



Photo: Masaem Leab, Mae Sot, Tak Province

Mahseers in Thailand and conservation



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Comparative of neurocranium of medium size cyprinids



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Abstract

There are many conflicts in generic status and their classification of cyprinids fishes in South-east asia. However, it seem only morphometric and external characteristic was done in studies. This study aimed to apply osteology for fishes taxonomy and their evolutionary. accord to this study, the evolutionary tree form of skull can be separate into 6 groups, when analyze with only skull characteristic. Moreover, when analyzed with both external diagnostic character and skull character, comparative medium size cyprinids in this area can be separated into 6 groups and 5 subgroups.



Figure 1 neurocranium structure and morph

Fishes sample was corrected directly for Rainboth (1996), Robert (1998) and Kottelat (characteristic and morphometric character in

Introduction

Thailand-Burmese hot spot is one of the diversity hotspot in the world, in this area has many species of fishes , fishes diversity in this area was many conflict in systematics study. skull is the permanent structure and there are the diagnostic character between species. In



Figure 2 photograph of fishes skull in this studies

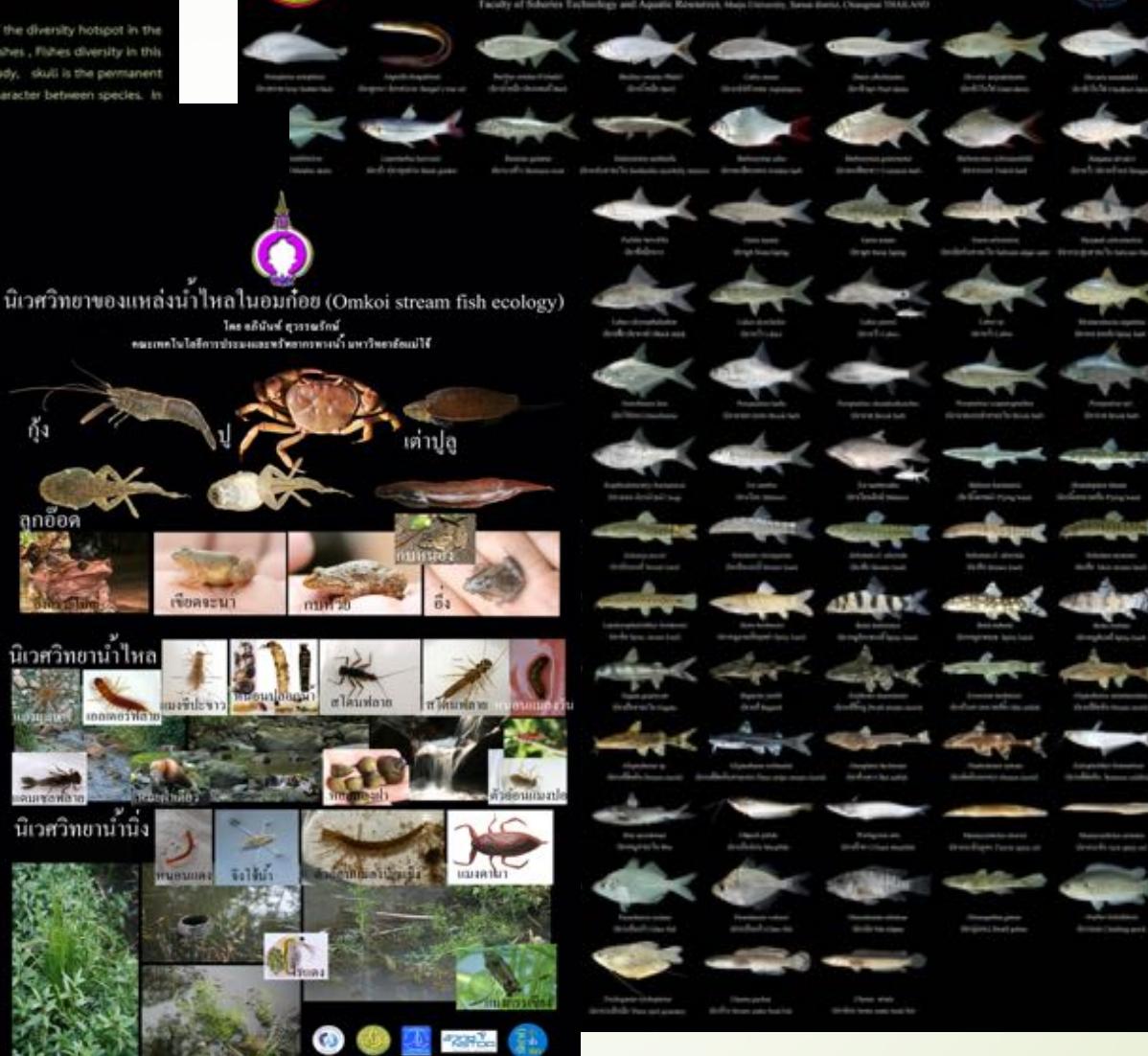
Taxonomic studies

ความหลากหลายของชนิดปลาในแม่น้ำสาละวิน ในเขตประเทศไทย The diversity of fishes in Salween basin on Thailand border



มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ ศูนย์วิจัยน้ำตก

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Fishes of Mainland Southeast Asia



Explore the freshwater fish diversity in the mainland Southeast Asia

Specimen Data

Input scientific name or common name in English, en, th, la, un, sv, ms, zh, ja, or roman phonetic.

Image gallery 14



Database



About this project

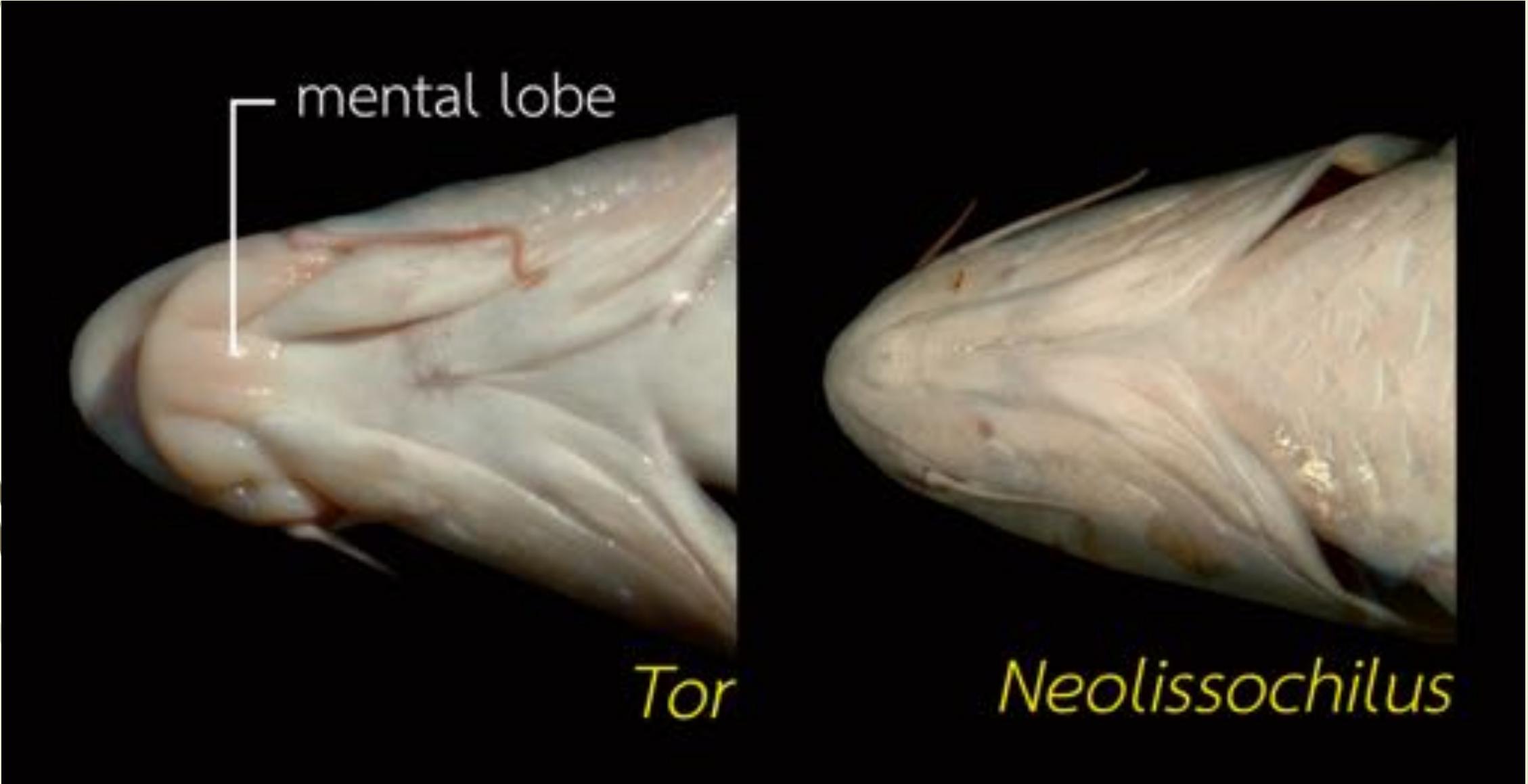


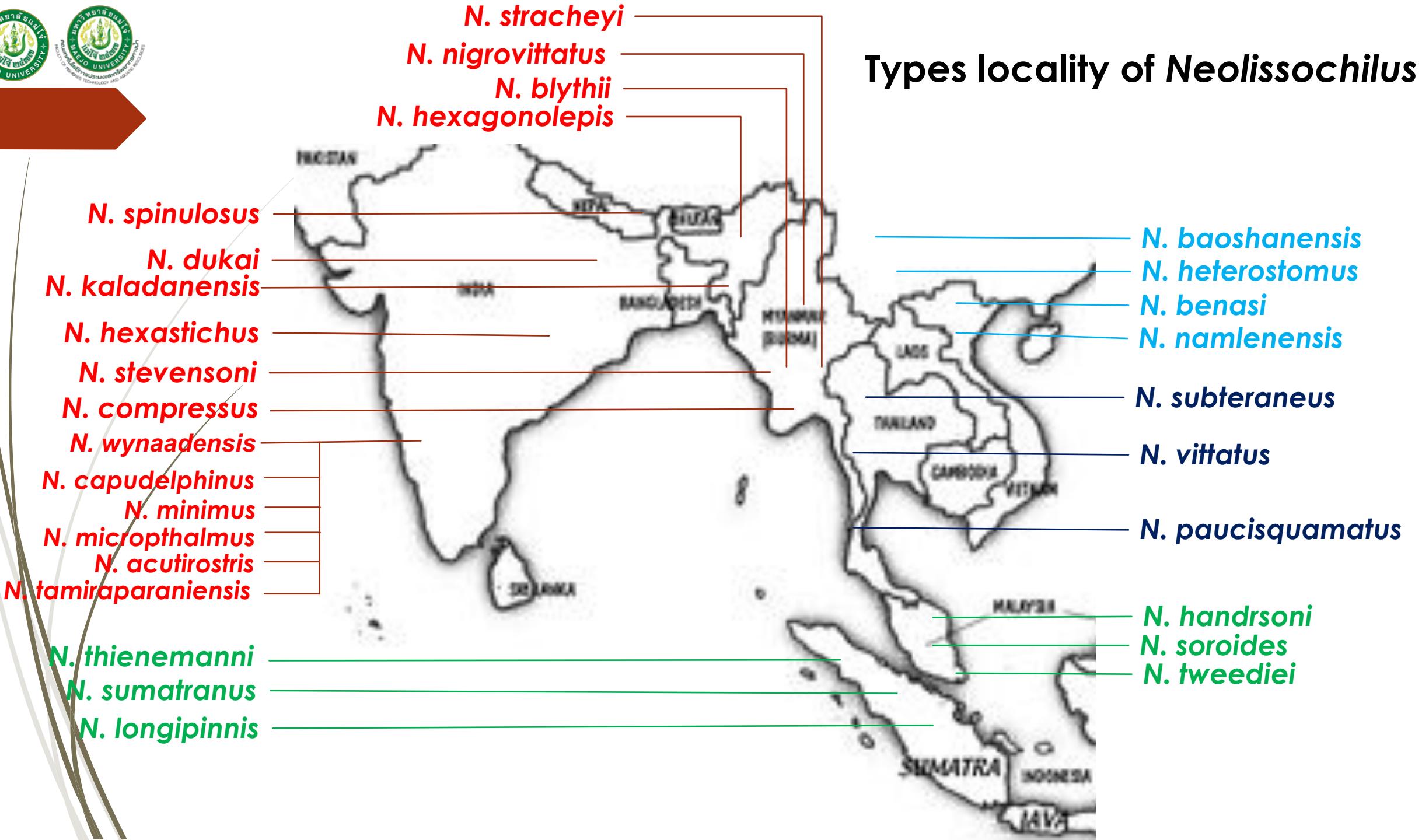
This project is managed by the Nagoya University Foundation, Japan [R.RI.P.40.0013] and seeks to document the freshwater fish biodiversity of Southeast Asia, with the ultimate aim. The project is being conducted with the collaboration of institutions in Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Japan. The field research was conducted by local researchers for themselves and specimens were deposited in each country for the local development of human resource and environmental studies. The fish photos in this website are all under the CC BY NC 3.0 License for the benefit sharing. Learn more about us...



Citing this database: Kato Y, Arthan RRS, Chutjai T, Guelpa J, Kugino H, Mankadithorn P, Naito Y, Ohsawaishi S, Prayayothai R, Phongsu K, Rangsind A, Sirikakara K, Sitthathorn S, So R, Sovannaratda A, Thach E, Than PH, Tsoi D, Ueng K, Yamashita T (2013) An online database on freshwater fish diversity and distribution in Mainland Southeast Asia. *Biogeological Research* 40: 293-295.

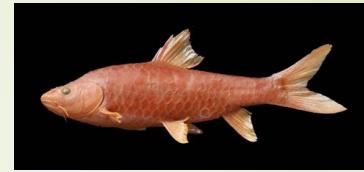
Neolissocheilus and allies



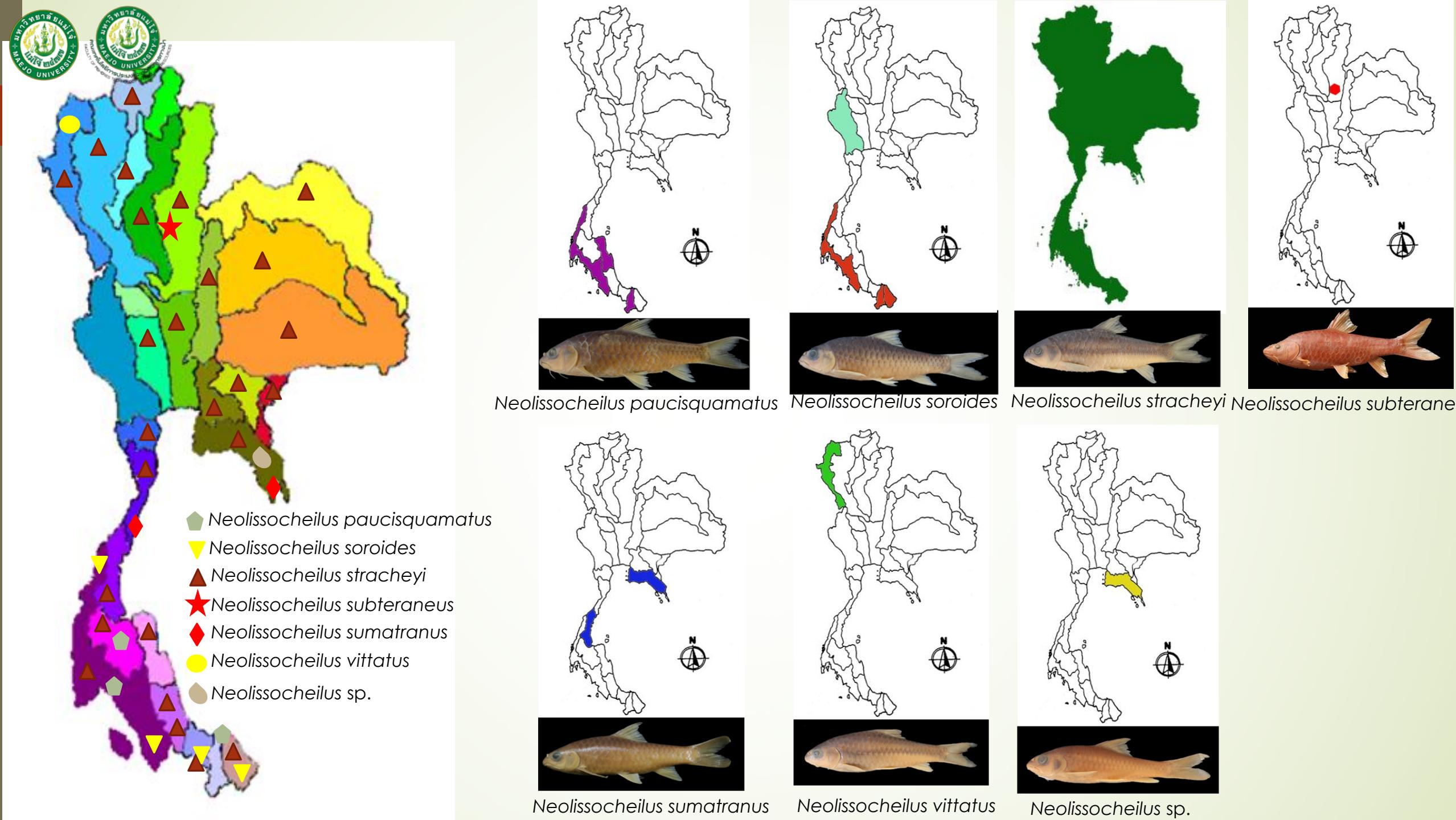


Types locality of *Neolissochilus*

Key to species of Thai Masheers



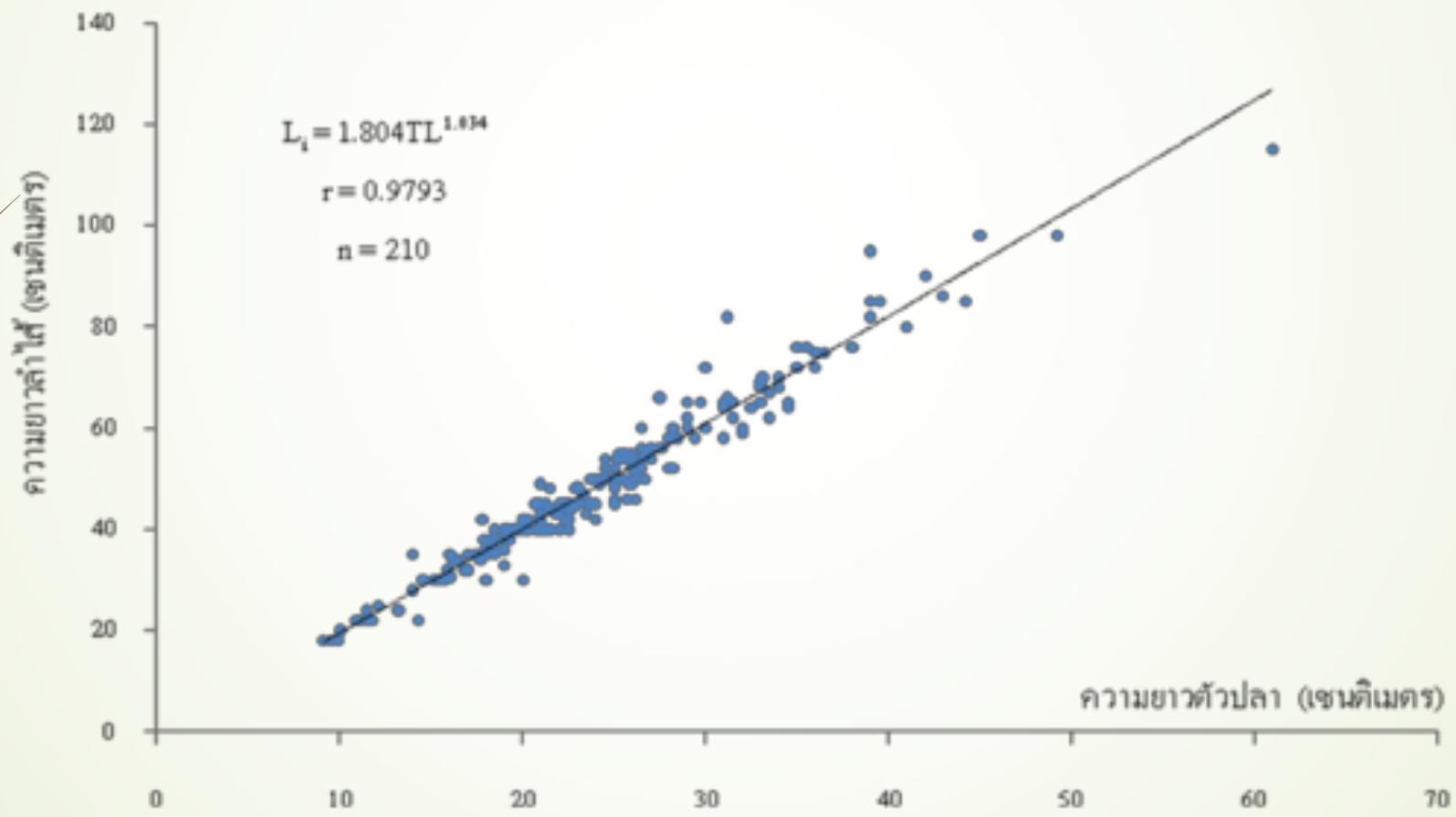
- Eye diameter 1.5 times HL, small head; 26-29 lateral line scales; white-pink color body.....
Neolissochilus subterraneus
- Eye diameter 1.5-2.4 times HL
- Eye diameter >1.5 times HL; 22 lateral line scales.....
Neolissochilus paucisquamatus
- 8-9½ branched dorsal rays
- Eye diameter 2.6-2.9; plain color body; iii-iv, 9-9½ branched dorsal rays; 21-27 lateral line scales.....
Neolissochilus soroides
- Eye diameter 2.5-2.9 times HL
- 8-8 ½ branched dorsal rays; dark lateral stripe; 23-25 lateral line scale.....
Neolissochilus vittatus
- Eye diameter 2.5-2.6 times
- Thick lip, lower lip tip straight, lateral stripe absent.....
Neolissochilus sumatranaus
- 9-9 ½ branched dorsal rays
- Lip normal, lower jaw slightly curve, lateral stripe dark,
Neolissochilus stracheyi
- 10-10½ branched dorsal rays.....



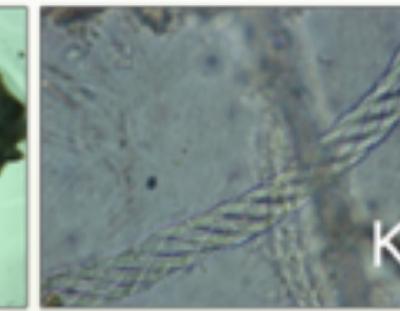
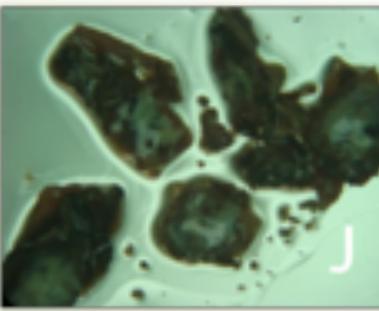
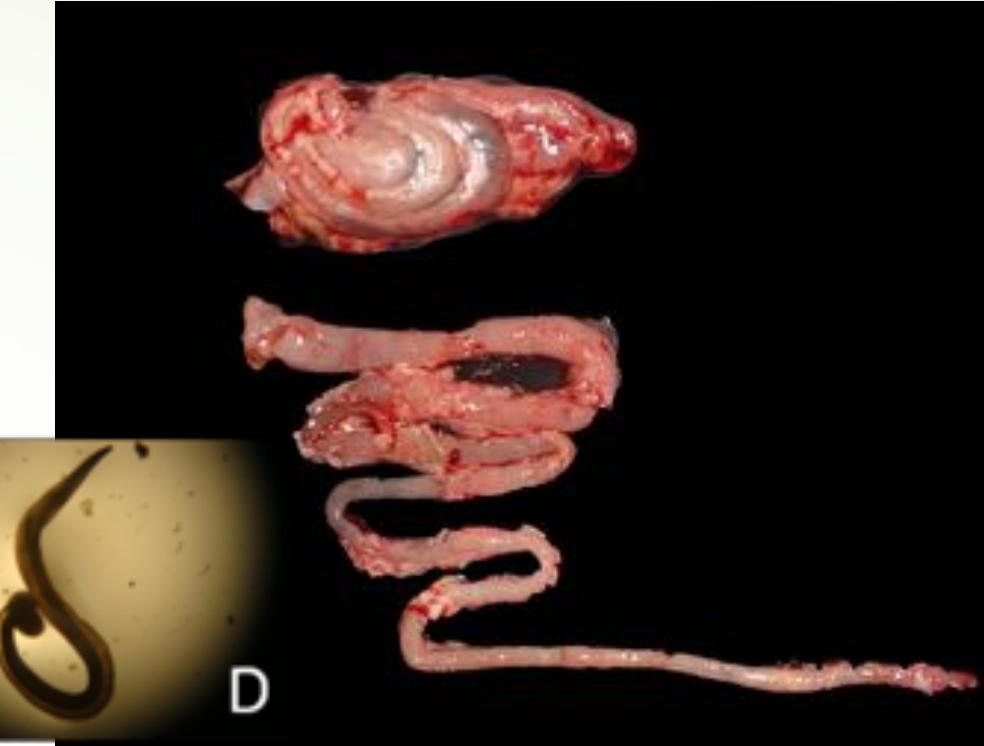
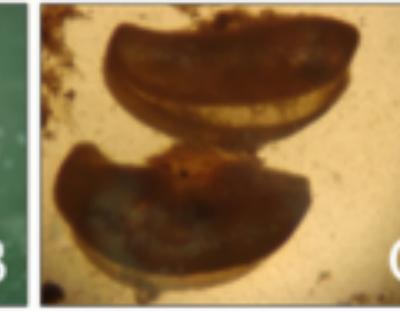
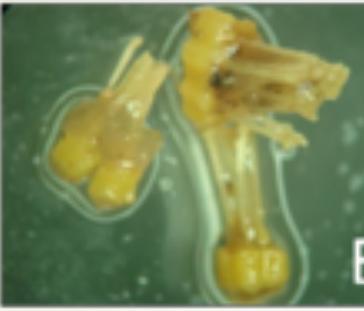
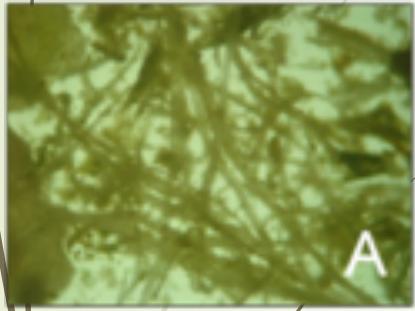


Biology

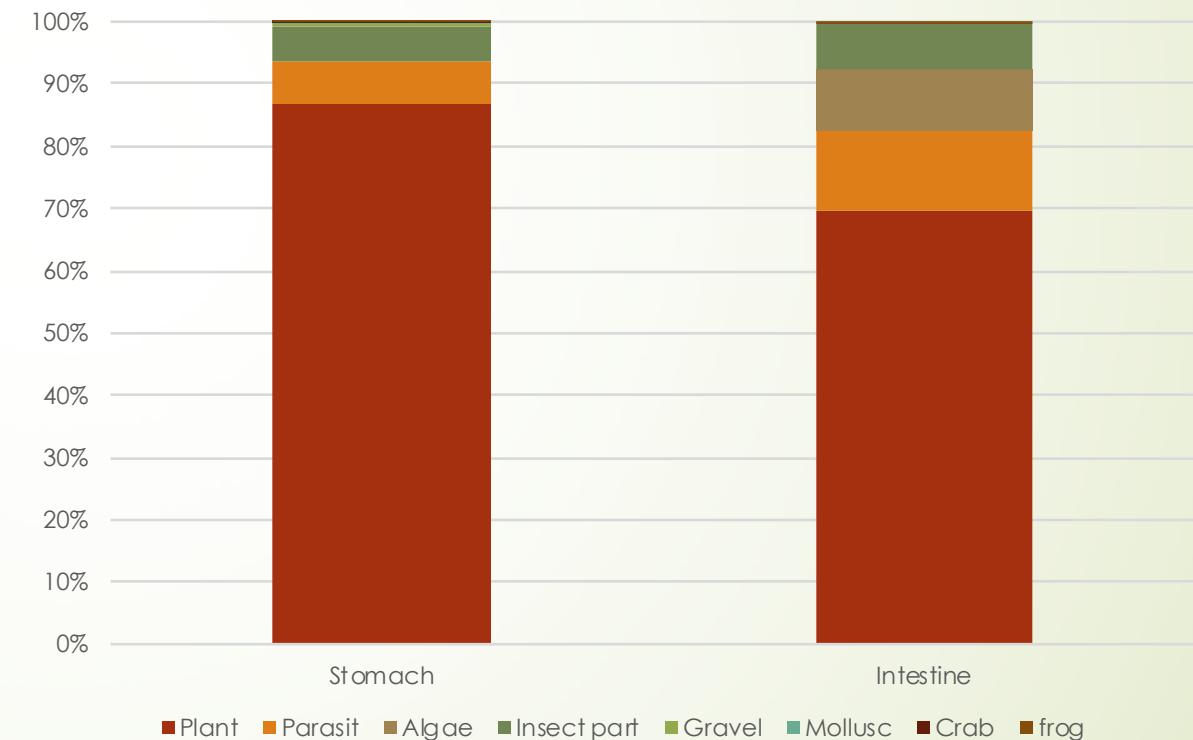
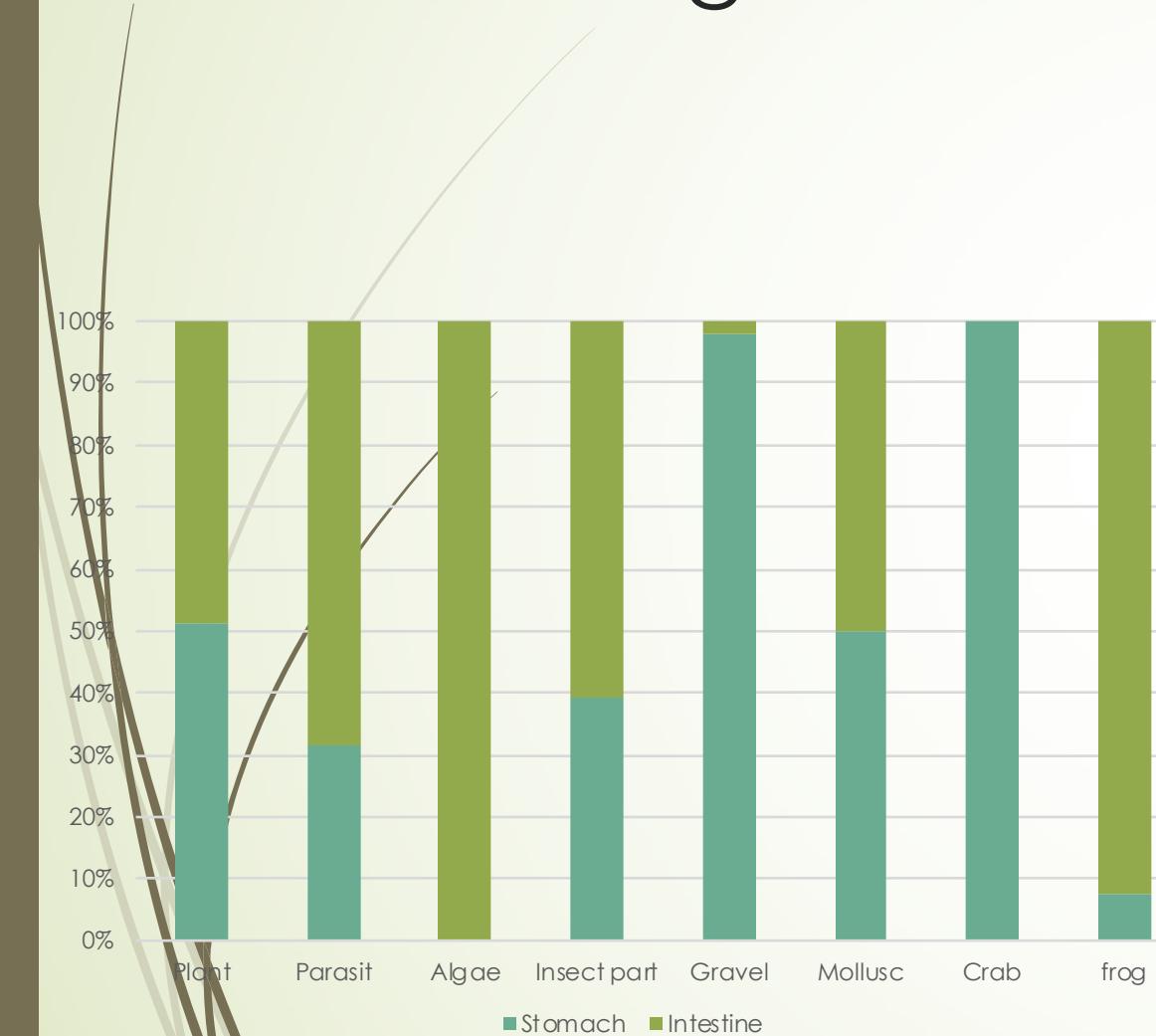
Relationship between Intestinal length and standard length



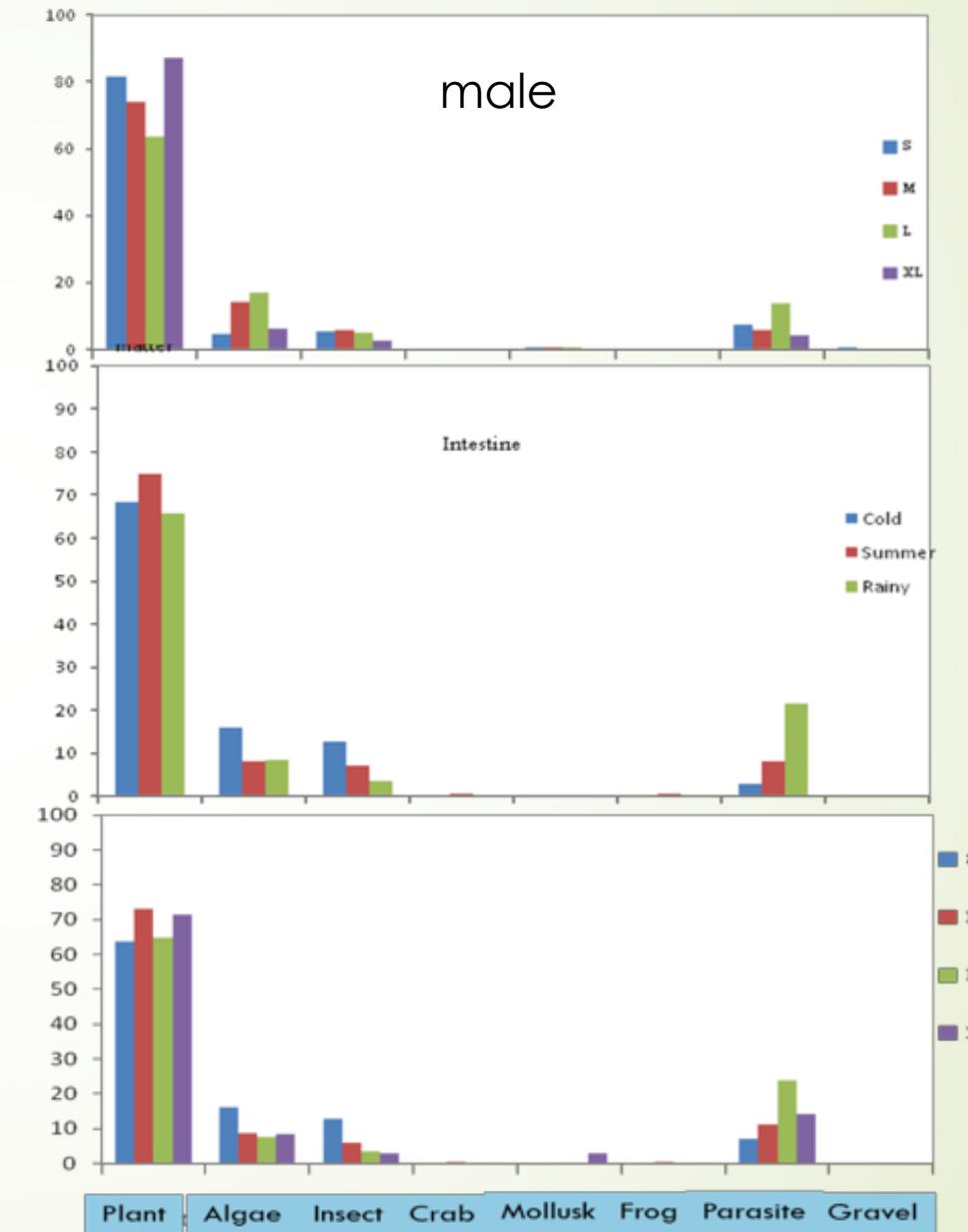
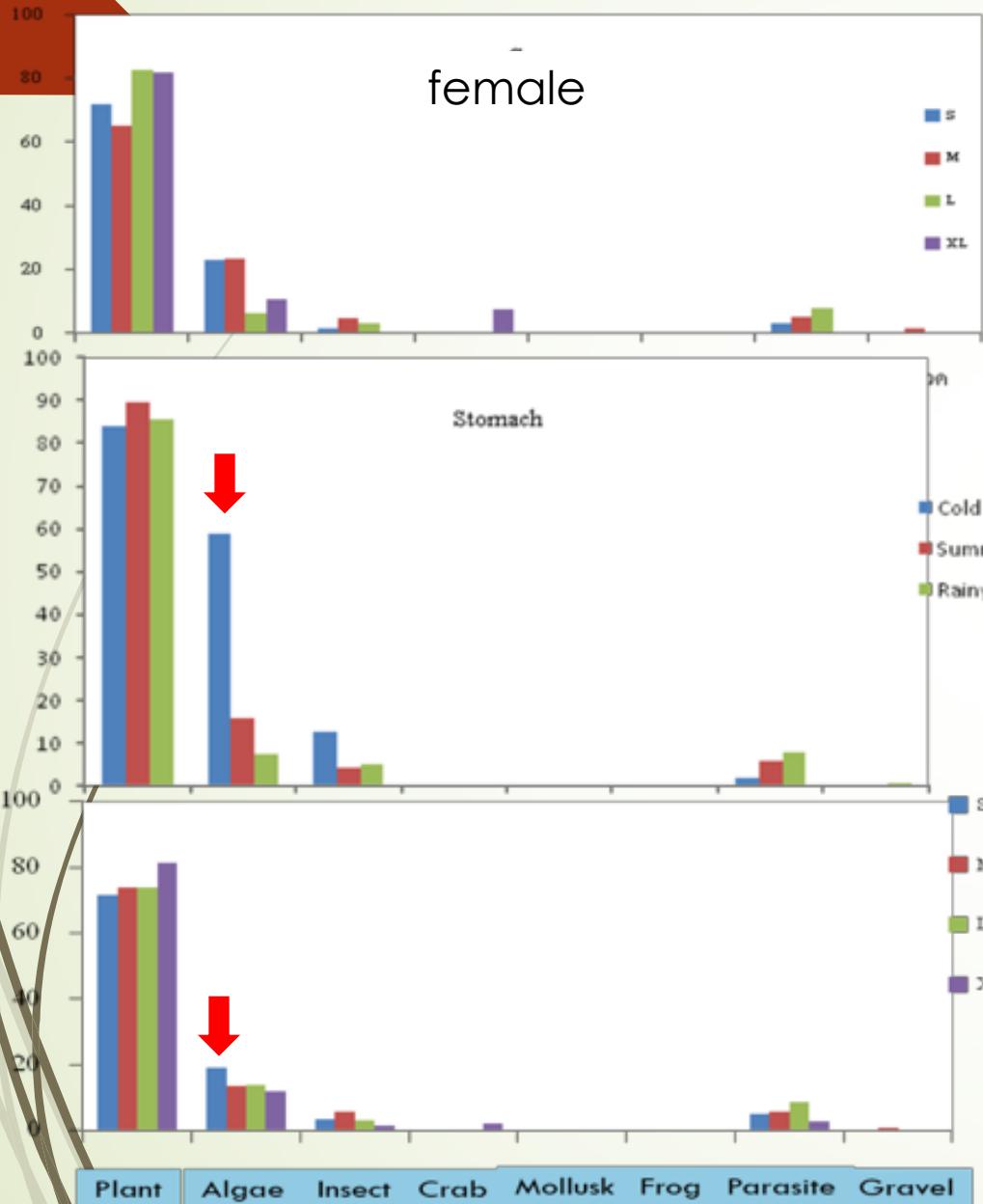
Feeding behavior



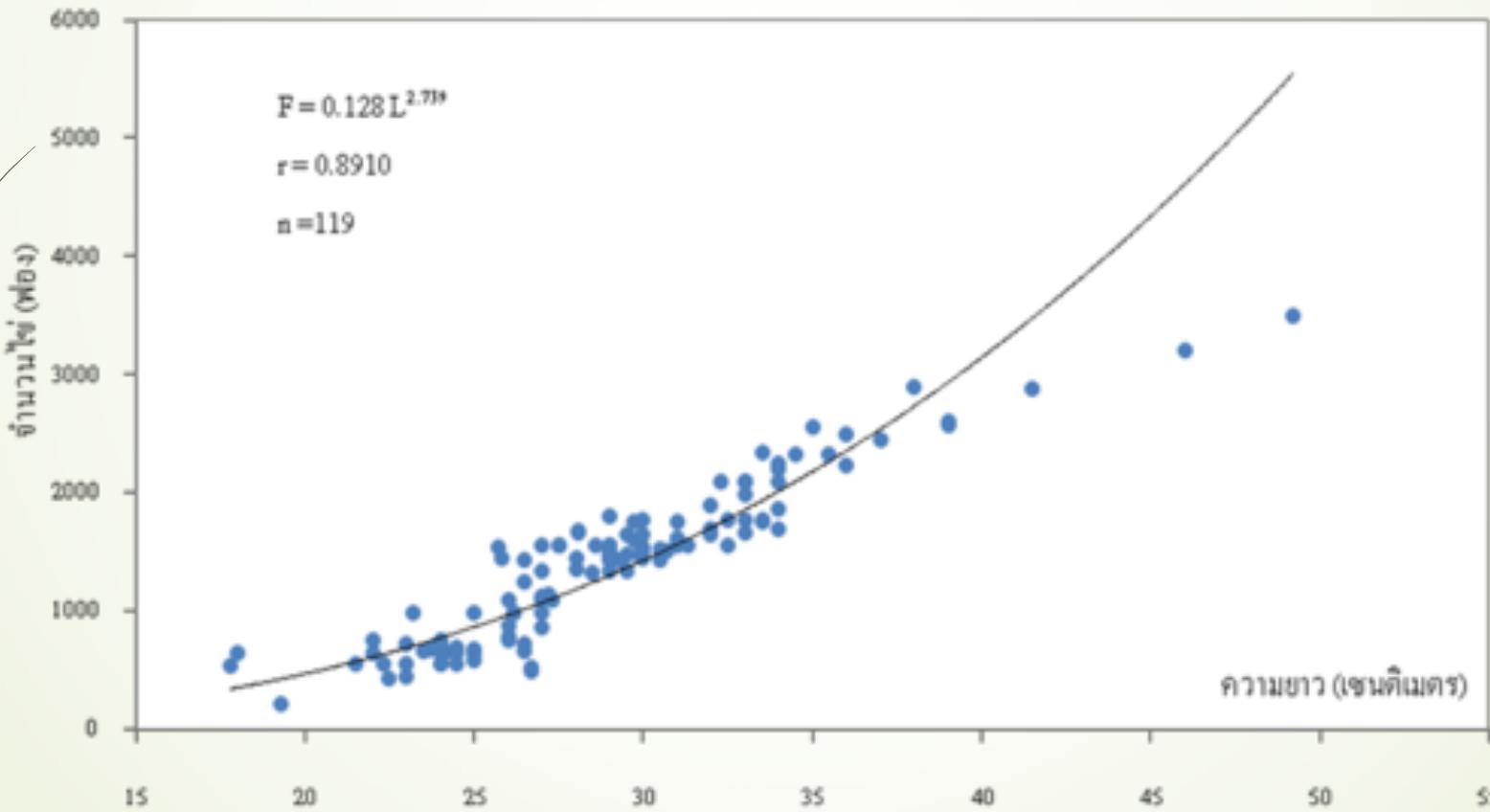
Feeding of the Neolissocheilus



Food: compared in stomach and intestine



Fecundity



Sex

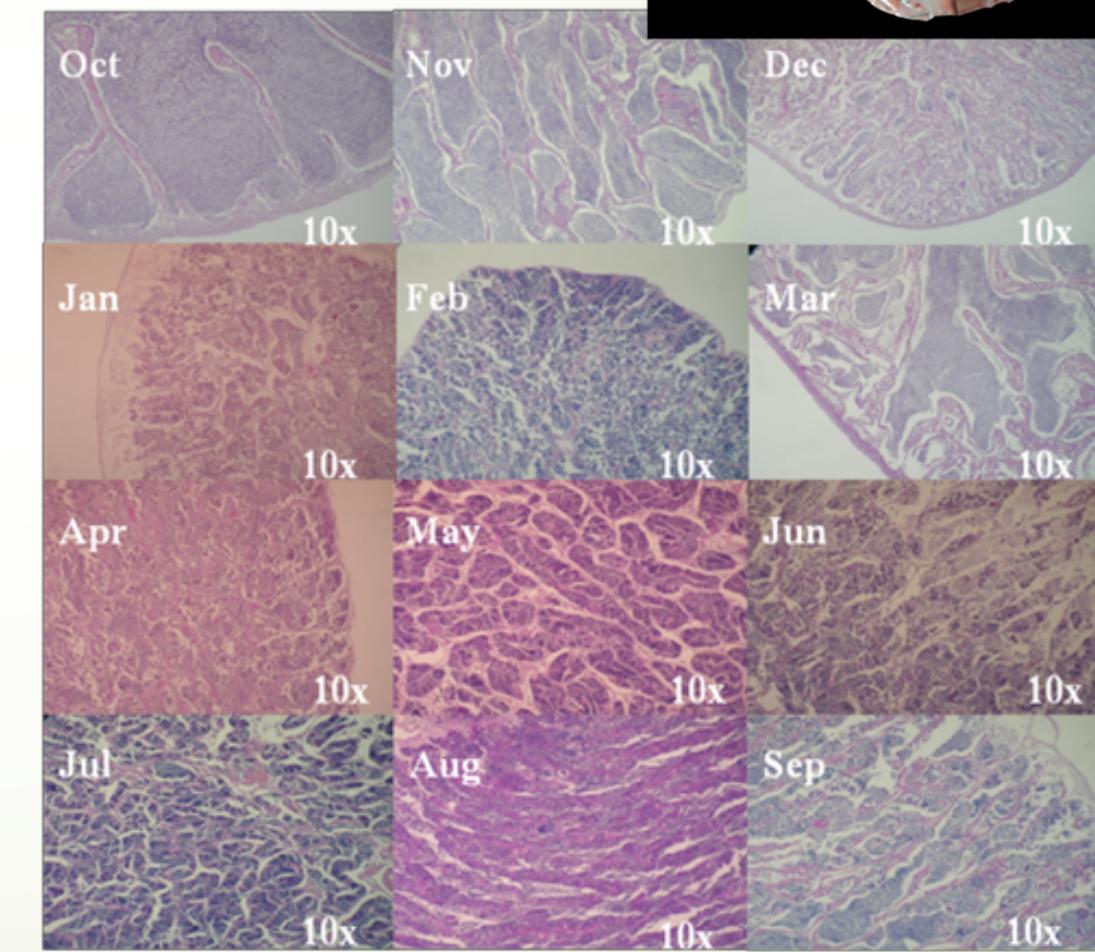
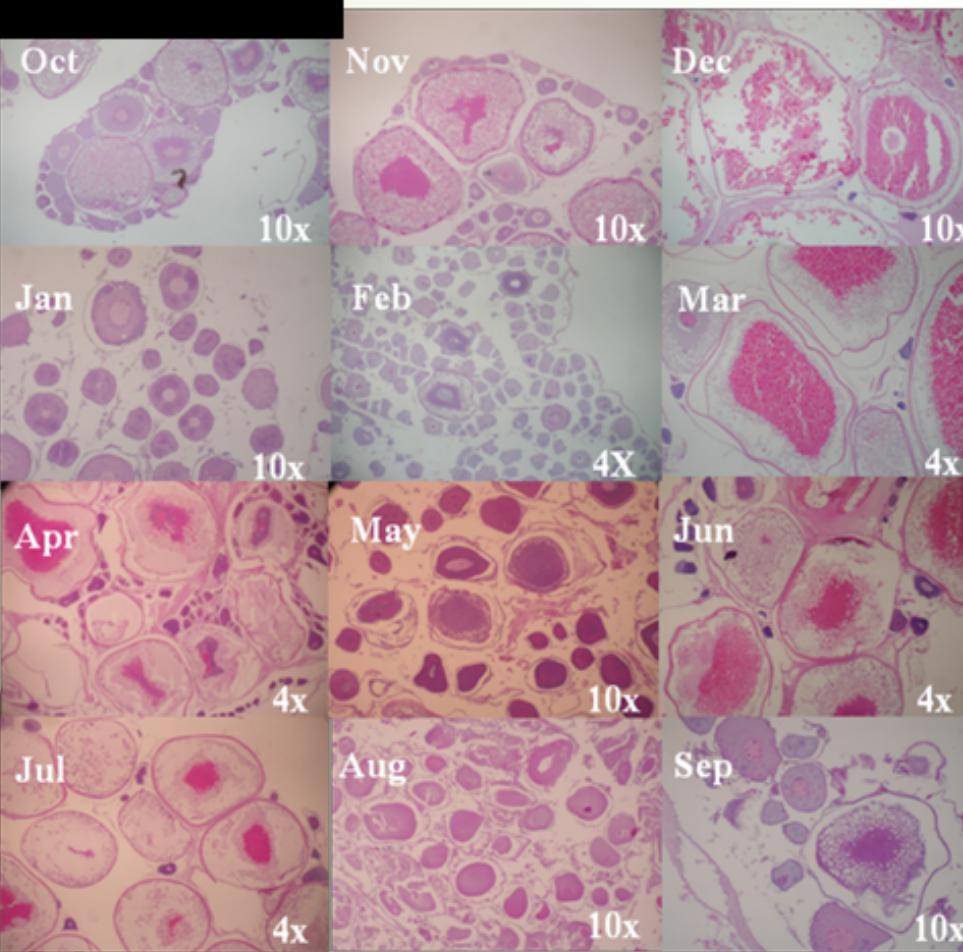
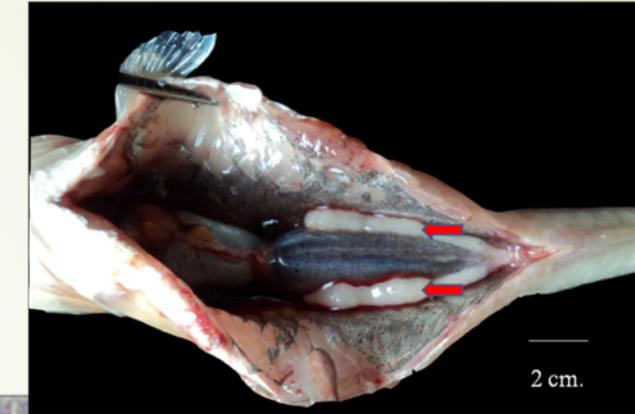
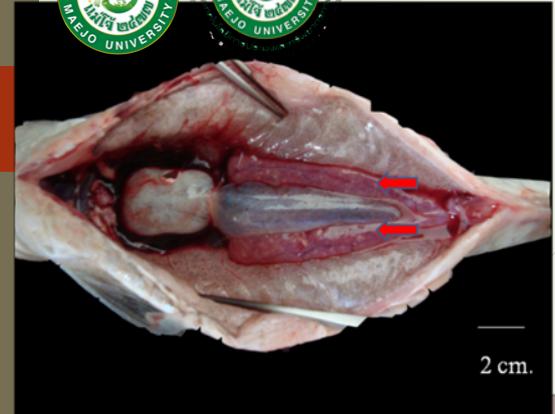


Female



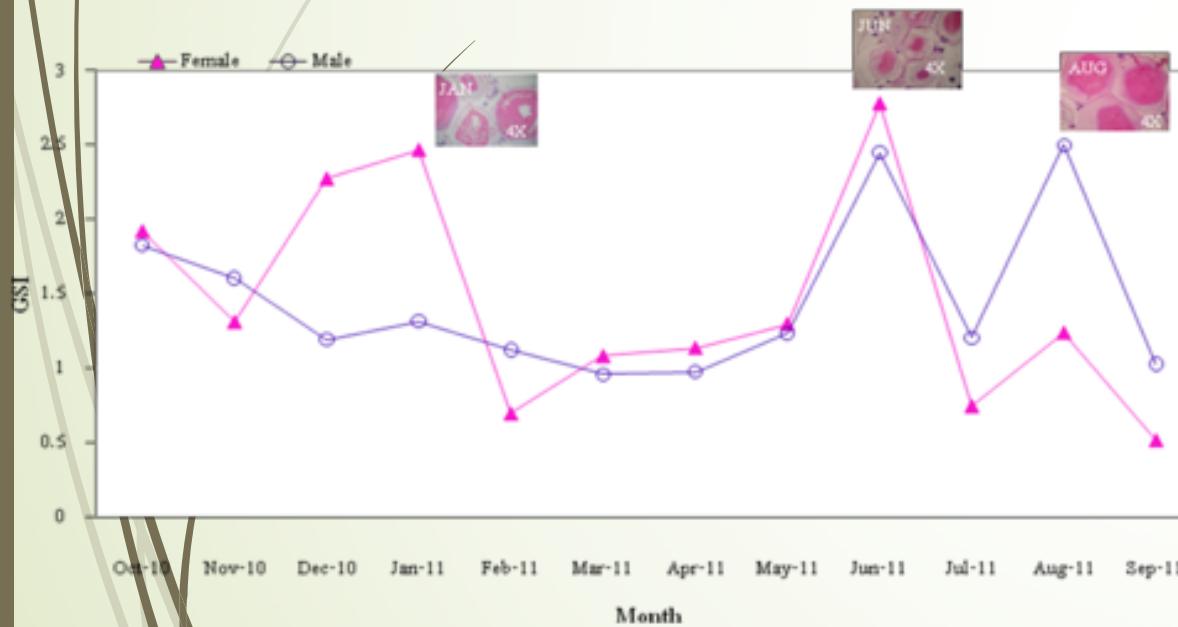
Male

Gonad development

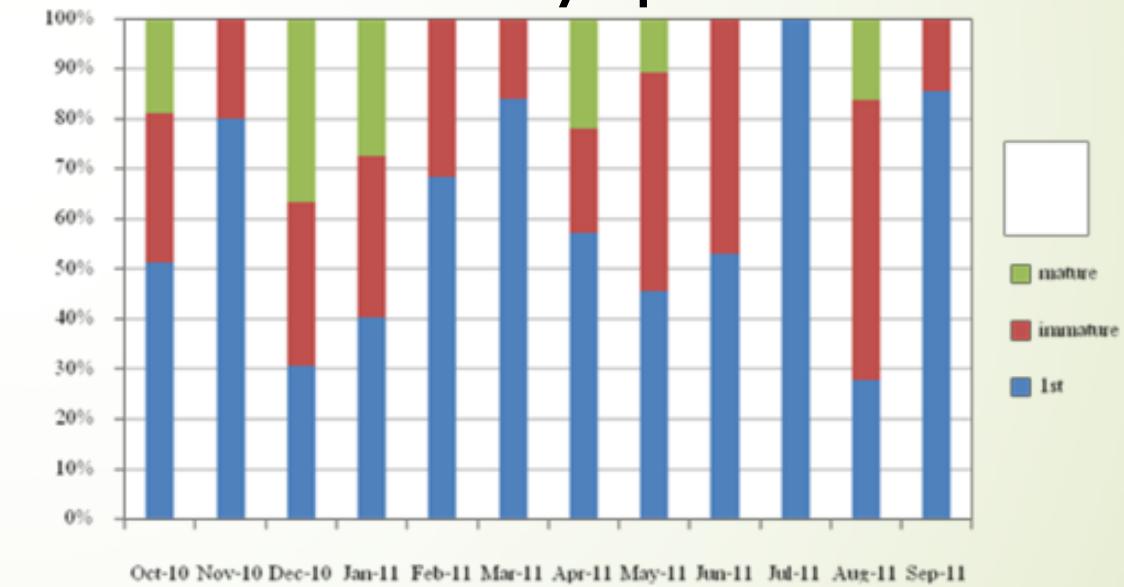


Spawning season

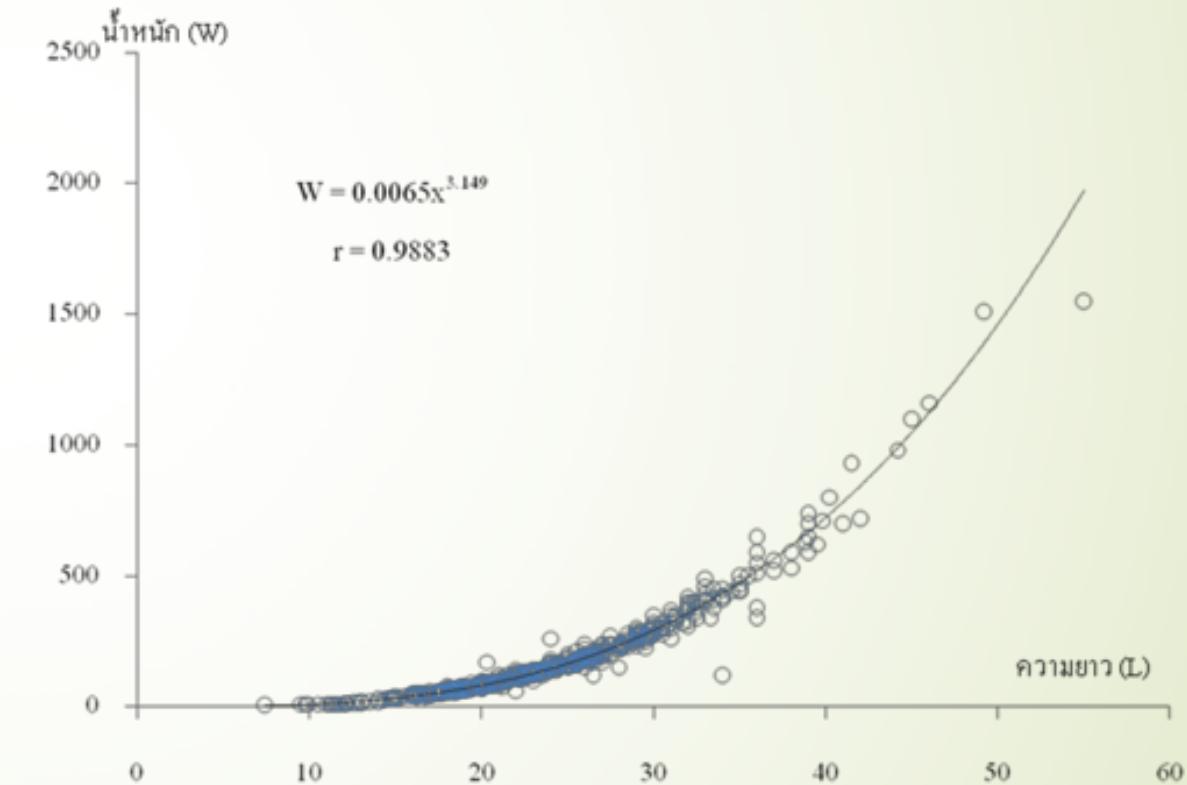
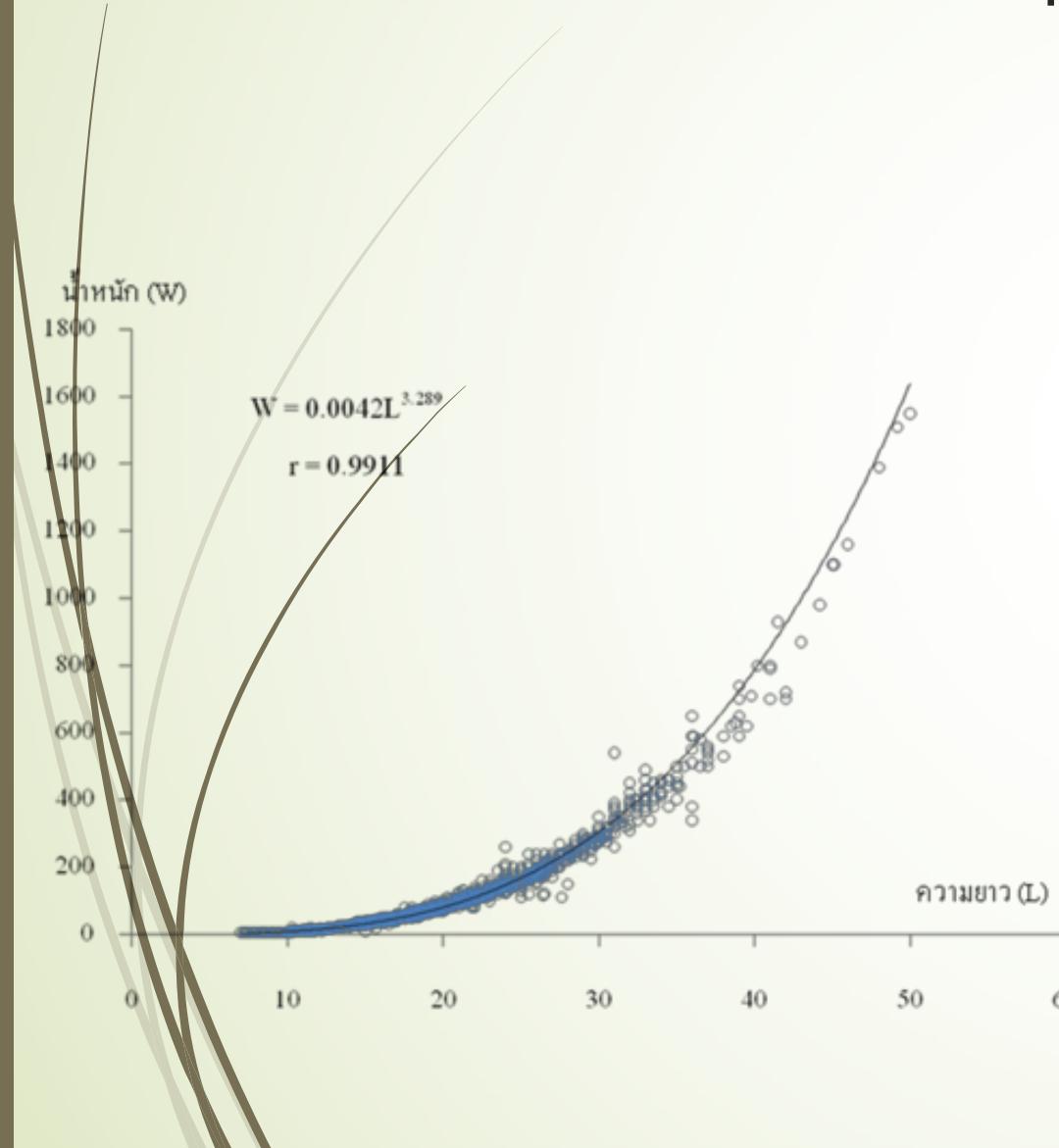
GSI



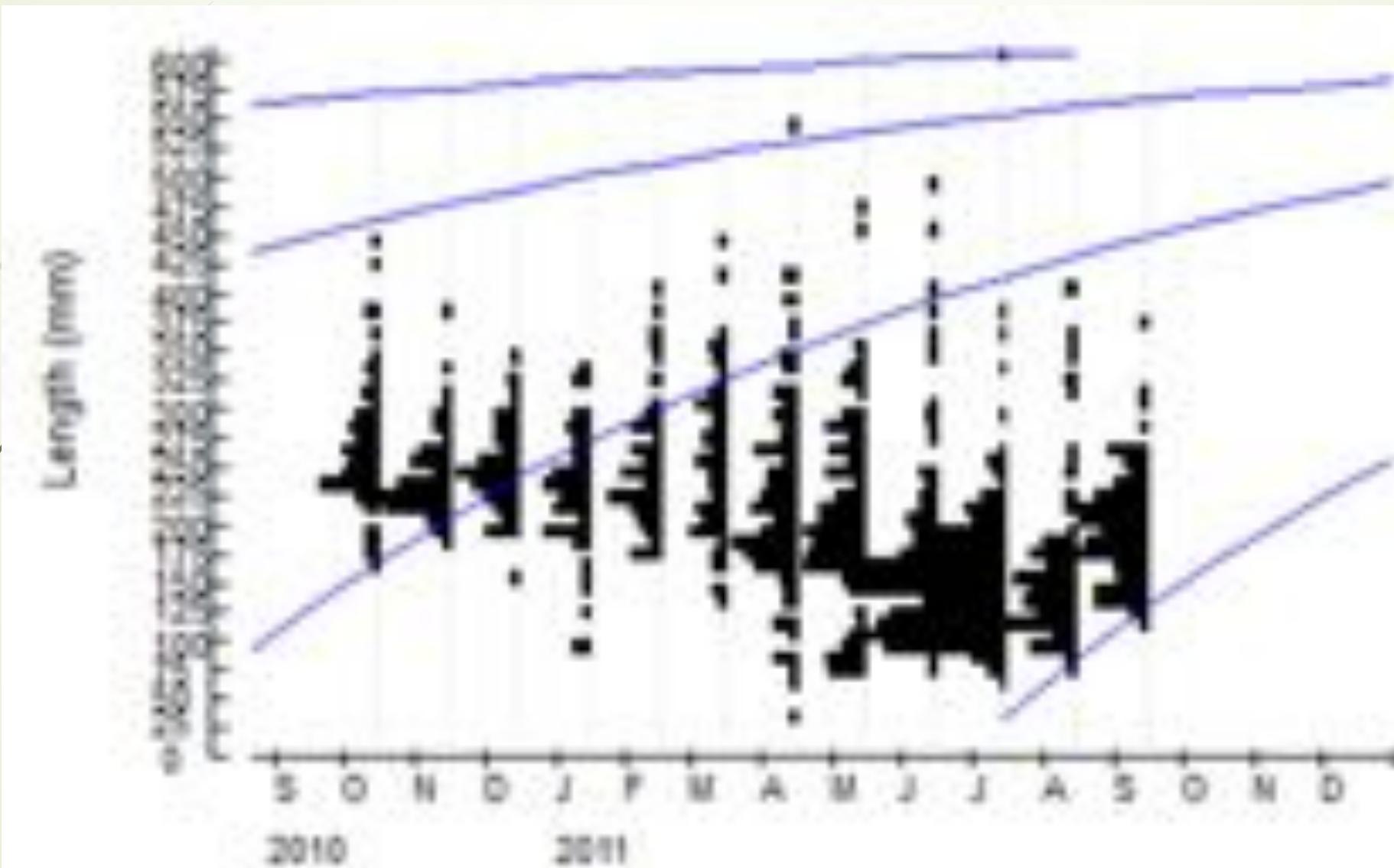
Maturity phase



L&W relationship

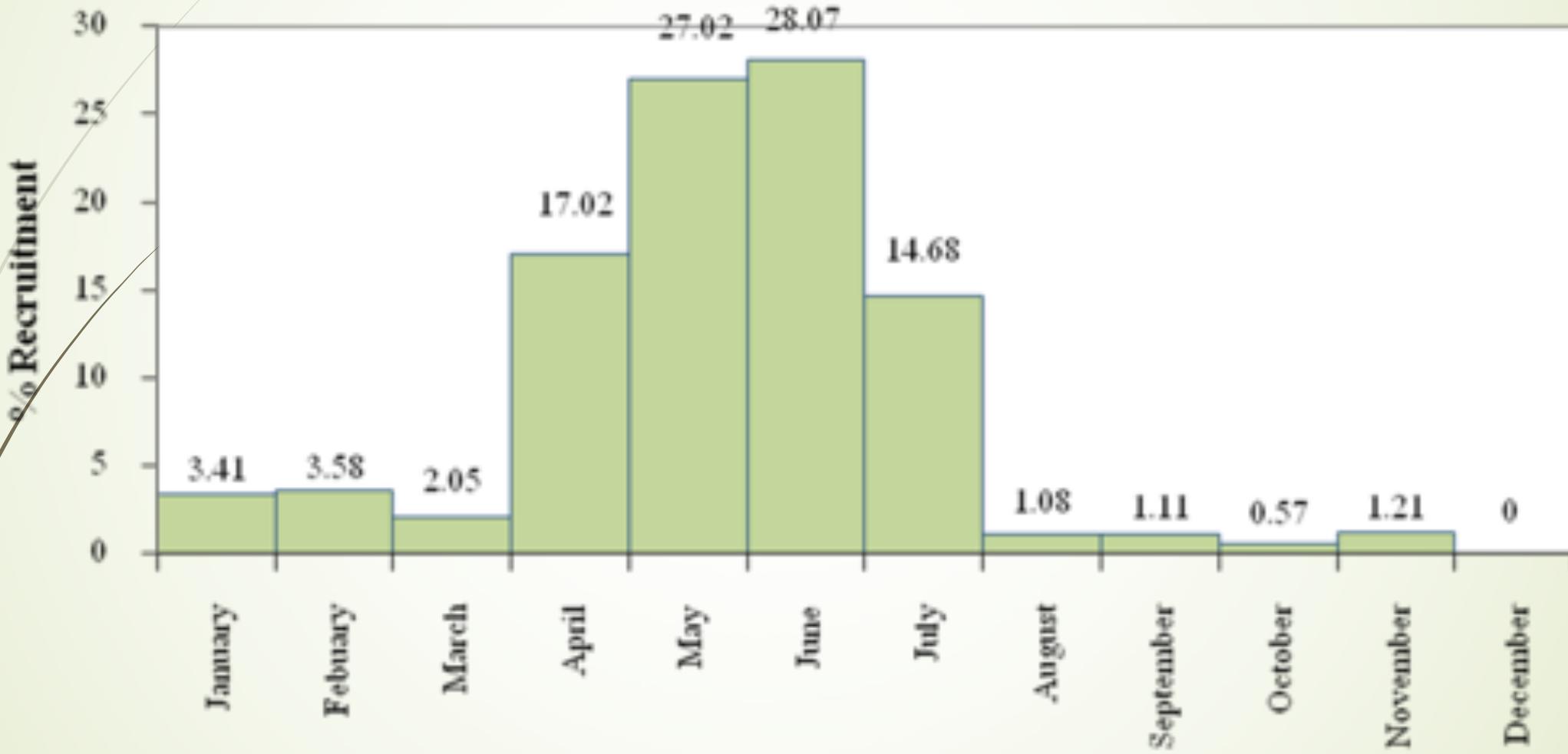


Length distribution





Recruitment



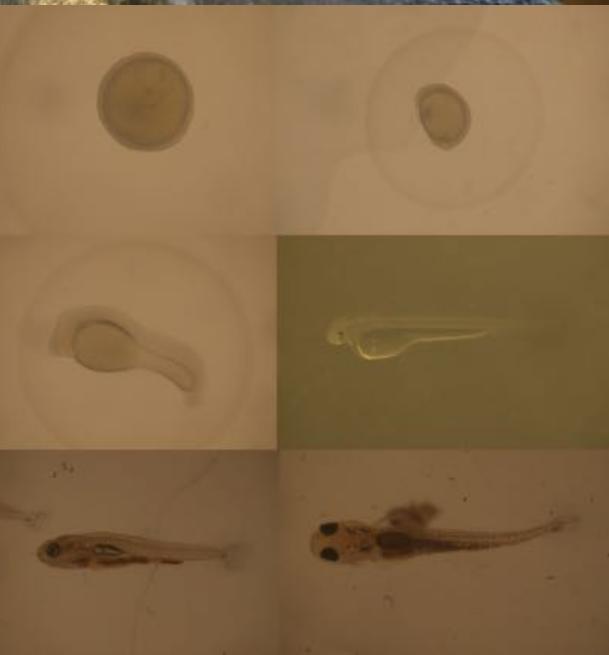
Conservation strategy



1. Aquatic resources training for local youth



2. Fish culture for local people



Fish culture in the mountainous area



2. Fish breeding transfer



3. Reservation



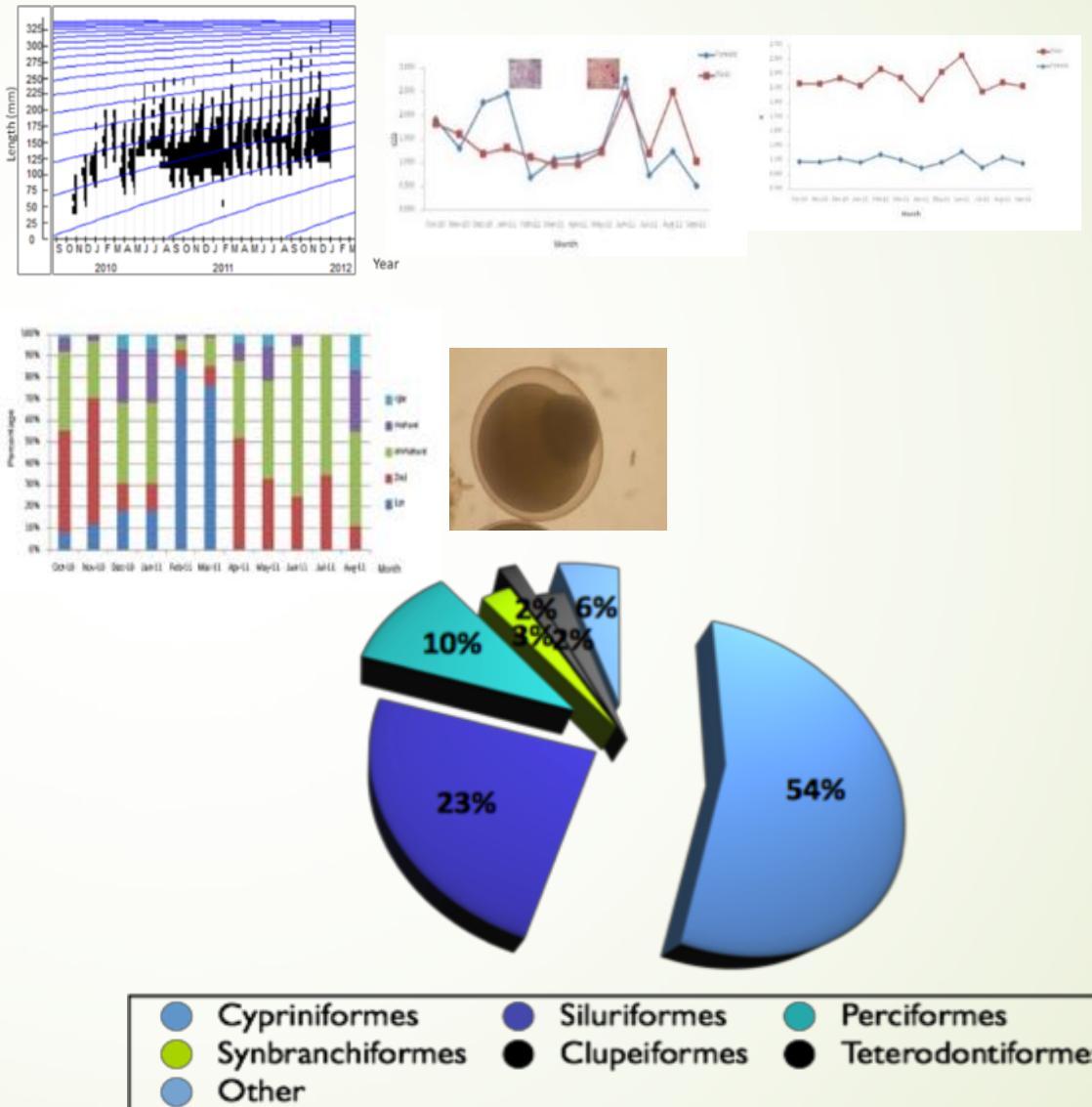
80 national parks 11.0% (60,000 km²)
57 wild life sancturay 5.45%
many Reserve area 7.35%
Totally 33.8%

Re-habitat

Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management



Restocking



Released!

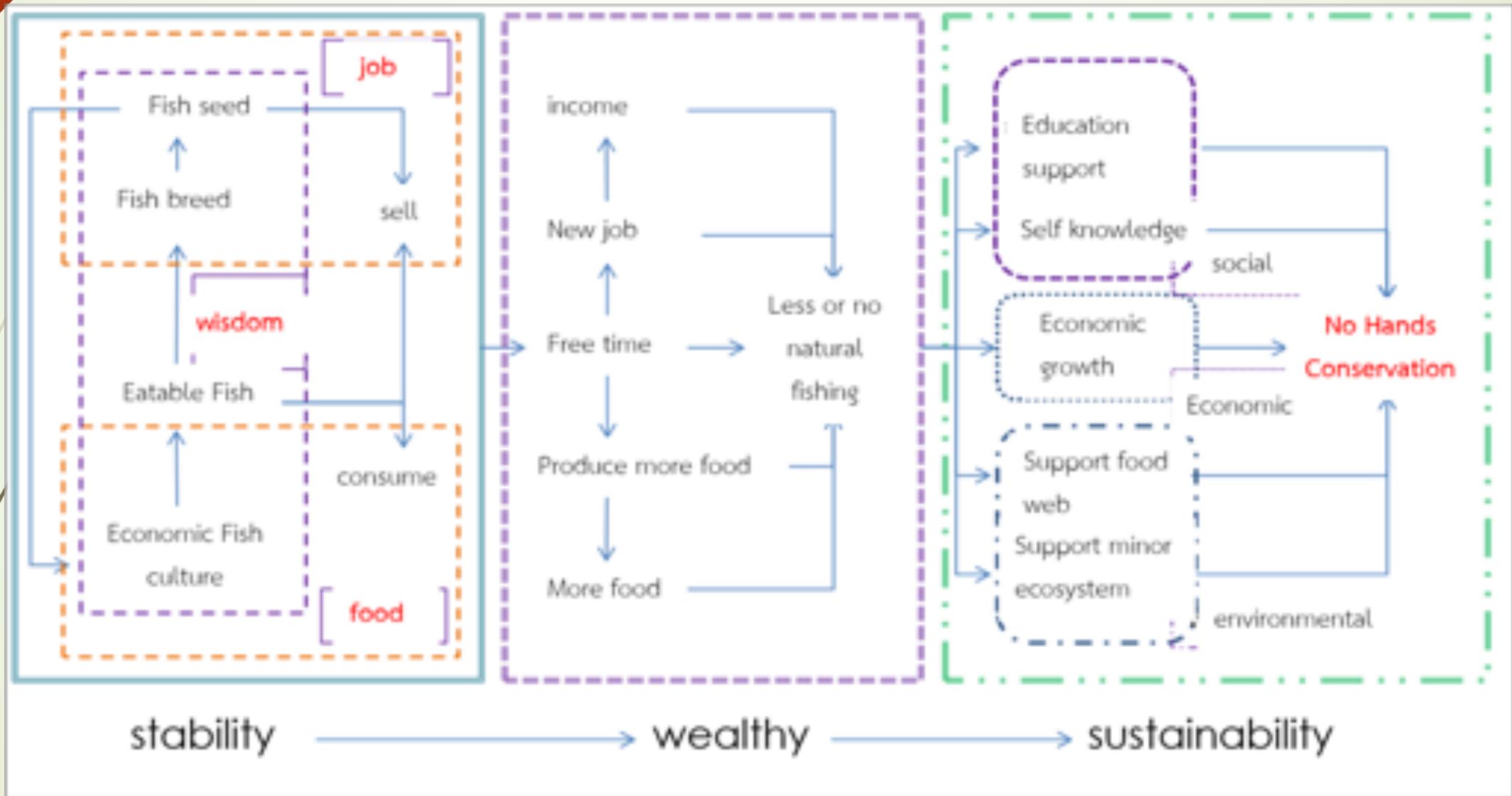


Conclusion



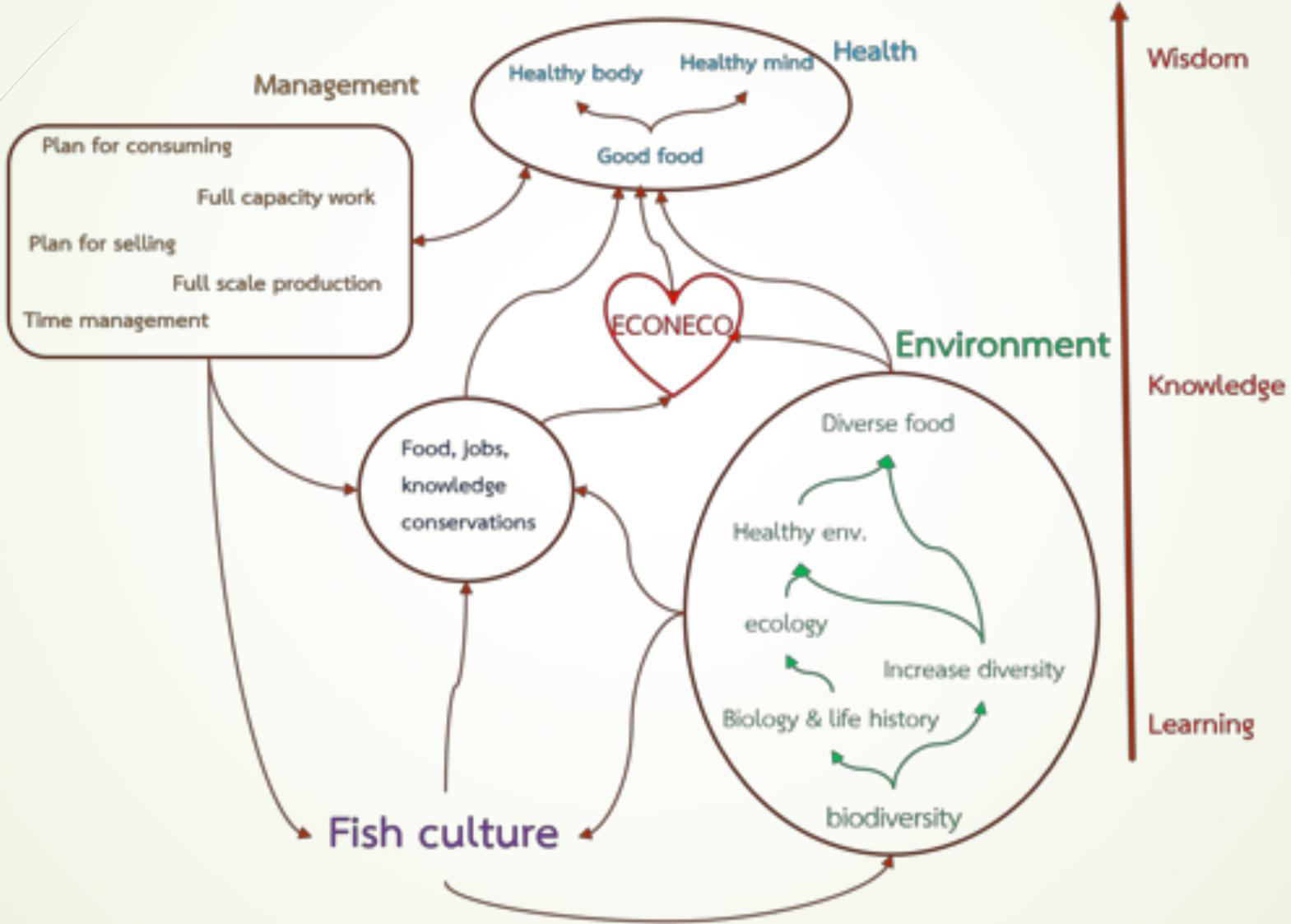


No Hands Conservation





ECONECO





Thank you

Give a man a fish - you feed him for a day;
Teach a man to fish - you feed him for a life;
Teach a man to culture fish - you feed his family;
Teach a man to breed fish - you feed his community;
Teach a man to conserve fish - you feed his environment;
Teach a man to no hand conservation - you feed them dynamics sustainable.