

Abstract

Gymnocephalus cernuus (Linné, 1758) doesn't belong to economically important fishes, but it is very invasive and often compete with economically important fishes. Ruffe affects populations of the economically important species by competing with them for food or by eating their eggs and fry. That is the main reason why all information about its growth, establishing and development of new population, is needed. The occurrence of ruffe is currently vast, but ruffe is not indigenous species in many places. It causes reduction of the biodiversity in these areas. Many scientists are motivated by this fact and they pay more attention to ruffe.

Ruffe is not required/undesirable species so there is an effort to reduce them in many of its non-original areas. For these actions a lot of information about populations of ruffe is needed. To get quantitative data about entire population of fish it is necessary to know age structure of population and the range of growth – variations in particular age – categories.

This work is divided into two parts. In the literary review I have concerned with various factors which influence growth of fish and ruffes' particularly. In the third chapter I am dealing with determination of fish age. The most attention is paid to determination of age by the way of otoliths.

In the second part I concentrated on CPUE – comparison, on the growth rate of ruffes in the Czech reservoirs Římov and flooded coal mine Ležáky, and I have described methods of resolution of the annuls rings.

The provisional conclusion is: thanks to lower intraspecific and interspecific competition the ruffes from Most (Ležáky) thrive more than the ones from Římov.

Key words: ruffe, growth, otolith, CPUE