

**TWO NEW POPULATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN MUDMINNOW, *UMBRA KRAMERI*  
(ACTINOPTERYGII: ESOCIFORMES: UMBRIDAE), IN SOUTH-WESTERN ROMANIA  
WITH THE FIRST RECORD IN THE BANAT REGION**

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**Abstract.** Two new populations of the European mudminnow, *Umbra krameri* Walbaum, 1792, were encountered in Banat and Oltenia regions, south-western Romania, within 2014–2017. The mudminnows were captured with a hand net used normally for frogs. This is the first record of this species for Banat. In Oltenia *U. krameri* was encountered in a region where it was considered extinct. In both areas *U. krameri* was present in its characteristic habitats, i.e., small water bodies with dense aquatic vegetation. *Umbra krameri* is subject to human pressure in both areas, but this pressure is more severe in Banat, where the agriculture is more intensive. The rare findings of the species in southern Romania are probably due to unsuitable searching methods often used in surveys, i.e., conducted only in large, but unsuitable aquatic habitats, and using classical ichthyological methods, such as electrofishing.

**Keywords:** European mudminnow, Romania, small habitats, distribution, relict

## INTRODUCTION

Recent studies revealed a high genetic diversity of populations of the European mudminnow, *Umbra krameri* Walbaum, 1792 (see Marić et al. 2015, 2017, Takács et al. 2015). Different population groups should be treated as distinct evolutionarily significant units or conservation units (Takács et al. 2015, Marić et al. 2017), which is an important fact for this endangered species (Povž 1995). *Umbra krameri* has a small distribution range in the Danube and Dniester drainage basins (Wanzenböck 1995, Kottelat and Freyhof 2007, Kuehne and Olden 2014), but it disappeared from the majority of its initial area according to Kottelat and Freyhof (2007). *Umbra krameri* is also present in Romania, a country situated in the Danube River basin (Mândruț 2006). In Romania, *U. krameri* was recorded in some localities in the plain areas situated outside the Carpathians, in north-western Romania, the Danube Delta, Danube floodplain, and Romanian Moldova (Bănărescu et al. 1995, Bănărescu 2005, Oțel 2007, Wilhelm and Ardelean 2009, Telcean et al. 2014). *Umbra krameri* was not encountered in the Banat region in south-western Romania, although apparently favourable habitats are present in the region (Bănărescu et al. 1995). The majority of distribution records in

Romania are outdated (Bănărescu et al. 1995). Moreover, in southern Romania, recent studies failed in identifying this species, even in regions where it was mentioned in the past (Imecs and Nagy 2013), but also in other areas situated within its known distribution range (Năstase and Oțel 2016). In recent years, *U. krameri* disappeared from many habitats following human interventions, both in Romania (Bănărescu 2005, Wilhelm and Ardelean 2009) and Hungary (Tatár et al. 2017). Under such circumstances, identifying any new population of this endangered species is very important.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field surveys were made sporadically between within 2014–2017, in the plain areas of south-western Romania (Banat and Oltenia regions). In each year we made several field trips from March to October. Our research objective was not fishes, but amphibians and reptiles. Nevertheless, during those field studies, we sometimes identified fish species in typical amphibian habitats (Covaciu-Marcov et al. 2017a, 2017b). Amphibians (especially newts) were searched and captured in small aquatic habitats, with the help of a net with a round opening, mounted on a 1.5 m long metal handle. Because of its length, but also because

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of the small size of the investigated aquatic habitats, this net was usually operated from the shore. The captured animals were set free in their habitats after they were determined and eventually photographed. Because we did not have an aquarium with us each time, some photos were made in a plastic bottle cut in half. The determination took place in the field, taking only few seconds. The fish were not measured, because we did not want to harm them.

## RESULTS

Between 2014 and 2017 two *Umbra krameri* populations were discovered in two localities within south-western Romania, one in the Banat region and one in the Oltenia region (Fig. 1). Both localities are situated in plain areas. In Banat, *U. krameri* was identified on 8 March 2014, near Obad village, approximately 25 km south-west from Timișoara city. The habitat close to Obad is situated in the Timiș River basin, approximately 15 km from the main river course. It is a channel measuring approximately 1 m width and 0.5 m depth. The channel, which was probably a natural stream, is situated 1 m below the surrounding agricultural areas. It has very rich aquatic vegetation, a lot of water mint and reeds. Besides *U. krameri*, we also found *Misgurnus fossilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) as the only accompanying fish species. Among amphibians, *Triturus dobrogicus*, *Lissotriton vulgaris*, *Bombina bombina*, and *Pelophylax ridibundus* were present. We captured mostly *U. krameri* juveniles, but also adults, even one of approximately 8 cm length. On a channel length of only 30 m, we captured 12 individuals. The habitat was revisited on 5 March 2017, when we encountered two individuals. In Oltenia, *U. krameri* was found on 1 October 2016 in the lower reaches of the Jiu River, between villages Rojiște and Tâmburești. The location was situated halfway between Craiova city and Bechet town, approximately 30 km from both. The mudminnows were present in a canal situated in the Jiu River floodplain also containing the Jieț rivulet, which runs close to the limit of this floodplain along the terraces of its eastern border. The entire area is crossed by numerous canals and small rivulets characterized by slow flow and rich vegetation. In such a habitat we captured two *U. krameri* individuals, one juvenile of approximately three cm in length and one adult of almost eight cm in length (Fig. 2). The habitat had a lot of vegetation both in the water and on the shores and only few open water areas, being surrounded by pastures. The substratum consisted of sand and gravel. Fish were captured from the vegetation. Besides *Umbra krameri*, we recorded also other fish species such as *Carassius carassius* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Gobio* sp., and *Cobitis* sp. Among amphibians we encountered numerous large *Pelophylax ridibundus* individuals, alongside *Bombina bombina*, *Hyla arborea*, and from the reptiles only *Natrix natrix* was observed.

## DISCUSSION

To our best knowledge, this is the first reconfirmation of the presence of *Umbra krameri* in the western part of the Danube floodplain of Romania, 21 years after, Bănărescu et al. (1995) suggested to verify its survival in

this region. Moreover, this is the first record of the species from the Jiu River basin. Previous records from the region, close to Catana and Plosca (Bănărescu et al. 1995), are situated in the Danube floodplain, approximately 40 km south-west from the new one. Recently *U. krameri* was encountered in the eastern part of the Danube floodplain in this region, but south of the Danube, in Bulgaria, where it is very rare (Pehlivanov et al. 2011). Compared with previous Romanian studies, in which the species was not mentioned in southern Romania (Imecs and Nagy 2013, Năstase and Oțel 2016), our data indicate that *U. krameri* is still present in the region, but it is difficult to encounter.

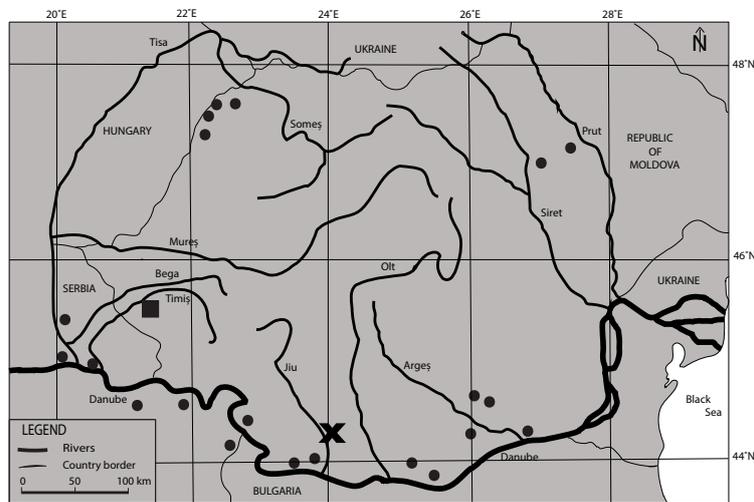
The presence of *Umbra krameri* in the region of Banat is of even greater importance. There it was not mentioned previously (Bănărescu et al. 1995), although it is present southwards, in Serbia (Sekulic et al. 1998, Sekulić et al. 2013). This new locality is situated approximately 220 km from the north-western Romanian *U. krameri* populations and approximately 180 km from the ones in the Danube floodplain. It seems challenging to explain why *U. krameri* was not identified before in the region of Banat, because the habitat from Obad is appropriate for this species (Wanzenböck 1995, Wilhelm and Ardelean 2009, Sekulić et al. 2013, Pekárik et al. 2014). The Timiș River fish fauna was recently studied (Bănăduc et al. 2013), but the study focused on the main river course and not on the small channels and streams. Thus, it ignored habitats of *U. krameri*, which are situated at some distance for the main river courses (Pekárik et al. 2014). We used a net designed for capturing frogs, a net that proved efficient in habitats with rich vegetation (Telcean et al. 2014). These differences underline the importance of unconventional methods in fish studies (Telcean et al. 2014), which were found also important in other regions (Sekulić et al. 2013). *Umbra krameri* seems a good example. A similar explanation was used in the Banat region also in the case of an invasive fish species, *Perccottus glenii* Dybowski, 1877, which also used small aquatic habitats with rich vegetation (Covaciu-Marcov et al. 2017a). The same is true also in the Oltenia region.

The population in Oltenia is present in the wet areas of the Jieț River. It is a small rivulet parallel to the Jiu River and occupies a deserted riverbed of the Jiu River in the eastern parts of its lower floodplain (Ujvári 1972). Being a small watercourse it remained unaffected by a lot of human impacts that affected the Jiu River. Nevertheless, the region has been modified by humans and many areas are used as pastures. The habitat used by *Umbra krameri* is typical for this species, showing dense aquatic vegetation and slow flowing water (Wanzenböck 1995, Pekárik et al. 2014). It is probably permanent, being linked with the Jieț. The presence of a juvenile and an adult indicated that in the region a breeding population still exists, and in the area, there are probably other isolated populations of *U. krameri*. In the Jiu River floodplain, there are still large, relatively unaffected areas where the agriculture is less intensive. According to some literature (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007), *U. krameri* is considered absent from the region, but this seems to be not the result of

the real disappearance of the species but the failure to search in specific habitats, which should be inspected. Nevertheless, its favourable habitats are reduced even in this area. As long as the agriculture will not become more intensive, the mudminnow occurrence seems safe. The presence of this rare species, highly protected by the Romanian legislation (Anonymous 2007) should increase the chance of its survival in the region, which is protected. But, although the lower reach of the Jiu River is included in a Natura 2000 protected areas, the specific area where *U. krameri* was found was left outside, and even more, it is not mentioned in the standard data form (Anonymous 2008).

In both regions, *Umbra krameri* is threatened by the same human activities, especially by agriculture and water management. The situation is worse in Banat,

where the habitat is more deviated from natural conditions and surrounded by agricultural lands. Although just encountered, *U. krameri* may quickly disappear from the two regions, where the invasive fish *Percottus glenii* is rapidly spreading (Copilaş-Ciocianu and Pârvolescu 2011, Covaciu-Marcov et al. 2011, 2017a, 2017b). *Percottus glenii* is considered a threat for *U. krameri* (see Koščo et al. 2003, Reshetnikov 2013). Some localities with *P. glenii* are approximately only 20 km from Obad (Covaciu-Marcov et al. 2011, 2017a). *Umbra krameri* is probably a relict in Banat, surviving in small and isolated habitats that remained after draining out the initial swamps (Burghelea et al. 2013). The population of *U. krameri* from Obad raises the problem of the biodiversity still hidden in the remaining, heavily affected wet areas within the plains of the Banat region. Compared with other regions from



**Fig. 1.** *Umbra krameri*; new distribution records at Obad (Banat) (■), between Rojiste and Tâmbureşti (Oltenia) (X), and the previously known localities (●, from Bănărescu et al. 1995, Sekulić et al. 1998, Telcean et al. 2014)



**Fig. 2.** *Umbra krameri* individual from the new distribution locality in south-western Romania

western Romania, no relicts or species with zoogeographic particularities were mentioned in other groups from the Banat plains (Bogdan et al. 2013). Nevertheless, the discovery of *Umbrakrameri* shows that at least in some groups, this may be a consequence of the absence of studies adequately performed.

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