 27 tons, while in 1987 it amounted to 441 kg, and finally from 1989 vimba disappeared altogether from the catch statistics. In response to this situation a project of restitution of this species has been launched and since 2000 the stocking of this species has been performed in the waters of the Odra River drainage (Kleszcz et al. 2001). As a result the numbers of vimba caught in the Odra River estuary increased. In the Odra River estuary the vimba has still been considered an endangered species (Witkowski et al. 2009) although the increase in its population has been documented by a growing number of vimba caught within 2007–2008. The highest number of vimba in the Odra River estuary is caught

Table 2

The rate of growth established for *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra River estuary, according to Rosa-Lee procedure and approximated by different models of growth [mm]

Age group	Method							Mean absolute difference						
	RL (1)	ED (2)	FW (3)	vB (4)	GP (5)	SDP (6)	PF (7)	[1–2]	[1–3]	[1–4]	[1–5]	[1–6]	[1–7]	
I	95	—	62	93	99	68	92	—	33.10	2.22	3.57	1.53	3.41	
II	118	—	113	118	125	103	119	—	5.15	0.32	6.67	14.79	0.90	
III	142	—	153	142	151	135	143	—	11.95	0.89	9.21	6.22	1.82	
IV	164	183	186	166	177	165	167	18.64	21.93	1.39	12.14	0.52	2.10	
V	188	204	213	188	201	192	189	16.45	25.05	0.60	13.48	4.20	0.89	
VI	210	233	234	210	225	217	210	22.55	24.19	0.23	14.37	0.12	0.08	
VII	230	249	252	232	246	239	231	19.06	21.85	1.79	15.98	8.90	1.32	
VIII	253	265	266	252	265	258	252	11.37	12.52	0.97	11.85	1.09	1.57	
IX	275	290	277	272	282	275	272	14.59	1.90	2.99	7.00	2.95	3.49	
X	293	307	286	291	297	290	291	14.15	6.49	1.23	4.50	1.03	1.37	
XI	308	319	294	310	310	302	311	11.23	14.39	2.21	2.34	5.96	2.73	
Mean absolute difference								16.01	16.23	1.35	9.19	4.30	1.79	

RL = Rosa Lee, ED = empirical data, FW = Ford–Walford, vB = von Bertalanffy, GP = Gompertz, SDP = second degree polynomial, PF = power function.

from May to October, with a clear maximum in June. The greatest biomass of vimba caught in river estuaries was noted during the spawning migration. Bontemps (1971) reported that in the Vistula Lagoon vimba was caught mainly in April and May, while in the Szczecin Lagoon and the Pomeranian Bay—from April to December. Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz (1973) claimed that in the Szczecin Lagoon the greatest biomass of vimba was caught in autumn, while Raczyński and Keszka (2007) caught the greatest biomass of vimba in November and April.

As far as the sex structure is concerned, at present, in the spawning areas in the Odra River estuary the dominant presence of females (61.90%) was observed. Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz (1973), as well as Raczyński and Keszka (2007) also reported more females than males. The observation of a greater contribution

of females in the Odra River estuary is rather exceptional as usually in rivers more males are found. Higher numbers of males were reported from the rivers Tarnawa (Suhanova et al. 1970) and Dyje (Lusk et al. 2005), from the Curonian Lagoon (Repecka 2003), and in the beginning of the 1970s also in the Rega River (Trzebiatowski and Narożański 1973). A dominant contribution of males reported by the above authors was probably related to the fact that the fish they studied were caught during the spawning season. According to Suhanova et al. (1970) and Bontemps (1971), females leave the spawning area swimming down the river directly after spawning while males remain longer in the area and are run a greater risk of being caught.

The standard length of vimba caught in the Odra River estuary and studied by us varied from 175 to 395 mm for

Table 3
Mean values of condition coefficients (Cc) characterising *Vimba vimba*, caught in the Odra River estuary and ranges of their changes

Age	Sex	Fulton		Le Cren	
		Mean \pm SD	Range	Mean \pm SD	Range
3+	Females	0.96	0.96–0.96	1.59	1.59–1.59
	Males	0.96 ^a \pm 0.12	0.82–1.07	1.59 ^a \pm 0.22	1.32–1.79
	Juveniles	0.83 ^b \pm 0.11	0.69–0.94	1.36 ^b \pm 0.18	1.15–1.57
	Total	0.90 \pm 0.12	0.69–1.07	1.49 \pm 0.21	1.15–1.79
4+	Females	0.92 ^a \pm 0.08	0.84–0.99	1.57 ^a \pm 0.10	1.48–1.66
	Males	0.94 ^a \pm 0.08	0.85–1.05	1.59 ^a \pm 0.14	1.42–1.76
	Juveniles	0.95 ^b \pm 0.06	0.70–0.90	1.41 ^b \pm 0.10	1.17–1.50
	Total	0.90 \pm 0.08	0.70–1.05	1.51 \pm 0.14	1.17–1.76
5+	Females	0.96 ^a \pm 0.10	0.88–1.17	1.68 ^a \pm 0.18	1.50–2.03
	Males	0.98 ^b \pm 0.19	0.72–1.41	1.66 ^a \pm 0.32	1.25–2.40
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.98 \pm 0.15	0.72–1.41	1.67 \pm 0.27	1.25–2.40
6+	Females	1.14 ^a \pm 0.11	1.00–1.35	1.97 ^a \pm 0.19	1.70–2.31
	Males	0.98 ^b \pm 0.19	0.74–1.47	1.70 ^b \pm 0.32	1.29–2.50
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	1.04 \pm 0.18	0.74–1.47	1.80 \pm 0.30	1.29–2.50
7+	Females	0.96 ^a \pm 0.12	0.79–1.11	1.68 ^a \pm 0.12	1.38–1.93
	Males	0.97 ^a \pm 0.18	0.76–1.24	1.68 ^a \pm 0.18	1.31–2.17
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.96 \pm 0.15	0.76–1.24	1.69 \pm 0.26	1.31–2.17
8+	Females	1.00 ^a \pm 0.20	0.69–1.37	1.78 ^a \pm 0.35	1.24–2.43
	Males	1.11 ^b \pm 0.10	0.89–1.20	1.96 ^b \pm 0.18	1.57–2.12
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	1.04 \pm 0.18	0.69–1.37	1.84 \pm 0.32	1.57–2.43
9+	Females	0.88 ^a \pm 0.13	0.74–1.36	1.57 ^a \pm 0.24	1.32–2.46
	Males	0.84 ^b \pm 0.16	0.69–1.21	1.49 ^b \pm 0.29	1.24–2.17
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.87 \pm 0.14	0.69–1.36	1.56 \pm 0.25	1.24–2.46
10+	Females	0.87 \pm 0.15	0.74–1.42	1.58 \pm 0.28	1.34–2.60
	Males	0.91	0.91–0.91	1.64	1.64–1.64
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.87 \pm 0.15	0.74–1.42	1.58 \pm 0.28	1.34–2.60
11+	Females	0.87 \pm 0.14	0.73–1.43	1.57 \pm 0.25	1.34–2.60
	Males	0.95	0.95–0.95	1.73	1.73–1.73
	Juveniles	—	—	—	—
	Total	0.87 \pm 0.14	0.73–1.43	1.58–0.25	1.34–2.60

Values with the same superscript are significantly different ($P > 0.05$); SD = standard deviation.

females and 183–358 mm for males and were greater than the values reported by Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz (1973) and Raczyński and Keszka (2007), but not different from the values obtained for the fish from other water reservoirs in Poland (Wajdowicz 1974, Bontemps 1971). The differences were observed in the length of females and males. Females had greater length, individual mass and age than males.

Because of high hydrological and environmental diversity of the rivers and other water bodies, considerable variation was noted in the rate of vimba growth (Table 4). According to Bontemps (1971) this phenomenon is related to many factors, mainly the temperature in a given year and quantity and quality of food. The highest growth rate was reported for the populations from the Dniester and Dnieper rivers (Volskis et al. 1970), while the growth rate of the population from the Odra River estuary in the first years of age was better than in the other water bodies in Poland (Bontemps 1971, Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz 1973) and in the Czech Republic (Bontemps 1963, Lusk et al. 2005) (Table 4).

the relatively worse state of water in the middle and lower Odra River as well as the presence of genetically foreign vimba population from the Rega River could disturb the integrity of the Odra River population (Witkowski et al. 2004).

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that the restitution project of the vimba population in the Odra River estuary has been successful in terms of the increase in the number of the fish caught. Based on the biomass of vimba caught during the presently reported study (60 kg) and the number of fishermen teams working in the Odra River estuary, the total biomass of vimba caught in a year can be estimated for 4–6 tons. The partial success of the restitution efforts is also indicated by the biological and population traits of the species not differing from those reported by other authors and determined in the past based on abundant and stable populations. Unfortunately, the results of a genetic study on the vimba from Poland proved the homogeneity of the stocking material. It should be emphasized that populations developed from such material are, as a rule, genetically unstable, not abun-

Table 4
The length growth rate [cm] of *Vimba vimba* from different regions of central Europe

Water basin	Author	Age group									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Vltava River (Czech Rep.)	Bontemps (1963)	5.3	8.8	12.0	15.4	18.4	21.6	—	—	—	—
Danube drainage basin (Czech Rep.)	Bontemps (1963)	6.0	9.9	13.1	16.6	19.8	—	—	—	—	—
Dyje River (Czech Rep.)	Lusk et al. (2005)	7.1	11.5	14.8	17.8	20.2	23.4	25.4	27.4	28.5	30.0
Dubysa River (Lithuania)	Kesminas et al. (1999)	—	—	—	21.0	23.5	26.3	28.5	32.0	—	—
Sventoji River (Lithuania)	Kesminas et al. (1999)	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	31.8	36.0	—	—
Nemunas River (Lithuania)	Kesminas et al. (1999)	—	—	—	21.0	23.7	26.6	28.4	29.8	—	—
Nemunas River (Lithuania)	Volskis et al. (1970)	3.4	6.9	15.0	19.6	22.1	—	—	—	—	—
Nemunas River (Belarus)	Volskis et al. (1970)	6.3	12.3	17.9	22.7	26.6	—	—	—	—	—
Dneper River (Ukraine)	Volskis et al. (1970)	7.5	15.0	20.4	26.3	28.3	—	—	—	—	—
Dniester River (Ukraine)	Volskis et al. (1970)	14.5	20.0	23.0	26.1	29.4	—	—	—	—	—
Vistula River (Poland)	Bontemps (1960)	5.1	8.8	13.5	18.1	22.4	26.2	29.7	31.4	—	—
Szczecin Lagoon (Poland)	Pęczalska and Kraczkiewicz (1973)	8.5	11.4	13.5	15.4	18.6	20.5	23.3	26.0	29.0	31.3
Odra River estuary (Poland)	Presently reported study	9.5	11.8	14.2	16.4	18.8	21.0	23.0	25.3	27.5	29.3

An important parameter reflecting the type of environmental conditions is the condition of the fish. For the vimba caught in the Odra River estuary the mean values of Fulton and Le Cren condition coefficients were 0.93 and 1.64, respectively, while the ranges of their variation were 0.69–1.47 and 1.15–2.60. Only Wajdowicz (1974) reported the Fulton coefficient values for vimba of subsequent age groups from the Czarna Orawa River. According to the above author, the condition of spawning vimba from the Czarna Orawa River was higher than that from the Odra River. Such differences were not only a consequence of environmental conditions. The data on reproduction and growth of natural populations of vimba from the 1950s (Pliszka 1953) have revealed considerable differences in the ecology of spawning of the vimba from the regions of Sub-Carpathian and (Polish) West Pomerania, which could influence the conditions of the fish. Moreover,

the vimba caught commercially has still been considered a by-catch (Kempter 2010). It is important that apart from the efforts related to stocking of the Odra River estuary, some other measures should be taken, aimed at a rational use of vimba resources, such as introduction of the protective season in seawater area covering the Szczecin Lagoon and Lake Dąbie. These measures along with proper management of the Odra River drainage (regulation of watercourses and reconstruction of the spawning sites) should bring fully successful restitution of this species of fish in the area.

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