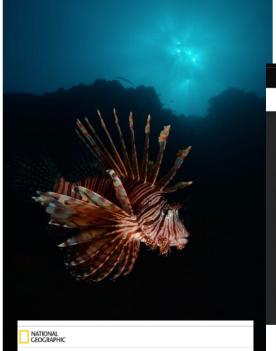






- + Lion (Pterois spp.) have invaded the Brazilian Province with 352 individuals recorded between 2020 and 2023 along 2766 km of coastline.
- + Invasion occurred in the equatorial southwestern Atlantic starting in the Amazon mesophotic reefs (15%), northeastern coast of Brazil (45%), and the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (41%), on depths from 1 to 110 meters.
- + Fish were captured by commercial fishers, divers and recorded on underwater remote cameras.
- + Both juveniles and adults, including egg-bearing females, ranging in length from 9.1 to 38.5 cm were recorded.
- + These records cover 12 protected areas, 8 Brazilian states and multiple habitats (i.e., mangrove estuaries, shallowwater and mesophotic reefs, seagrass beds, artificial reefs, and sandbanks).

Source: Soares et al., 2023 (doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.117954)



Lionfish are an invasive species native to the Indo-Pacific region which have become establishe in parts of the Caribbean and western Atlantic—and now the coast of Brazil. They have voracion appetites and no significant native predators (other than humans).

PHOTOGRAPH BY HUMBERTO RAMIREZ, GETTY IMAGES

ANIMALS

Destructive lionfish are invading Brazil

Invasive lionfish, which have no native predators, have wreaked havoc in Florida and the Caribbean—and have now spread to Brazil.

BY REBECCA DZOMBAK





PUBLISHED AUGUST 18, 2022 + 8 MIN READ

Lionfish are one of the most pernicious invasive species swimming in today's oceans. And now, they've made it as far south as Brazil on their continuing and destructive territorial expansion.

Lionfish have been migrating south for years. They were first caught in the Gulf of Mexico, likely released from the aquarium trade, in 1985, and quickly expanded into U.S. East Coast and the Caribbean. They reached South American coastlines around 2010.

But the species stalled around Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago. For 10 years, freshwater flowing from the Amazon River into the Atlantic and a

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SCIENCEINSIDER | LATIN AMERICA

Brazil's invasion of voracious lionfish has reached a worrisome phase

Ocean currents expected to help spread invasive predator farther south

MAY 2023 · 12:15 PM ET · BY HERTON ESCOBA



Lionfish, which are native to the Pacific and Indian oceans, have become a worrisome invasive predator in the Atlantic. ZAIRA MATHEUS

Ricardo Araújo was getting ready for work in late 2020 when his phone lit up with a dreadful message: For the first time, someone had spotted a lionfish, an invasive predator, lurking near the waters of Brazil's Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park, a biodiversity haven and iconic scuba diving destination off the country's northeastern coast. The fish was killed the next morning, but nobody dared celebrate. "We knew we were in for a war," says Araújo, the park's research manager.

Lionfish are native to the Indian and Pacific oceans, but were introduced to the Atlantic decades ago. First spotted off Florida in the 1980s, they later spread across the Caribbean, reshuffling coral reefs and other ecosystems by feasting on fish unfamiliar with the voracious predator. Ocean currents that flow north—including the South Equatorial Current—and the freshwater plume created by the Amazon River slowed the fish's spread, but scientists predicted it was just a matter of time before it moved into Brazilian waters.

Still, they've been alarmed by just how quickly the invasion has progressed (see map, below). As of March,

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Discussion



Lessons from the invasion front: Integration of research and management of the lionfish invasion in Brazil

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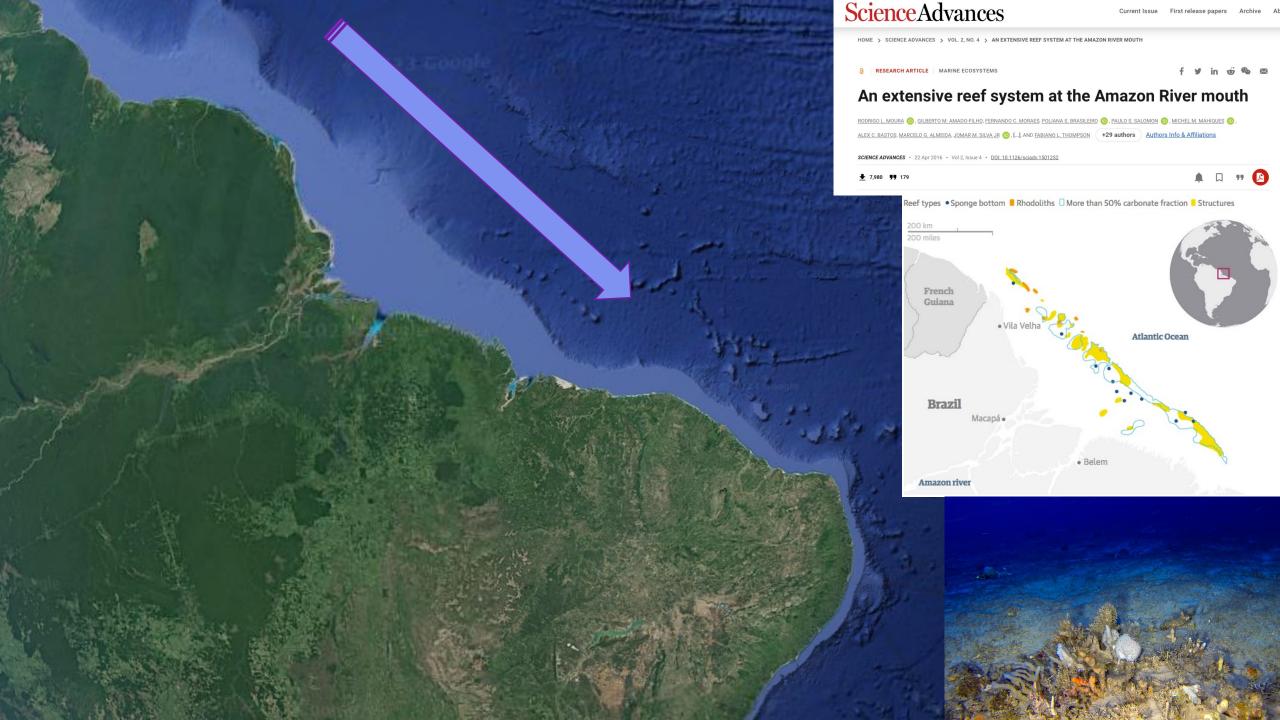
ABSTRACT

After successful invasions in the Caribbean and Mediterranean, lionfish (Pterois spp.) have recently invaded another important biogeographical region —the Brazilian Province. In this article, we discuss this new invasion, focusing on a roadmap for urgent mitigation of the problem, as well as focused research and management strategies. The invasion in Brazil is already in the consolidation stage, with 352 individuals recorded so far (2020–2023) along 2766 km of coastline. This includes both juveniles and adults, including egg-bearing females, ranging in length from 9.1 to 38.5 cm. Until now, most of the records in the Brazilian coast occurred in the equatorial southwestern Atlantic (99%), mainly on the Amazon mesophotic reefs (15% of the records), northeastern coast of Brazil (45%), and the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (41%; an UNESCO World Heritage Site with high endemism rate). These records cover a broad depth range (1–110 m depth), twelve protected areas, eight Brazilian states (Amapá, Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parañba, and Pernambuco)

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- +2014 and 2015 isolated records in subtropical region Arraial do Cabo/RJ)..
- +2020-2023 a large number of sightings have been reported from Amazon continental shelf (Amapá and Para States), northeastern Brazil, and Fernando de Noronha
- + More recently in Atol das Rocas and Pernambuco state (8°S)

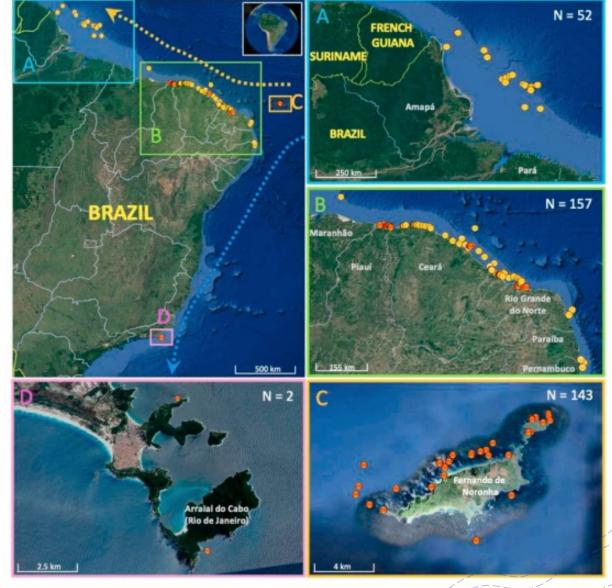


Fig. 1. The current known distribution of the invasive lionfish (*Pterois* spp., 352 records) and main ocean currents (arrows) in the Brazilian coast. Updated on 24/03 2023. Red and yellow dots indicate records inside and outside marine protected areas, respectively. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend the reader is referred to the Web version of this article.)





O que fazer caso você encontre um peixe-leão durante o mergulho?

Informe o avistamento o **mais rápido possível** ao ICMBio da sua região através do formulário disponível neste QR code.













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A CUIDADO A

Muita atenção ao tocar no peixe-leão, pois ele apresenta espinhos em suas nadadeiras capazes de inocular veneno que causa dor, náusea e até convulsões.

Pescou acidentalmente um peixe-leão e agora!?

Não devolva o peixe para a água!!

Coloque o
dedão dentro
da boca do
peixe e, com
a outra mão,
cuidadosamente corte
seus espinhos

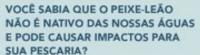
Se possível, traga o peixe para a terra e entregue para o ICMBio da sua região. Veja os contatos ao lado











Pode colocar
30.000 ovos!

Se alimenta de animais quase do seu tamanho

Conseque comer

20 peixes em

meia hora

Pescou acidentalmente um peixe-leão e agora!?

Não devolva o peixe para a água!!

Coloque o dedão dentro da boca do peixe e, com a outra mão, cuidadosamente corte seus espinhos



Se possível, traga o peixe para a terra e entregue para o ICMBio da sua região. Veja os contatos ao lado.

FOI FURADO POR UM PEIXE-LEÃO?

Calma! O veneno do peixe-leão não é fatal para pessoas saudáveis. Ele pode causar dor local, enjoo e bolhas

> Se possível, passe água quente no local afetado para dificultar a ação do veneno

Procure atendimento médico o mais rápido possivel para receber o tratamento adequado

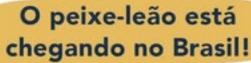








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AMANHO MÁXIMO

DE 47 CM

AIOS DA NADADEIRA

PEITORAL

PROLONGADOS







Guia de Orientação para o manejo de espécies exóticas invasoras em Unidades de Conservação federais



Origem: Oceanos Índico e Pacífico.

COMO IDENTIFICAR A(S) ESPÉCIE(S)?





Peixe-leão - Pterois volitans no Parque Nacional Marinho de Fernando de Noronha/PE

CARACTERÍSTICAS MORFOLÓGICAS E COMPORTAMENTAIS

Corpo comprimido lateralmente, podendo atingir 48cm e 1,2kg. A coloração do corpo é branca a creme, com listras verticais de cor vermelha a castanho. Apresenta longas espinhas na nadadeira dorsal com toxinas, 13 espinhas dorsais, 10-11 raios dorsais, 3 espinhos anais e 6-7 raios anais. As membranas das barbatanas são frequentemente manchadas. Devido a essas características peculiares, o peixe-leão tende a ser facilmente identificado (GISD 2018; FishBase 2018).

A maturidade sexual é alcançada ao atingir cerca de 18cm ou 140-160g, com aproximadamente 1 a 2 anos de idade. Fêmeas podem produzir até 30.000 ovos por mês, cada qual eclodindo em quatro dias. A sazonalidade da reprodução do peixe-leão em toda a sua área de distribuição natural é desconhecida, mas na costa sudeste dos Estados Unidos e das Bahamas se reproduz em todas as estações do ano (Morris et al. 2008).

O peixe-leão é um peixe tropical marinho e normalmente ocorre em águas com temperaturas mais quentes, podendo alcançar a profundidade de até 297 metros. Podem ocorrer em recifes de corais, afloramentos rochosos, áreas com fundo arenoso, em manguezais e até mesmo em hábitats de canais (Gress et al. 2017).

Durante o dia, assume comportamento recluso, sendo mais ativo do final do dia até o início da manhã (DaCosta-Cottam et al. 2009; Schofield 2009; González et al. 2009; GISD 2018; FishBase 2018).

É um predador de emboscada de pequenos peixes, crustáceos (caranguejos e camarões), moluscos e isópodes. O peixe-leão adapta-se relativamente rápido a novos tipos de presas e aprende rapidamente a evitar presas tóxicas (Fishelson 1997).



Access: https://bit.ly/guiamanejo

https://monitoramentos.shinyapps.io/Peixe-leao/



Rocas Atoll







Thank you

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