The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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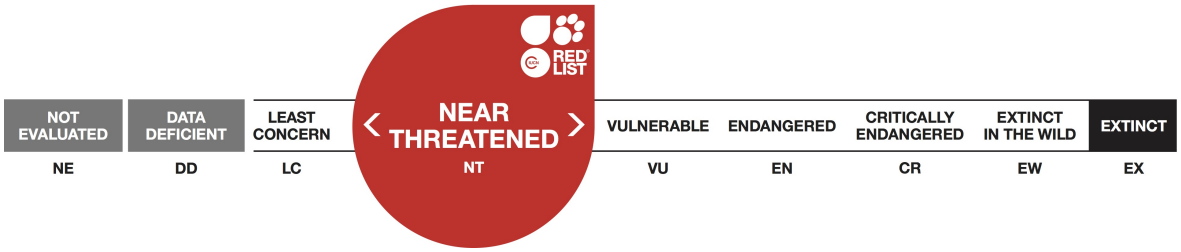
Scope: Global
Language: English

Tor barakae, Barak Mahseer

Assessment by: Vishwanath, W., Dahanukar, N., Pinder, A. & Harrison, A.



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Citation: Vishwanath, W., Dahanukar, N., Pinder, A. & Harrison, A. 2018. *Tor barakae*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T168258A126322721. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T168258A126322721.en

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae

Taxon Name: *Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha, 2003

Common Name(s):

- English: Barak Mahseer

Taxonomic Notes:

Tor barakae Arunkumar and Basudha (2003) was described from the Barak River, Manipur, India. Recent research by Laskar *et al*. (2018) clarified the identity of the species using an integrative taxonomic approach.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened ver 3.1

Year Published: 2018

Date Assessed: July 27, 2018

Justification:

Tor barakae has a restricted distribution in two distinct locations in the Barak River System in Manipur (and probably in Assam) where there is no information on species-specific or habitat-level threats. There are plausible future threats, but it is more likely that those threats would rive to it Endangered within a short timeframe than to Critically Endangered or Extinct. It is therefore assessed as Near Threatened, nearly meeting Vulnerable D2.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2010 – Data Deficient (DD)
http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-4.RLTS.T168258A6471070.en

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Endemic to the Barak River from where it has been recorded from the streams near Vanchengphai, and Makru in Manipur, and from Madhpur on the Manipur-Assam border (Arunkumar and Basudha 2003, Laskar *et al*. 2018). A record of this species from Tlawng River in Mizoram (Kosygin 2011) needs to be treated with caution.

Country Occurrence:

Native: India (Assam, Manipur)

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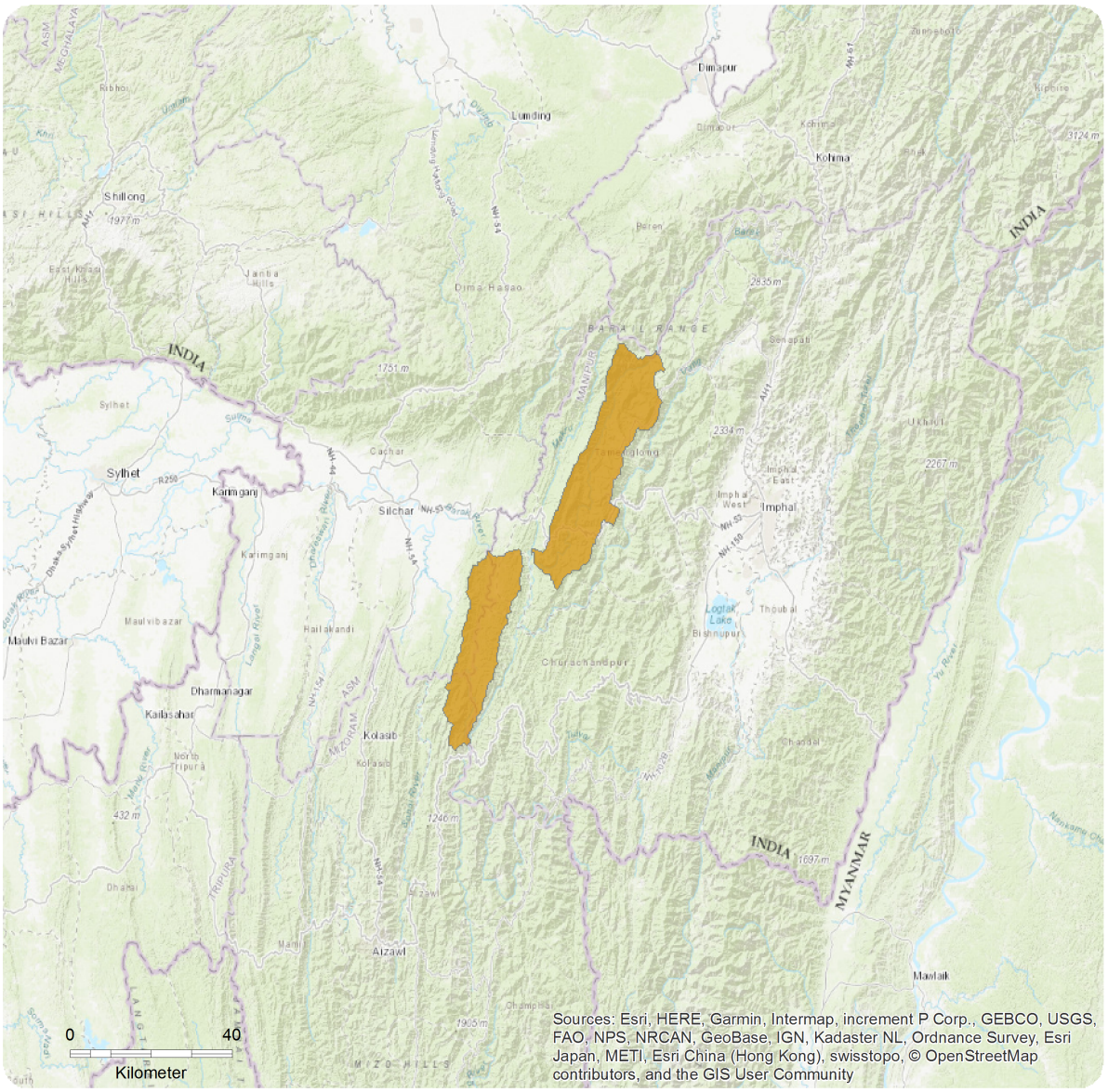
Distribution Map

Tor barakae



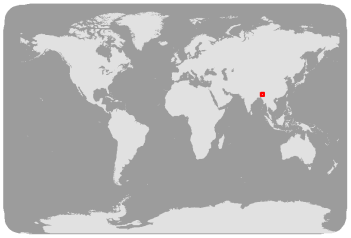
Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

Bournemouth University

NE DD LC **NT** NEAR THREATENED VU EN CR EW EX



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

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Population

There is no information on the status, dynamics or trends in the population of this species.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

There is no information on the habitat or ecology of this species. However, the areas where the species has been recorded from, are fast flowing clear water streams in mid elevation regions.

Systems: Freshwater

Use and Trade

No information on use and trade of this species is available.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Currently there is no information on species-specific threats. There are proposed hydropower projects in the Barak basin which could be a plausible future threat given the fact that the mahseer species are known to be altitudinal migrants.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No conservation actions are in place. The species is known only from two records (Arunkumar and Basudha 2003, Laskar *et al*. 2018) and research is required to understand micro-level distribution, biology, ecology and threats which can inform future conservation action.

Credits

Assessor(s): Vishwanath, W., Dahanukar, N., Pinder, A. & Harrison, A.

Reviewer(s): Raghavan, R.

Contributor(s): Katwate, U.

http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T168258A126322721.en

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Arunkumar, L. and C. Basudha. 2003. A new species of mahseer fish (Cyprinidae: Cyprininae) from Manipur, India. *Aquacult.* 4(2): 271-276.

IUCN. 2018. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2018-2. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 15 November 2018).

Kosygin, L. 2011. Biodiversity and conservation strategies of fishes of the Tlawng river, Mizoram, India, with some new records. In: Kosygin, L (ed.), *Biodiversity, ecology and conservation of rivers and streams of North East India*, pp. 1-13. Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi.

Laskar, B.A., Kumar, V., Kundu, S., Tyagi, K. and Chandra, K. 2018. Taxonomic quest: validating two mahseer fishes (Actinopterygii: Cyprinidae) through molecular and morphological data from biodiversity hotspots in India. *Hydrobiologia* 815(1): 113-124.

Citation

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.2. Dams & water management/use -> 7.2.11. Dams (size unknown)	Future	Majority (50-90%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over part of range
Occur in at least one PA: Unknown
Area based regional management plan: No
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced beningly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-Place Education

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Conservation Actions in Place
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Conservation Actions Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.1. Species Action/Recovery Plan
2. Conservation Planning -> 2.2. Area-based Management Plan
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 435
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 1050

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Distribution
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Number of Locations: 2
Lower elevation limit (m): 35
Upper elevation limit (m): 136
Population
Population severely fragmented: Yes
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown
Movement patterns: Altitudinal Migrant

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.