

L'invasion du Poisson-Lion (Rascasse volante)



Nicole Esteban, Gestionnaire
St Eustatius National Parks, Novembre 2009

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Poisson-lion rouge- *Pterois volitans* ↑



Poisson-lion noir- *Pterois miles* ↑



Distribution initiale

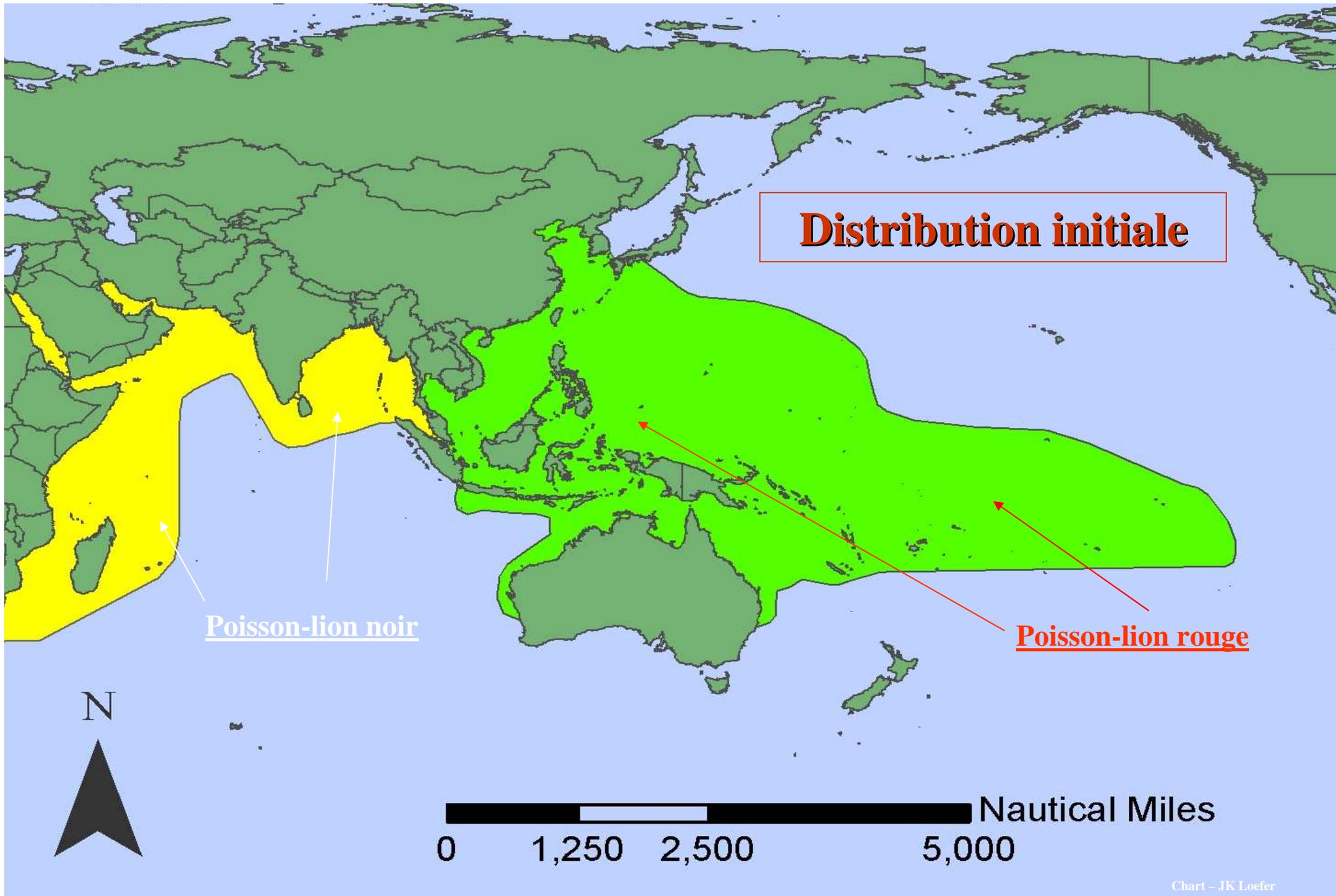
Poisson-lion noir

Poisson-lion rouge

N



0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Nautical Miles



Origines de l'infestation : les eaux de ballast?



Photo - www.navis.gr



Photo - www.hazegray.org



Photo - www.hazegray.org



Photo - www.navis.gr

Origines de l'infestation : lâchers à partir d'aquariums?



1992



1997



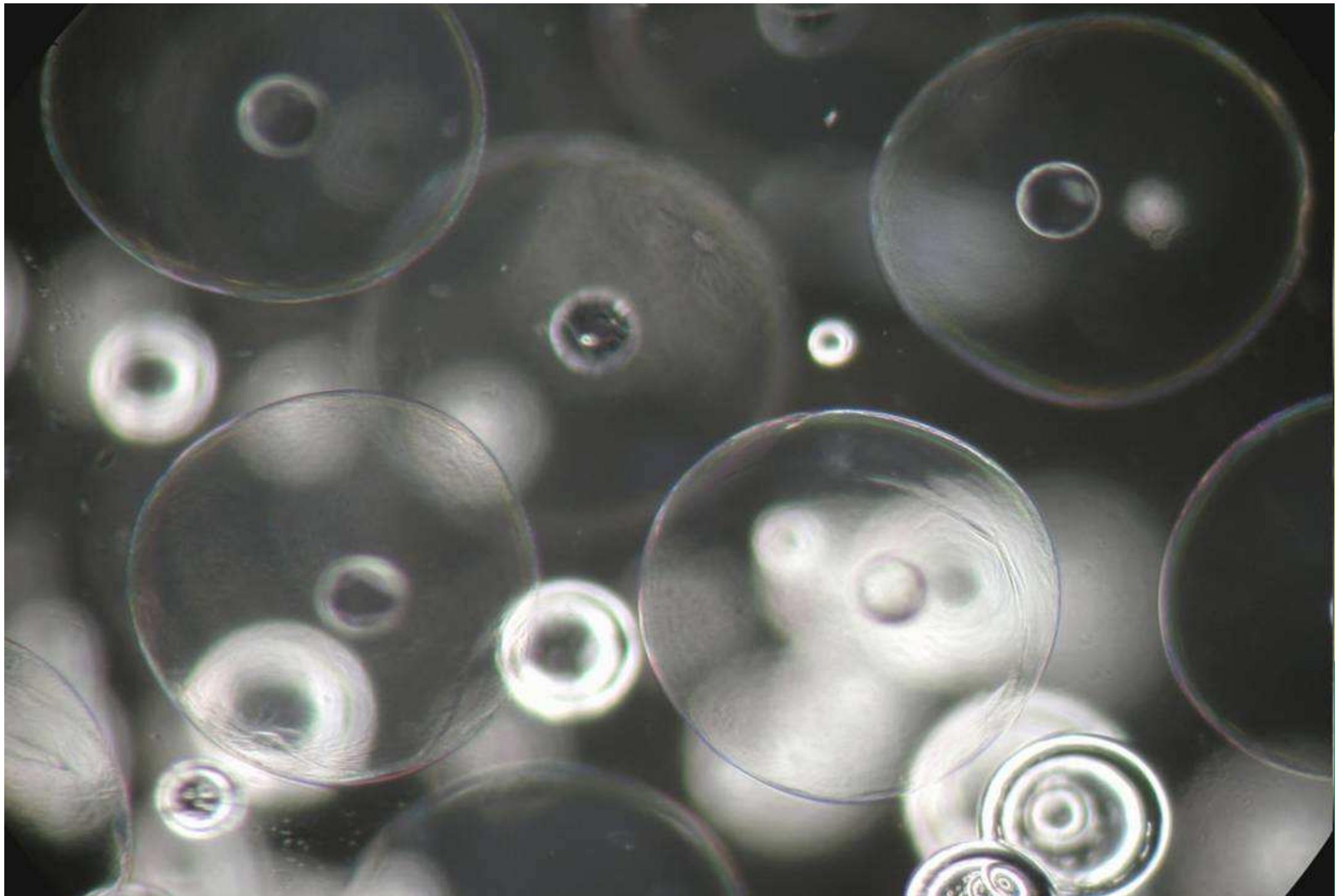
2003



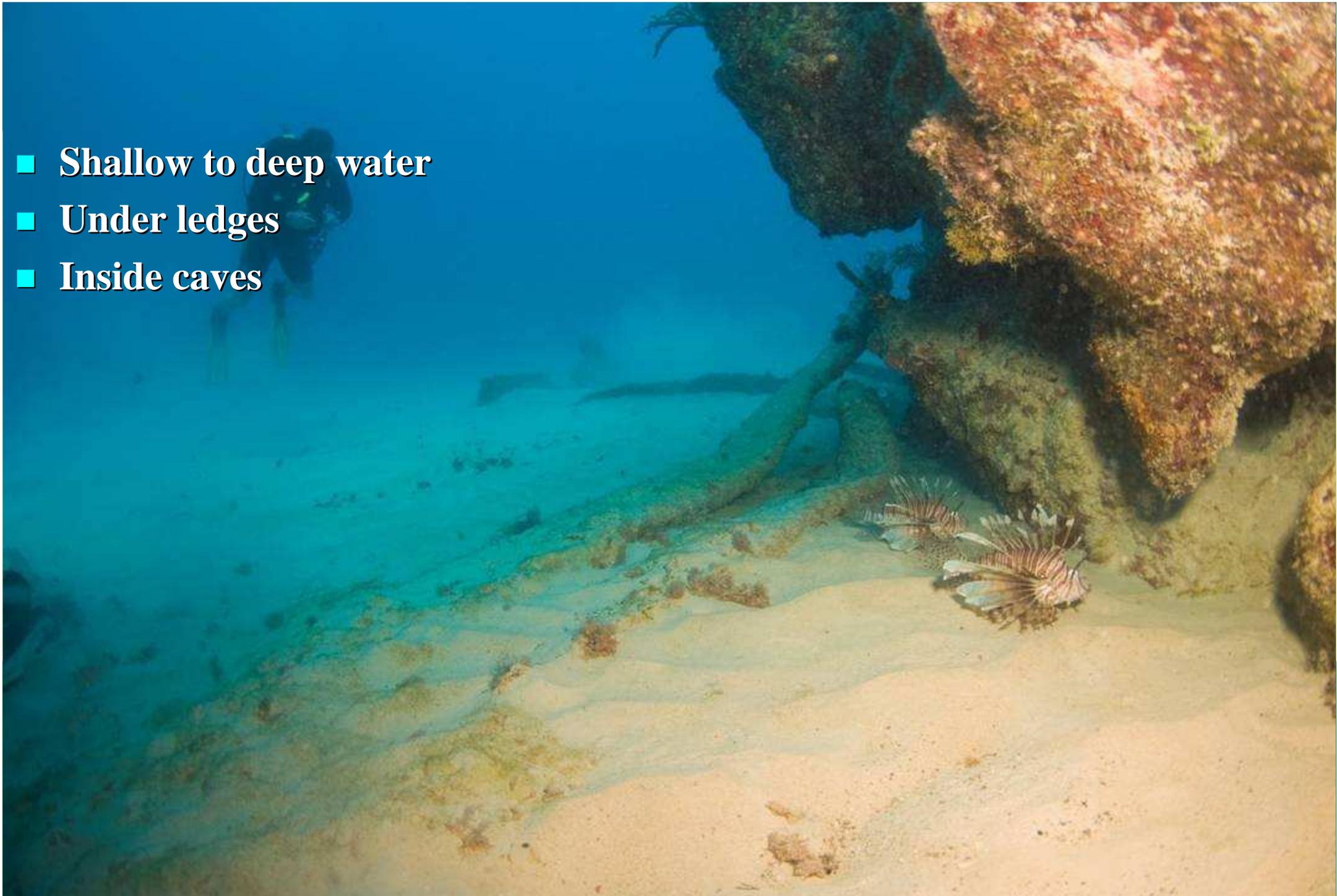
2007







- Shallow to deep water
- Under ledges
- Inside caves







Menaces pour les écosystèmes et les pêcheries

- Prédateur vorace
- Elimine les juvéniles des espèces de poissons
- En particulier des espèces importantes sur les plans économique et écologique
- Réduction sensible du nombre d'espèces de poissons sur les récifs touchés

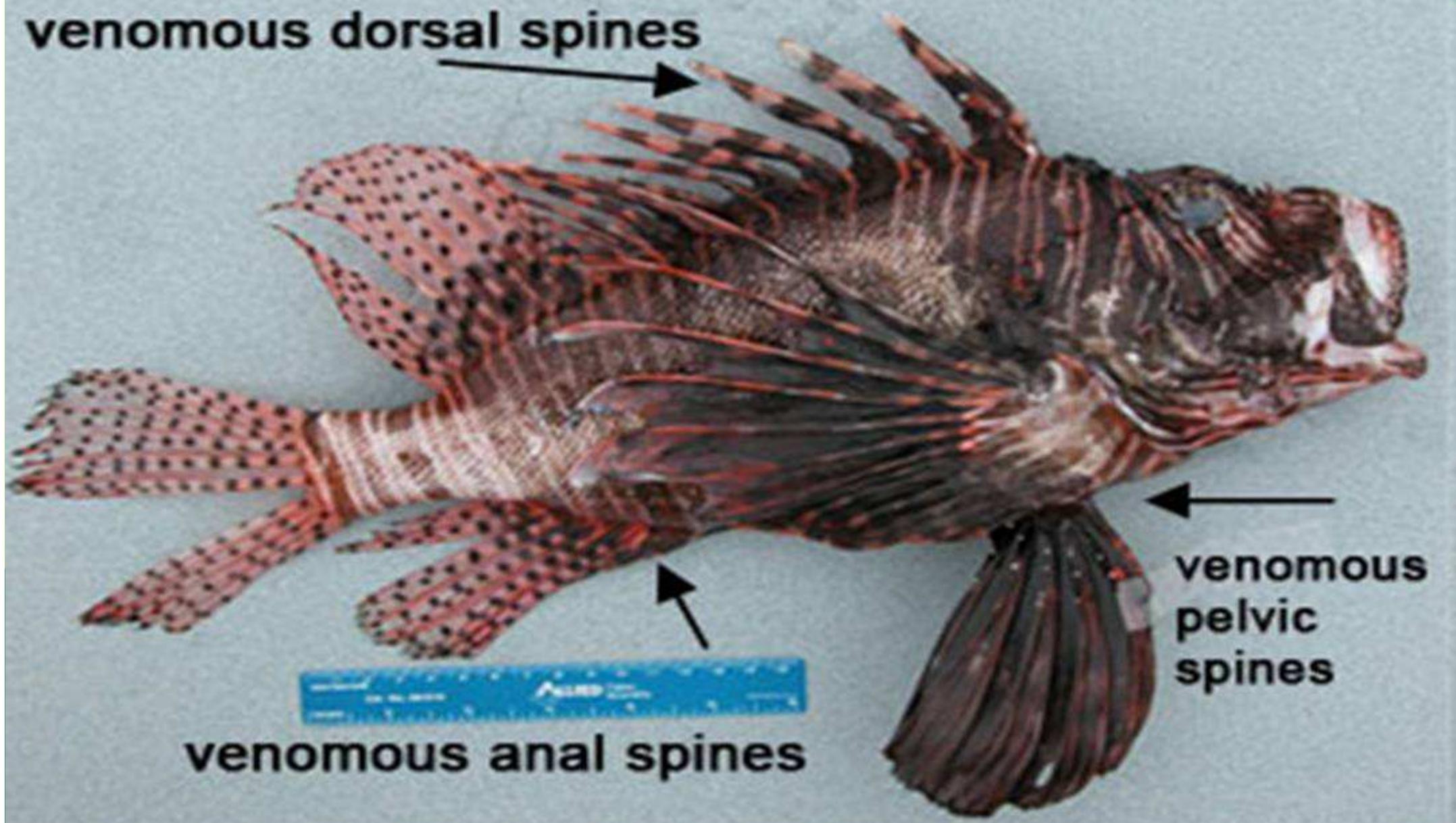




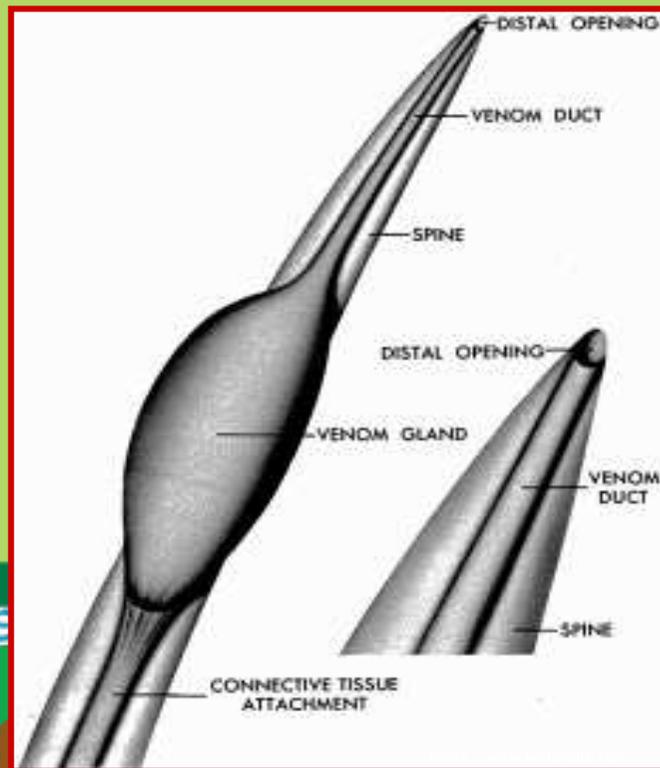




Risques pour la santé



Organes venimeux







Actions en cours

- Plan d'action Poisson-lion
- Education et sensibilisation
- Contrôle
- Recherche et développement



Plan d'action contre le Poisson-lion



The St. Eustatius National Marine Park Lionfish Response Plan



Tadzio Bervoets
Manager, St. Eustatius National Marine Park



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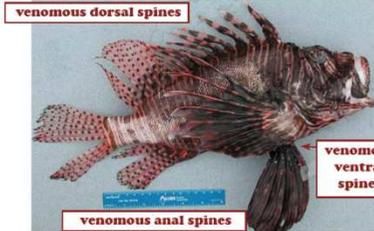
STENAPA is a member of the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA):
Safeguarding nature in the Dutch Caribbean

Education et sensibilisation

- Sessions d'information
- Annonces sur les chaînes publiques
- Posters et dépliants
- Réunions spécifiques avec les plongeurs et les pêcheurs



Divers, Have You Seen Me?



The venomous Indo-Pacific 'Lionfish' is regularly observed in habitats within the southeast region (Florida to North Carolina) and the Bahamas. These fish are not native to Atlantic waters and may have a negative impact on native fish populations. **All of their spines are venomous and can cause extreme pain!** If stung, immerse wound in hot water and seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Identification:

- Lionfish have distinctive red, maroon, and white vertical stripes;
- Fleshy tentacles above eyes and below mouth;
- Fan-like pectoral fins;
- 13 long separated dorsal spines;
- 10-11 dorsal soft rays;
- 3 anal spines;
- and 6-7 anal soft rays;
- An adult lionfish can grow as large as 18"

Geographic Location and Habitat:

Lionfish are native to Indo-Pacific waters and are now being reported primarily by Scuba divers from the Bahamas to Cape Hatteras NC in water depths from 5 to 300 ft on hard bottom, coral reef and artificial substrates. Lionfish can also be caught by hook and line. NOAA requests information about all Lionfish collected by hook and line. Location information such as lat/long, depth and type of bait and tackle are encouraged.



Lionfish underwater

Recommendation: If you catch a lionfish be extremely careful, do not come in contact with the dorsal, anal or ventral spines. If fish must be handled, thick PVC gloves or a gaff is recommended. Please do not throw lionfish back in the water! NOAA is interested in all lionfish specimens and reports. Put lionfish on ice and report any lionfish catches to NOAA at (252) 728-8714 or email reportlionfish@noaa.gov

Report online at <http://www8.nos.noaa.gov/nccos/ccfhr/lionfishreport.aspx>

For more information and to print out additional flyers go to:

<http://coastalscience.noaa.gov/education/lionfish.html>

<http://lionfish.eisf.org>

or google "lionfish outreach"



Contrôle

- Contrôle initial à travers la collecte des spécimens
- Tous les spécimens seront collectés
- Si la population est trop grande, alors programme d'éradication



Recherche et développement

- Analyse des contenus gastriques
- Prélèvements génétiques
- Coordination avec diverses agences et organismes



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An active organization of divers and marine enthusiasts committed to ocean conservation



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Please fill in as much information as possible. REEF will archive all sightings reported (database is separate from REEF's Fish Survey Project Database). Please contact exoticspecies@reef.org for help or questions with the form.

Contact Information

Last name:

First name:

Phone number:

Email address: *

REEF Member number (if applicable):

Exotic species sighting information

Species information

Species common name (if known):

Please use information box at the end of the form to describe the fish if identity is unknown

Species scientific name (if known):

Que faire si vous voyez un poisson-lion

- Soyez extrêmement prudent
- Si vous le capturez NE le rejetez PAS
- Notez la localisation
- Informez le STENAPA
- Si possible, amenez le poisson au STENAPA
- Notez la technique de pêche et l'appât utilisé



Que faire si vous voyez un poisson-lion

- Relevez :
- le site de plongée et la profondeur
- la zone approximative du récif
- le nombre de spécimens
- Leur activité au moment de l'observation



Que faire si vous êtes piqué par un poisson-lion

- Traitement de premier secours = lavez la blessure à l'eau très chaude
- Désinfectez la blessure
- Prenez des analgésiques
- Consultez une aide médicale de toute urgence!



Conclusion – Questions et réponses



Crédits photos:

BS and DL Kirkby, L Atkins, REEF, D Winkel, J Berkel, K de Meyer, Scubaqua Dive Center, NASA
RJ van Oosten, C Robertson Brown, C Villoch, T Bervoets, C Kull,, NOAA, HS Meister, USGS