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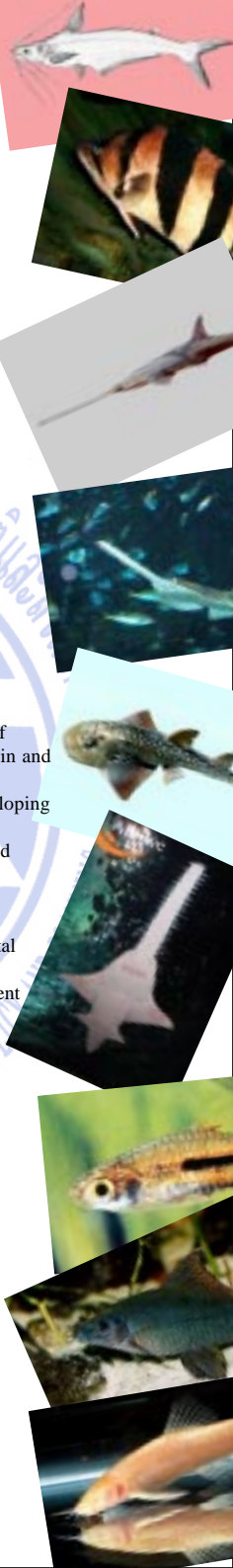
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|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mae Hong Son | 20. Nakhon Sawan | 39. Udon Thani | 58. Chachoengsao |
| 2. Chiang Mai | 21. Uthai Thani | 40. Sakon Nakhon | 59. Chon Buri |
| 3. Chiang Rai | 22. Chai Nat | 41. Nong Khai | 60. Rayong |
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| 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. Nong Bua Lumpoo | 57. Srakaew | 76. Narathiwat |

FOREWORD

Being the 188th party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on January 29th 2004, Thailand has fulfilled the convention's resolutions and obligations. Among others, Article 7(a) of the CBD states that each Contracting Party is to "identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use" while at the same time consider the endangered, rare, endemic, or threatened species. Furthermore, Article 8(k) also specifies that each Contracting Party is to also "develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations."

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.

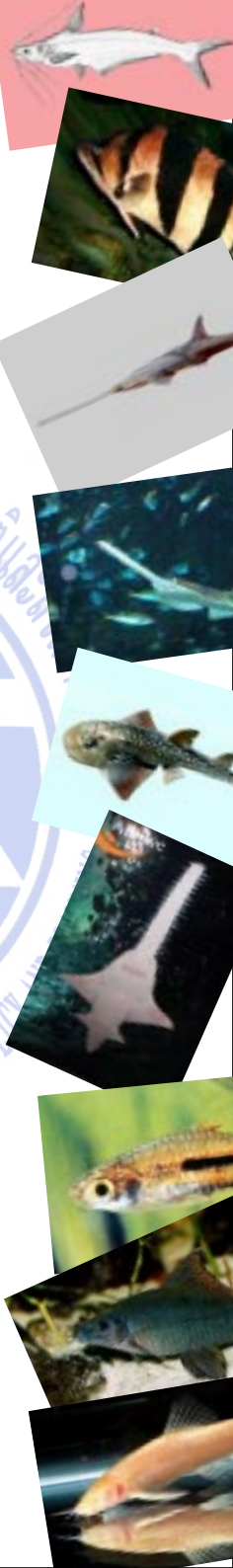
ONEP as the National Focal Point to the CBD, found it necessary to update the inventory and status of threatened species in Thailand. Thus in October 2004, the Thailand Red Data: Vertebrates List and Project was initiated and underwent a series of data collection, analyses, and meetings amongst involved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

ONEP sincerely hopes that this manual will be helpful in the identification of fishes 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.

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. Kosiratna

Mrs. Nisakorn Kosiratna
Secretary General
ONEP
2005



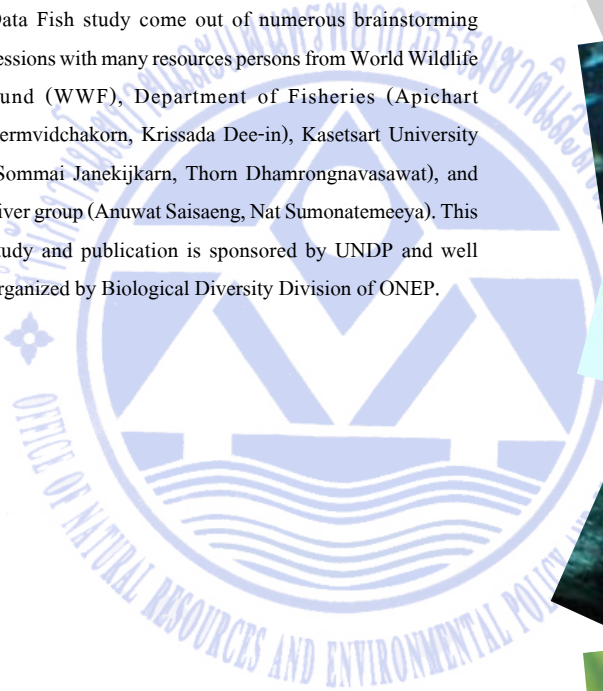
ABSTRACT



Thai fish fauna comprises with marine (including estuarine) and freshwater assemblages. Over 2,700 recorded from Thai waters, 2000 marine and 720 freshwater species known. Threatening status are evaluated for 272 species, there are; 3 Extinct, Siamese schilbeid catfish, *Platytrapius siamensis*, Bala shark, *Balantiocheilos cf. melanopterus* and Siamese tiger perch, *Daniooides pulcher*; 18 Critically Endangered, including sawfishes *Pristis* spp., Mekong giant catfish *Pangasianodon gigas*; 42 Endangered; 155 Vulnerable, 20 Near threatened and 30 Data deficient. Eleven species are threatened in natural habitats, but common in captivities for aquacultural purposes. At least 72 endemic freshwater fishes known from Thailand, which are 25 undescribed species. The recent IUCN Red List records 73 Thai fishes categorized, including 7 under-evaluated and 7 over evaluated species. In this evaluate 119 species are threatened globally and 150 locally threatened with 139 freshwater and 134 marine. Sharks and rays are the major enlisted, 68 species following by 58 Cypriniformes fishes (carp, barbs and loaches).

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C ONTENTS

Status : Extinct

<i>Balantiocheilus cf. melanopterus</i> -----	10
<i>Datnioides pulcher</i> -----	11
<i>Platyptopius siamensis</i> -----	12

Status : Critically Endangered

<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> -----	13
<i>Pristis microdon</i> -----	14
<i>Pristis zijsron</i> -----	15
<i>Pristis pectinata</i> -----	16
<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i> -----	17
<i>Laubuca mouhoti</i> -----	18
<i>Trigonostigma somphongsi</i> -----	19
<i>Aaptosyax grypus</i> -----	20
<i>Epalzeorhynchus bicolor</i> -----	21
<i>Osteochilus schlegeli</i> -----	22
<i>Ellopostoma mystax</i> -----	23
<i>Nemacheilus trogocataractus</i> -----	24
<i>Schistura jaruthanini</i> -----	25
<i>Yasuhikotakia sidhimunki</i> -----	26
<i>Ceratoglanis pachynema</i> -----	27
<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i> -----	28
<i>Betta sp.</i> -----	29
<i>Betta simplex</i> -----	30

Status : Endangered

<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> -----	31
<i>Eusphyrna blochi</i> -----	32
<i>Sphyrna leweni</i> -----	33
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> -----	34
<i>Rhinobatos granulatus</i> -----	35
<i>Rhinobatos schlegelii</i> -----	36
<i>Rhinobatos thouini</i> -----	37
<i>Rhinobatos typus</i> -----	38
<i>Himantura chaophraya</i> -----	39
<i>Scleropages formosus</i> -----	40
<i>Chitala blanci</i> -----	41
<i>Chitala lopis</i> -----	42
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i> -----	43
<i>Tenualosa toli</i> -----	44
<i>Tenualosa thibaudeaui</i> -----	45

<i>Albulichthys albuloides</i> -----	46
<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> -----	47
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i> -----	48
<i>Probarbus labeamajor</i> -----	49
<i>Probarbus labeaminor</i> -----	50
<i>Yasuhikotakia nigrolineata</i> -----	51
<i>Botia rostrata</i> -----	52
<i>Rita sacerdotum</i> -----	53
<i>Kryptopterus limpok</i> -----	54
<i>Kryptopterus dissitus</i> -----	55
<i>Kryptopterus heperius</i> -----	56
<i>Ompok eugeneiatus</i> -----	57
<i>Ompok pinnatus</i> -----	58
<i>Pterocryptis buccata</i> -----	59
<i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i> -----	60
<i>Oreoglanis siamensis</i> -----	61
<i>Exostoma labiatum</i> -----	62
<i>Pseudoecheineus sulcatus</i> -----	63
<i>Acrochordonichthys gyrimus</i> -----	64
<i>Acrochordonichthys septemtrionalis</i> -----	65
<i>Hemiaris verrucosus</i> -----	66
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i> -----	67
<i>Datnioides undecimradiatus</i> -----	68
<i>Cheilinus undulosus</i> -----	69
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> -----	70
<i>Rhinogobius chiangmaiensis</i> -----	71
<i>Monotrete baileyi</i> -----	72
Status: Vulnerable -----	73
Status: Near Threatened -----	85
Status: Threatened <i>in situ</i> -----	87
Status: Data Deficient -----	89
Status: Endemic -----	93
Reference -----	99
Index -----	101





EX	=	Extinct
EW	=	Extinct in the Wild
CR	=	Critically Endangered
EN	=	Endangered
VU	=	Vulnerable
NT	=	Near Threatened
TI	=	Threatened <i>in situ</i>
LC	=	Least Concern
DD	=	Data Deficient
Endemic		

Picture-Map (distribution of fishes)

●	=	Extinct or extirpated (had been reported from)
●	=	Occurred recently or reported
?	=	Questionable or may be occurred