

First published : November 2005
by Office of Natural Resources and
Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP),
Thailand.

ISBN : 974-9929-85-3

This publication is financially supported by ONEP and may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from ONEP, providing that acknowledgment of the source is made.

No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purposes.

Citation : Nabhitabhata J. and T. Chan-ard. 2005.
*Thailand Red Data : Mammals, Reptiles
and Amphibians.*
Office of Natural Resources
and Environmental Policy and Planning,
Bangkok, Thailand. 234 p.

Authors : **Jarujin Nabhitabhata**
*Director, Natural History Museum,
National Science Museum*

With 35 years of working experience in the study of vertebrate and invertebrate taxonomy in Thailand, Dr. Jarujin has also participated in the development of master plans for several national parks in Thailand. In addition to experience on terrestrial ecosystems and entomology, Dr. Jarujin also carry out study on the effects of various projects.

Tanya Chan-ard
*Technical Official 6, Natural History Museum,
National Science Museum*

Mr. Tanya is an expert in reptile and amphibian study and research. With over 20 years of experience, Mr. Tanya is very knowledgeable and has come across a great deal of reptiles and amphibians species samples from all across Thailand. He is presently conducting surveys and collecting reptile and amphibian samples continuously.

Available from : Biological Diversity Division
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental
Policy and Planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
60/1 Rama VI Rd. Bangkok 10400
THAILAND
Telephone (66) 2265 6638-39
Facsimile (66) 2265 6638
Website: <http://chm-thai.onep.go.th>
E-mail: chm_thai@onep.go.th

Designed & Printed : Integrated Promotion Technology Co., Ltd.
Telephone (66) 2158 1312-6
Facsimile (66) 2158 1319





- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mae Hong Son | 20. Nakhon Sawan | 39. Udon Thani | 58. Chachoengsao |
| 2. Chiang Mai | 21. Uthai Thani | 40. Sakon Nakhon | 59. Chon Buri |
| 3. Chiang Rai | 22. Chai Nat | 41. Nong Khai | 60. Rayong |
| 4. Lamphun | 23. Suphan Buri | 42. Nakhon Phanom | 61. Chanthaburi |
| 5. Lampang | 24. Ang Thong | 43. Mukda Han | 62. Trat |
| 6. Phayao | 25. Sing Buri | 44. Kalasin | 63. Chumphon |
| 7. Nan | 26. Lop Buri | 45. Khon Kaen | 64. Ranong |
| 8. Phrae | 27. Saraburi | 46. Chaiyaphum | 65. Surat Thani |
| 9. Uttaradit | 28. Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya | 47. Maha Sarakham | 66. Phangnga |
| 10. Tak | 29. Nakhon Pathom | 48. Roi Et | 67. Phuket |
| 11. Kanchanaburi | 30. Nonthaburi | 49. Yaso Thon | 68. Krabi |
| 12. Ratchaburi | 31. Pathum Thani | 50. Umnajareon | 69. Nakhon Si Thammarat |
| 13. Phetchaburi | 32. Nakhon Nayok | 51. Nakhon Ratchasima | 70. Trang |
| 14. Prachuap Khirikhan | 33. Samut Songkhram | 52. Buri Ram | 71. Phatthalung |
| 15. Sukhothai | 34. Samut Sakhon | 53. Surin | 72. Satun |
| 16. Phitsanulok | 35. Bangkok | 54. Si Sa Ket | 73. Songkhla |
| 17. Kamphaeng Phet | 36. Samut Prakan | 55. Ubon Ratchathani | 74. Pattani |
| 18. Phichit | 37. Loei | 56. Prachin Buri | 75. Yala |
| 19. Phetchabun | 38. Nhong Bua Lumpoo | 57. Srakaew | 76. Narathiwat |

FOREWORD

In 1996, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) organized a meeting with a major purpose to assess the status of the biological resources in Thailand, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. The IUCN Red List Categories was used as a guiding document. The initial IUCN List, which provided a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies, was created under the 2.3 : IUCN (1994) version numbering system. Its identification criteria was later modified and upgraded to the 3.1 : IUCN (2001) version. In 2004, the IUCN released a Red List of Threatened Species. Which is considered as the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species.

ONEP as the National Focal Point to the CBD, found it necessary to update the inventory and status of threatened species in Thailand. Thus in October 2004, the Thailand Red Data: Vertebrates List and Project was initiated and underwent a series of data collection, analyses, and meetings amongst involved experts.

ONEP sincerely hopes that this manual will be helpful in the identification of mammals, reptiles and amphibians in Thailand as well as provide basic information for research use in development projects, and related policy development that would all lead to sustainable biological management. Furthermore, ONEP had also published the books titled "Thailand Red Data: Birds" and "Thailand Red Data: Fishes", which will be helpful in the same way.

ONEP would also like to thanks all experts and academics involved who have helped in the creation of this Red List. Lastly, ONEP would like to pay gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their financial support in publishing this manual.

N. Kositratna

Mrs. Nisakorn Kositratna
Secretary General
ONEP
2005



ABSTRACT



Thailand is a country with a wide range of biological diversity, and high in forest resources and wildlife. Concluding from the status study of mammals, reptiles and amphibians, there are 13 orders, 42 families, 147 genera, and 302 species of mammals; 3 orders, 23 families, 139 genera, and at least 350 species (366 forms) of reptiles; 3 orders, 8 families, 40 genera, and 137 species (138 forms) of amphibians. However new records of these three groups of animals are continuously being reported.

The above three groups of animals have been categorized and listed as either extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, data deficient or endemic. Out of 159 species of mammals classified, one is an extinct species, the Schomburgk's Deer (*Cervus schomburgki*). This deer has been extinct from Thailand and the world for over 70 years. In the past, the Schomburgk's Deer was prevalent in the central plains of Thailand, but presently only antler remains are found. There are also 4 species that are extinct in the wild, 12 critically endangered, 35 endangered, 69 vulnerable, 15 near threatened, 10 species of least concern, 13 with deficient data, and 5 endemic.

A total of 350 species (366 forms) of reptiles have been classified, all of which have been found and reported in Thailand. The false gavia (*Tomistoma schlegelii*) is listed as extinct in the wild due to intense hunting, and since its eggs require a long incubation period, they are at greater risk to harm from various predators. Presently there is no existing record of false gavials found in the wild. Within the remaining reptile species, eleven are classified as critically endangered, 5 (6 forms) as endangered, 16 as vulnerable, 48 (50 forms) as near threatened, 183 (190 forms) as least concern, 89 (92 forms) as data deficient, and 47 species (49 forms) as endemic. It is note that certain subspecies of the same species are categorized separately.

There are 137 species (138 forms) of amphibians that have been categorized, all of which have been found and reported in Thailand, including 5 species that are vulnerable, 33 species that are near threatened, 64 species (65 forms) that are of least concern, 35 species that are deficient in data and finally, 7 species are endemic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank all those who provided the valuable information in creating this book; from the brainstorming session with participants from the meeting on the status of Thailand's biological resources, to the information received through personal communication on various occasions. Additionally, we would like to give thanks to Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS Thailand), Phuket Marine Biological Center, Kanchanaburi Inland Fisheries Research and Development Center, Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary, Prateep Duengkae, Nanthachai Pongpattananurak, Pongsakorn Pattapong, Kriangsak Sribuarod, Obhas Khobkhet, Naris Bhumpakphan, Sawai Wanghongsa, Kaset Sutecha, Budsabong Kanchanasaka, Dome Pratumtong, Surachit Waengsothorn (Environment, Ecology and Energy Department, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research), Somying Thunhikorn, Jonathan Murray, Dusit Arthitayawan, Ronayuth Sribanyaranond, Advanced Thailand Geographic Magazine and Narumon Kritsanachandee. This study and publication is sponsored by UNDP and well organized by Biological Diversity Division of ONEP.

Lastly, we sincerely hope that this book is educational and useful in the identification and status assessment of mammals, reptiles and amphibians, as well as provide basic information for research use in development projects, and related policy creation that would all lead to sustainable biological management.



C ONTENTS



Mammals

<i>Cervus schomburgki</i>	10
<i>Cervus eldii</i>	11
<i>Bos sauveli</i>	12
<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	13
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	14
<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	15
<i>Felis chaus</i>	16
<i>Ictailurus planiceps</i>	17
<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	18
<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	19
<i>Craseonycteris thonglongyai</i>	20
<i>Hylobates agilis</i>	21
<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	22
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	23
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	24
<i>Bos javanicus</i>	25
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	26
<i>Sundasciurus hippurus</i>	27
<i>Niviventer hinpoon</i>	28
<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	29
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	30
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	31
<i>Viverra megaspila</i>	32
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	33
<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	34
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	35
<i>Mustela strigidorsa</i>	36
<i>Rhinolophus marshalli</i>	37
<i>Hipposideros halophyllus</i>	38
<i>Eptesicus demissus</i>	39
<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	40
<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	41
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	42
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	43
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	44
<i>Kogia simus</i>	45
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	46
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	47
<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	48
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	49
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	50
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	51
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	52
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	53

<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	54
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	55
<i>Tragulus napu</i>	56
<i>Muntiacus feae</i>	57
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	58
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	59
<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	60
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	61
Status: Vulnerable	62
Status: Near Threatened	75
Status: Least concern	79
Status: Data Deficient	82
Status: Endemic	84

Reptiles

<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	86
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	87
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	88
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	89
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	90
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	91
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	92
<i>Batagur baska</i>	93
<i>Callagur borneensis</i>	94
<i>Chitra chitra</i>	95
<i>Chitra vandijki</i>	96
<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	97
<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	98
<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	99
<i>Manouria emys emys</i>	100
<i>Manouria emys phayrei</i>	101
<i>Manouria impressa</i>	102
<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>	103
Status: Vulnerable	104
Status: Near Threatened	107
Status: Least concern	115
Status: Data Deficient	157
Status: Endemic	168

Amphibians

<i>Paa bourreti</i>	176
<i>Paa fasciculispina</i>	177
<i>Theloderma gordonii</i>	178
<i>Theloderma horridum</i>	179
<i>Theloderma stellatum</i>	180
Status: Near Threatened	181
Status: Least concern	187
Status: Data Deficient	201
Status: Endemic	206
Reference	208
Index	215
Sources	233





MAMMALS

EX = Extinct
EW = Extinct in the Wild
CR = Critically Endangered
EN = Endangered
VU = Vulnerable
NT = Near Threatened
LC = Least Concern
DD = Data Deficient
Endemic

WS = Wildlife Sanctuary
NH = Non-hunting area
NP = National Park