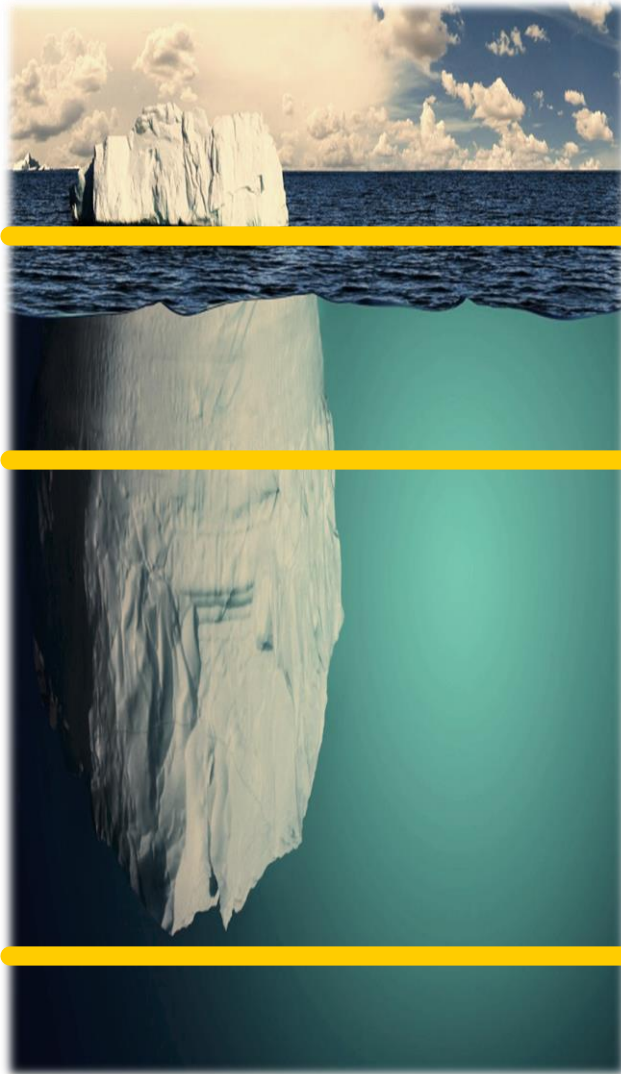




Fishes in ASEAN freshwater ecosystems: Data within FishBase

C.V. Casal, A.G. Torres, E.C. Capuli,
K.K. Reyes and R.C. Atanacio

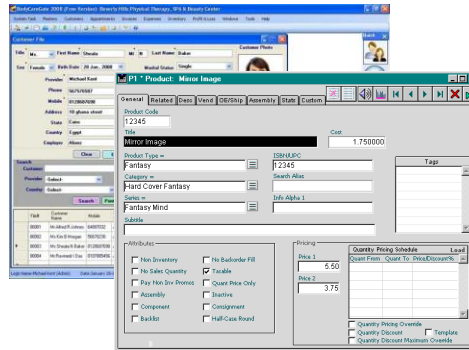
Information systems are like icebergs



User interface, Record views, Summaries

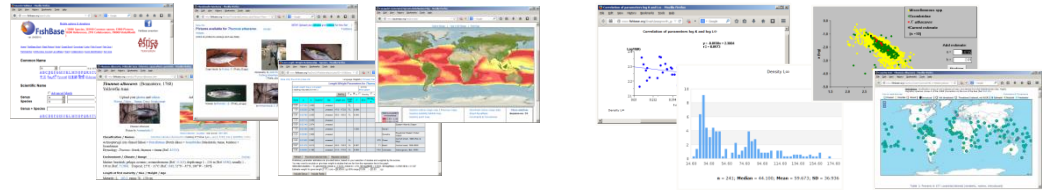
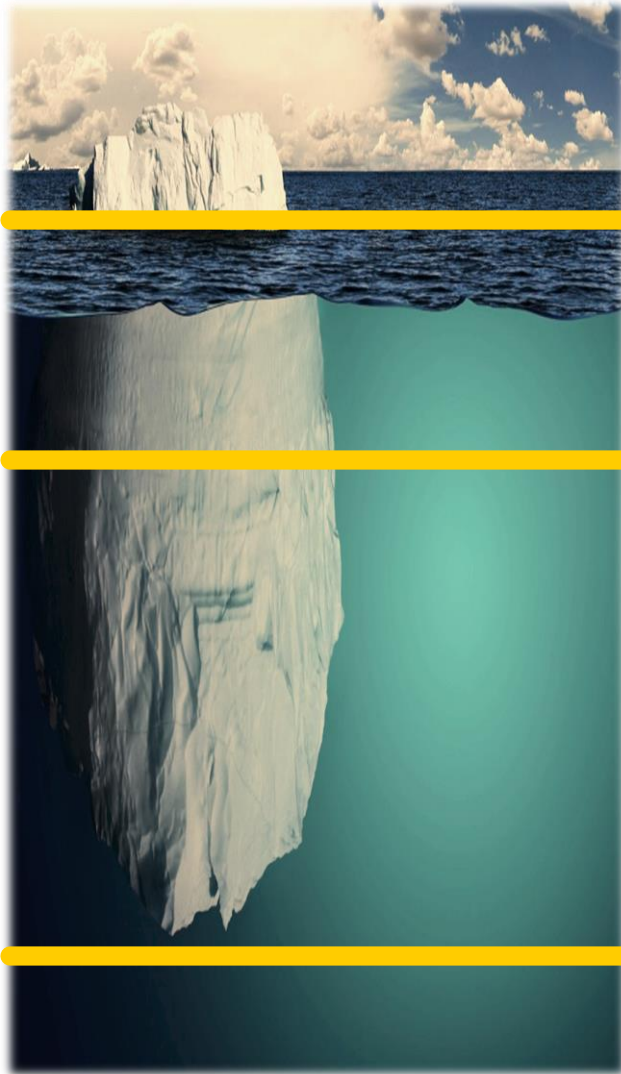


User query processor



Data entry and management

The FishBase Information system Iceberg



53,000 references used;
~ 10 encoders, >2,250 collaborators

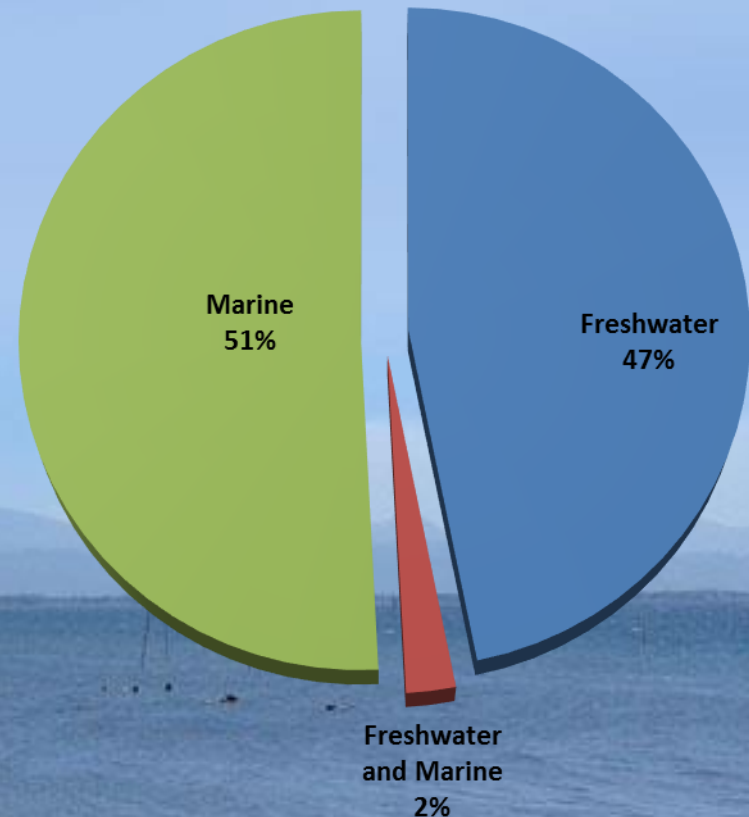
1 production server
10 web servers

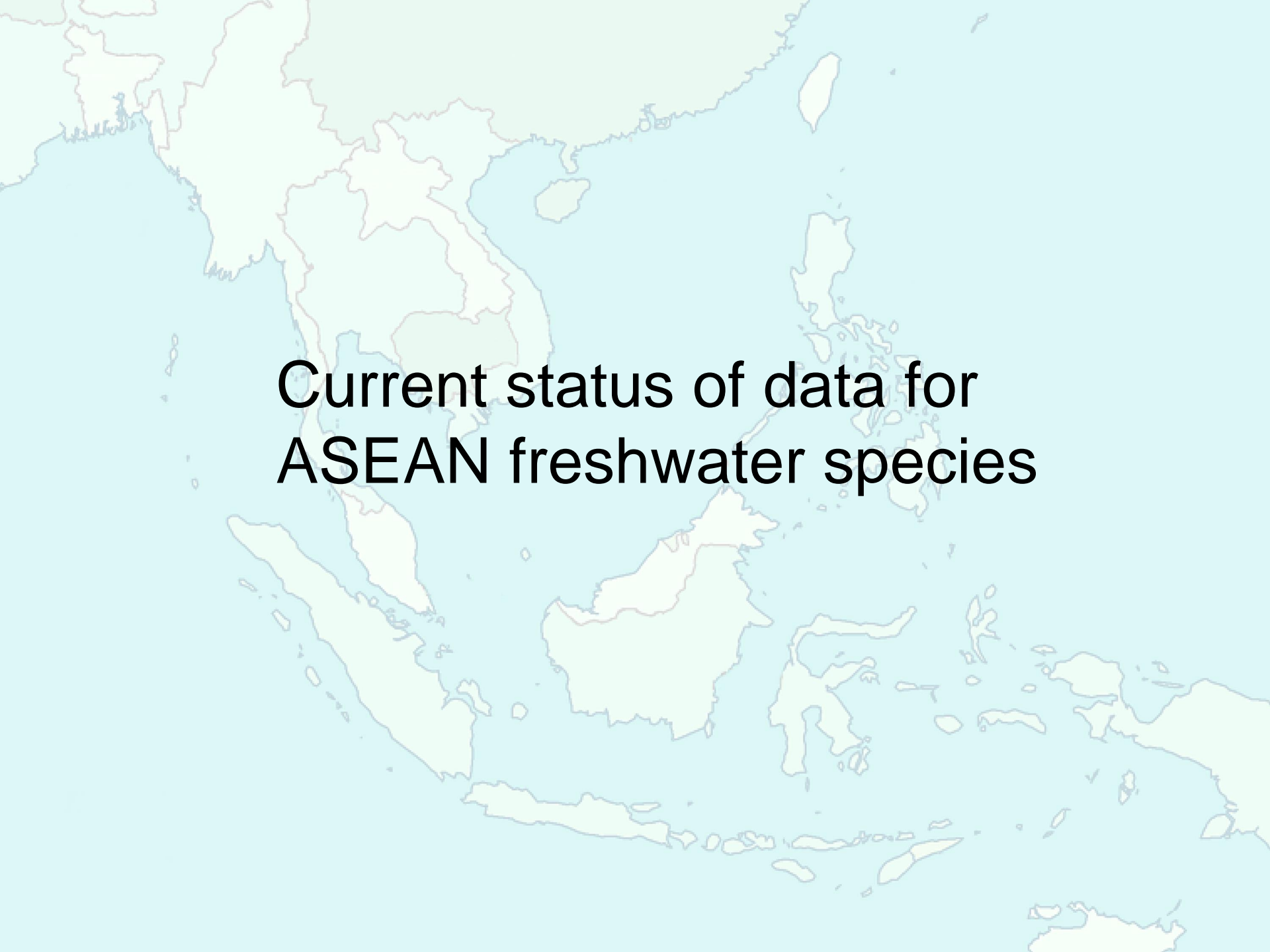
What is FishBase?

Biodiversity Information System (BIS)
Global Public Good (GPG)

All fishes of the world

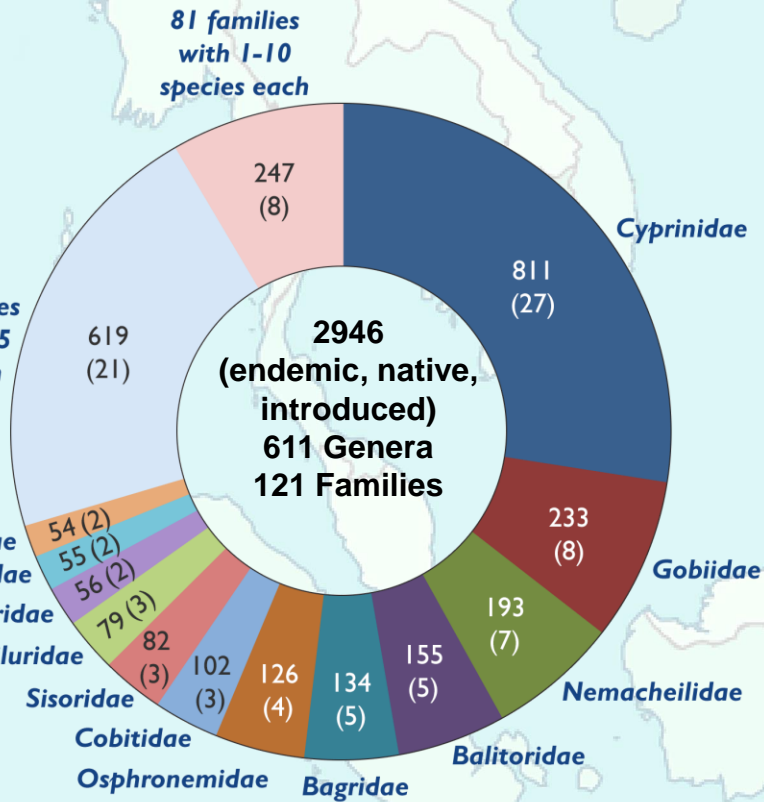
33,359 species,
318,500 common names,
57,400 pictures,
53,000 references,
>2,250 collaborators,
700,000 Visits/Month
(ver. 6/2016)



A map of Southeast Asia showing the outlines of the region's countries. The landmasses are colored in a light yellowish-green, and the surrounding waters are light blue. The text is centered over the map.

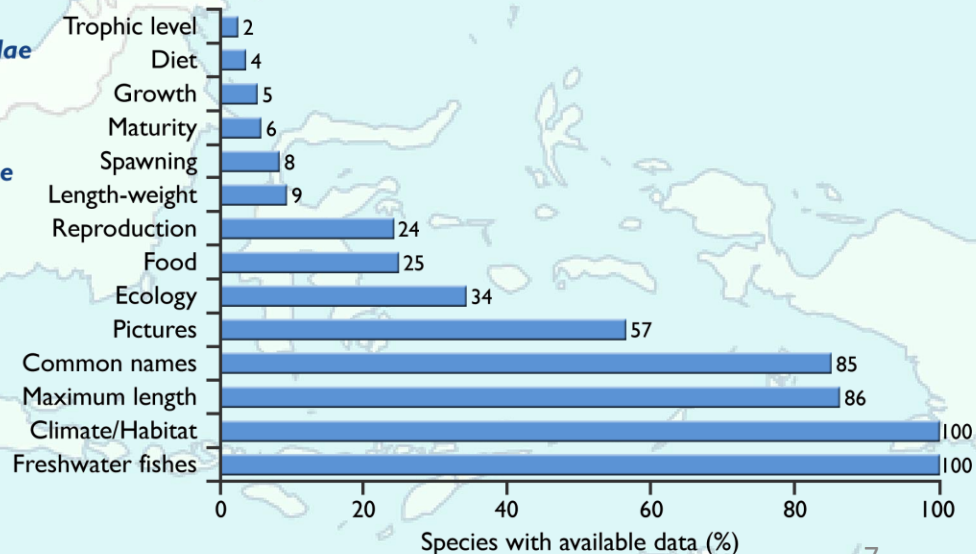
Current status of data for ASEAN freshwater species

Fishes the ASEAN freshwater ecosystems



ASEAN 4.5M sq km 2,875 fw species
 World 895M sq km 16,733 fw species

ASEAN ~ 1 fw species in 1,563 sq km
 World ~ 1 fw species in 53,573 sq km



Sources:

- Taxonomic articles and revisions
- Faunal books
- Catalog of Fishes

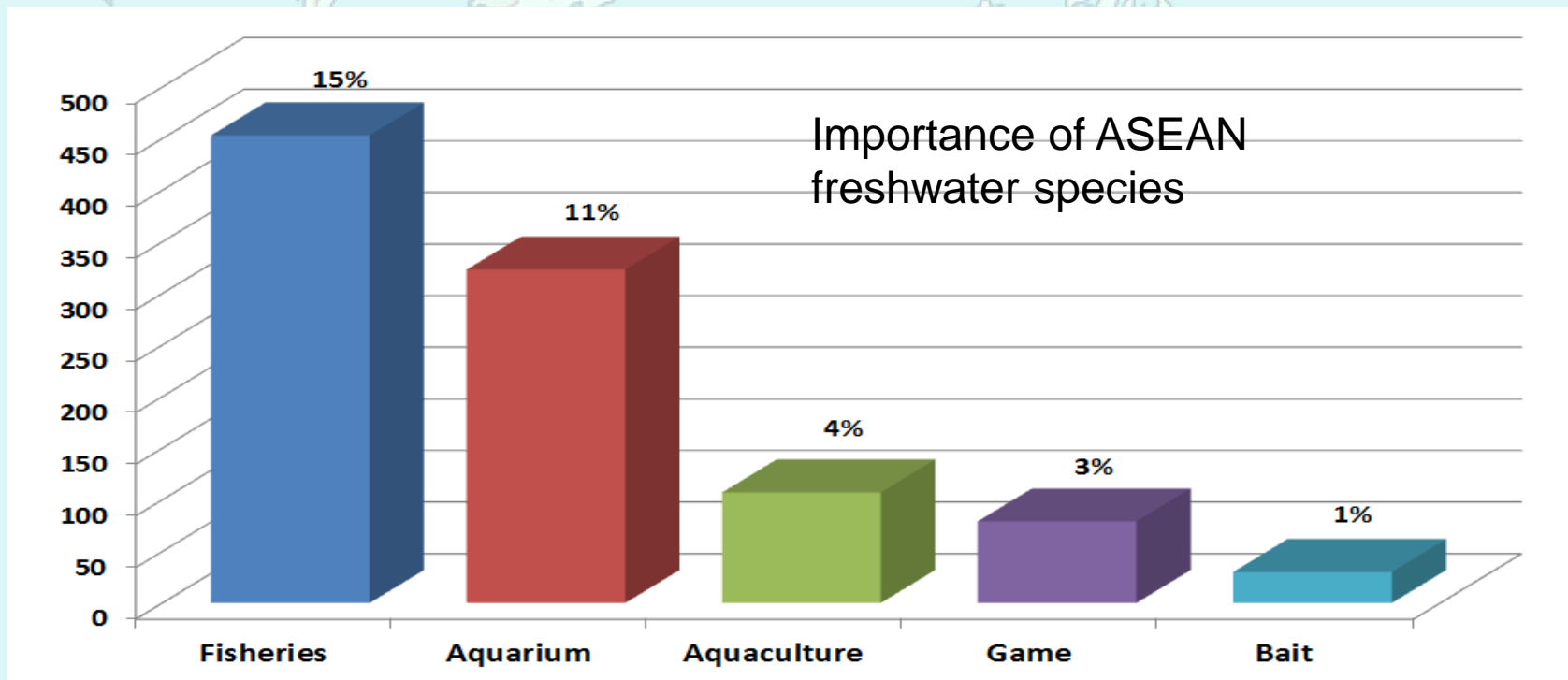
(<http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>)

Fishes in ASEAN freshwater ecosystems

2,946 native, endemic and introduced

2,875 endemic and native fishes

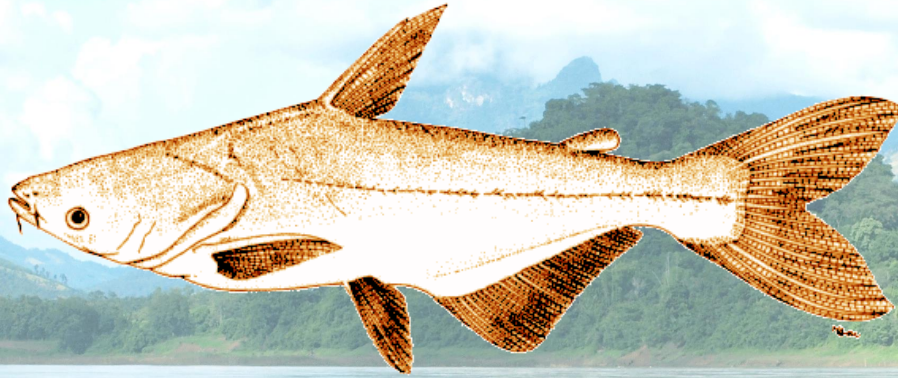
71 introduced species



ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

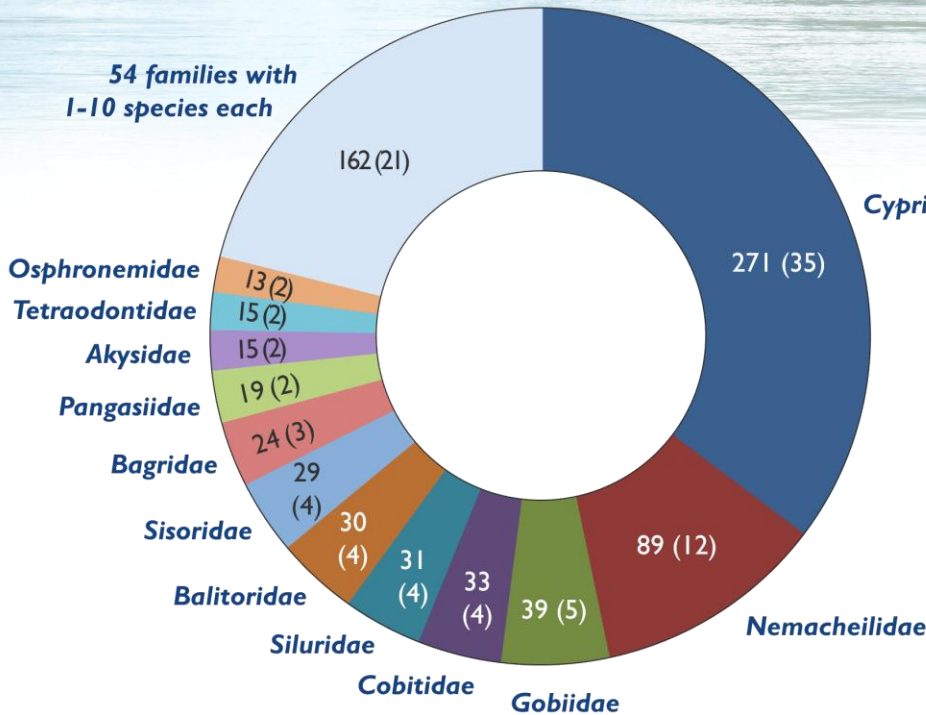
Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Fishes in the Mekong



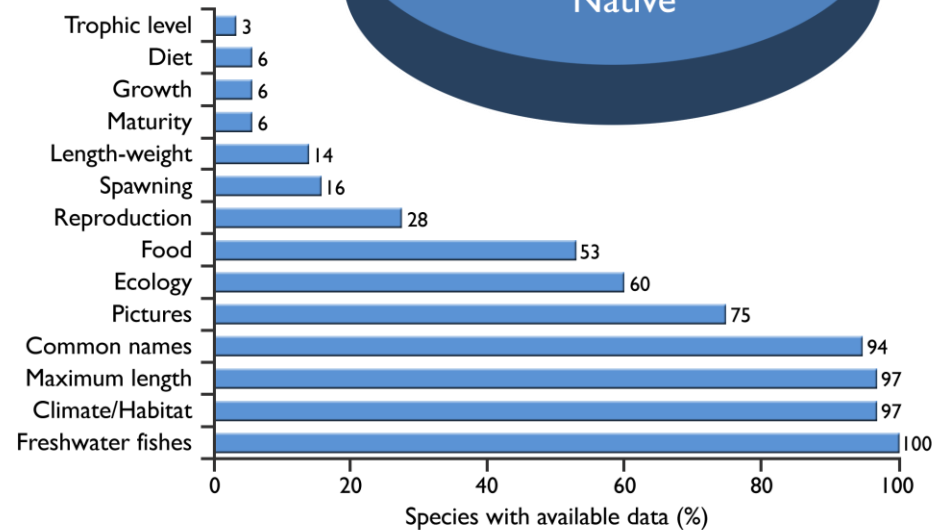
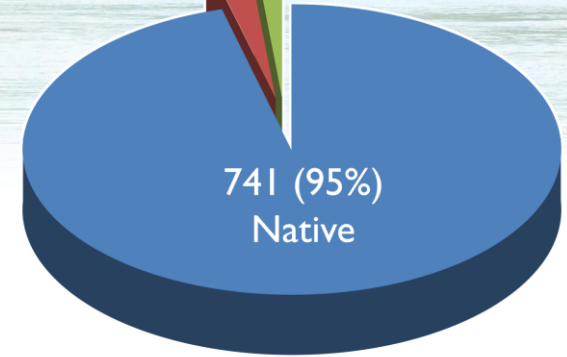
Pangasianodon gigas Chevey, 1931
 Local name: Pa beuk, Pla ma fai, Cá Hat
 Drawing from FAO publication (after Durand, 1949)
 Source: FishBase.

54 families with
 1-10 species each



21 (3%)
 Endemic

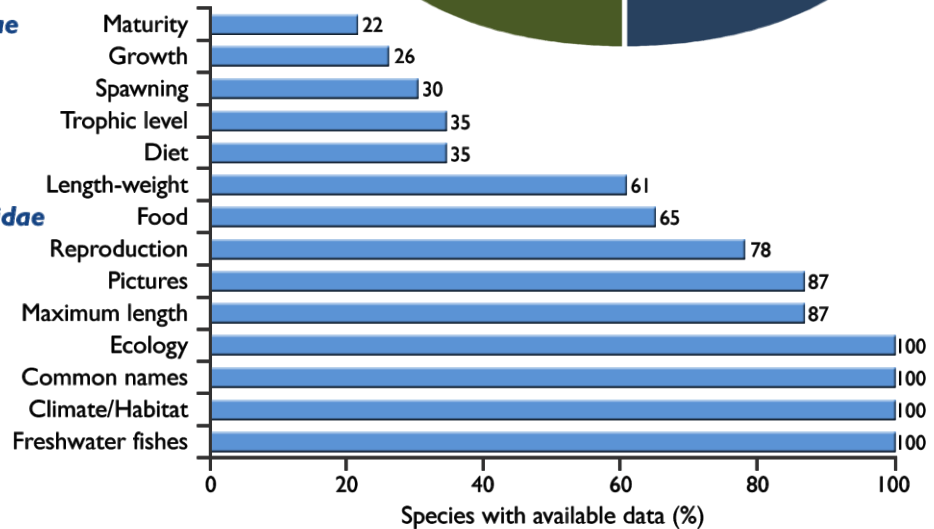
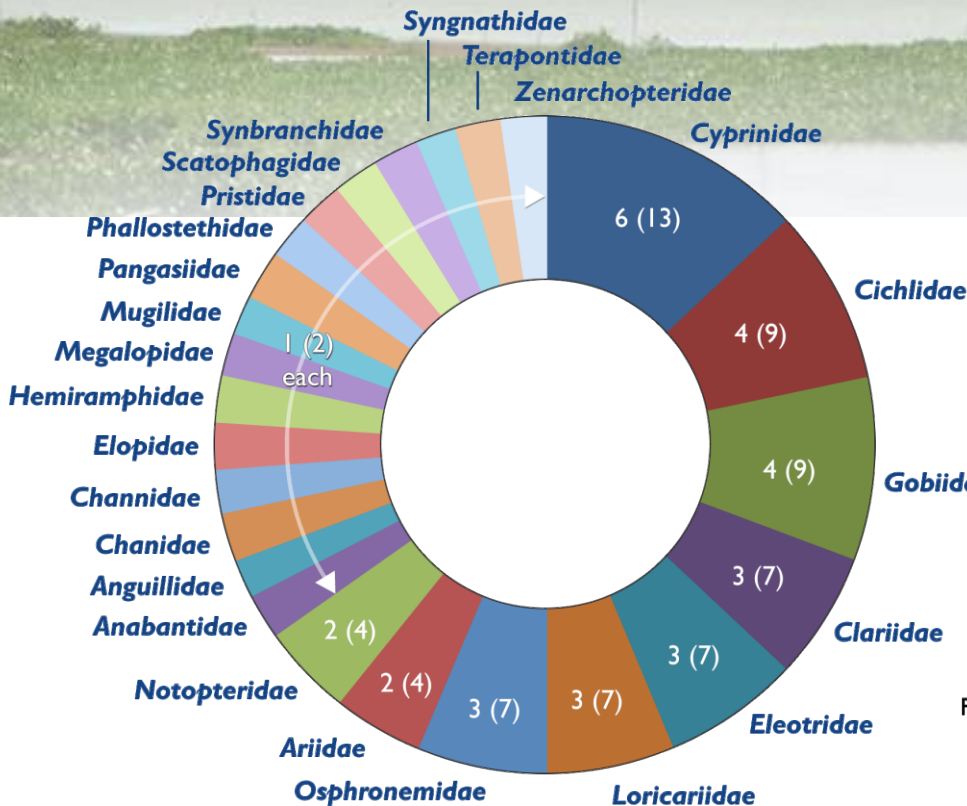
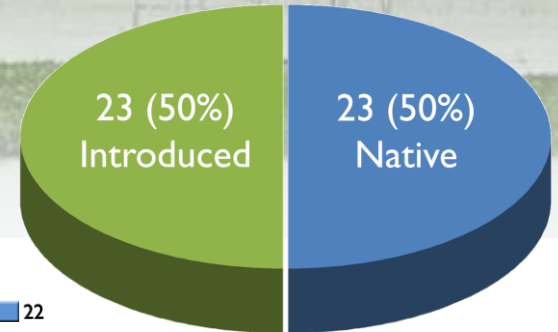
12 (2%)
 Introduced



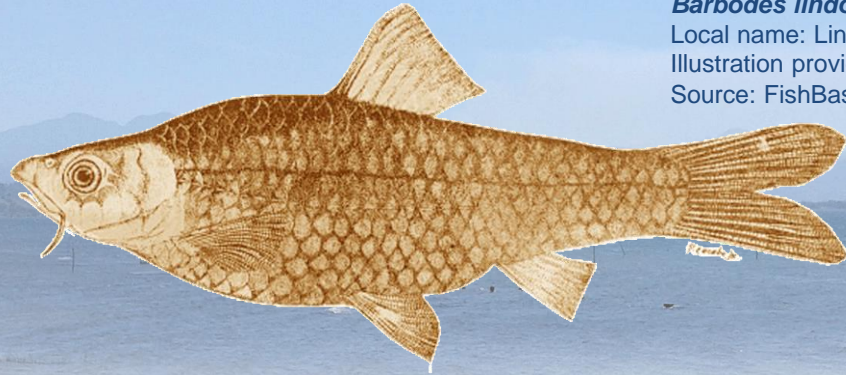
Fishes in Laguna de Bay



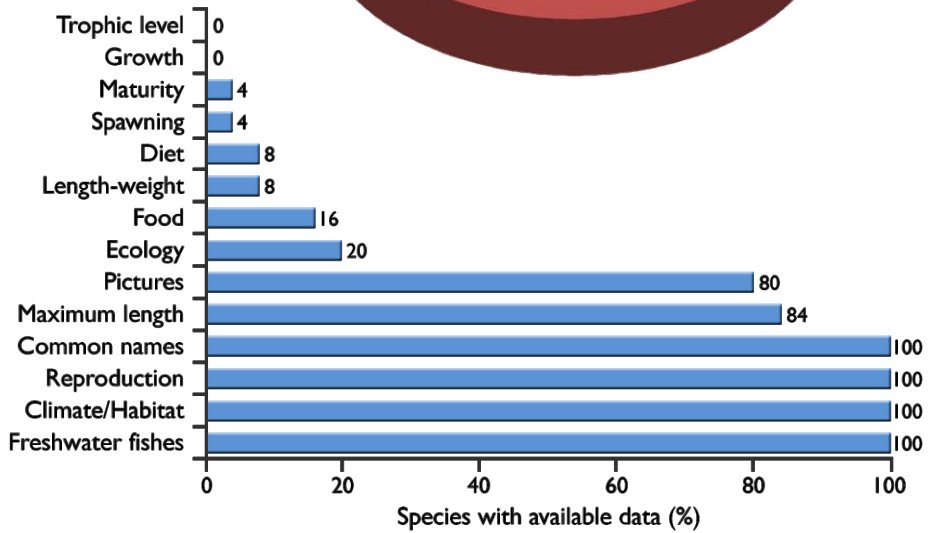
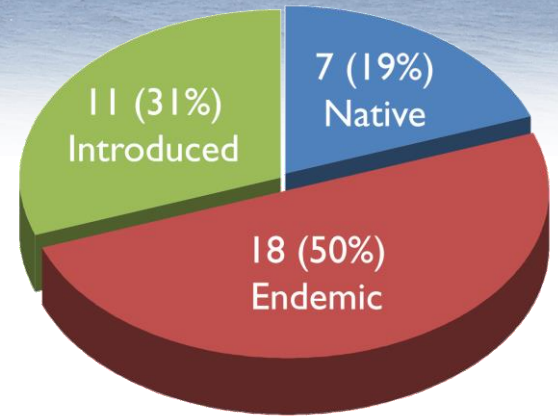
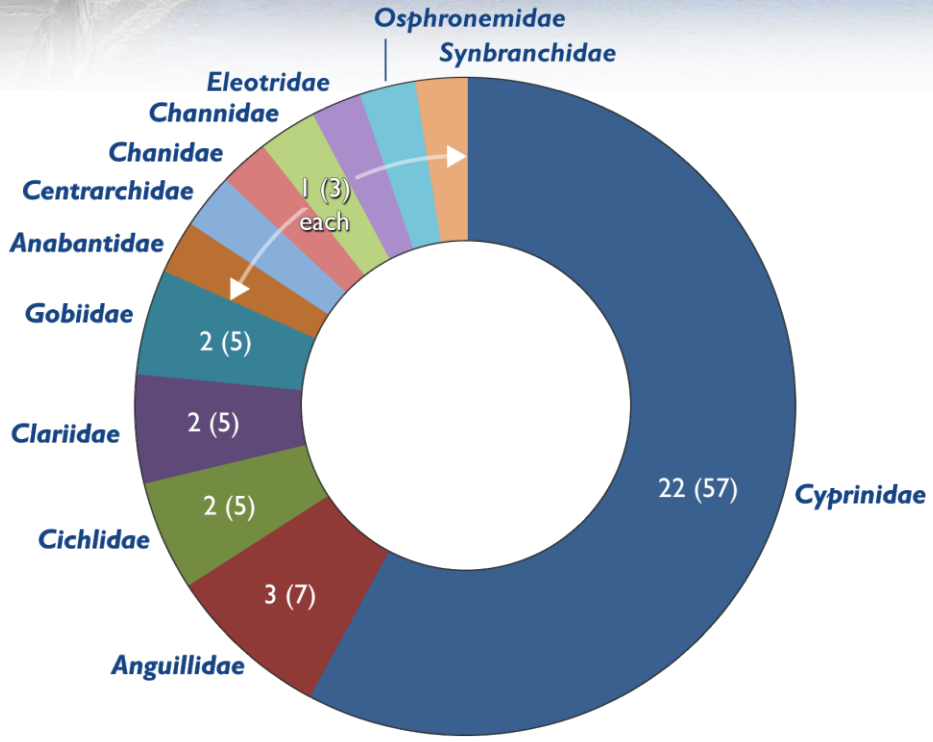
Leiotherapon plumbeus (Kner, 1864)
 Local name: Ayungin
 Photo by R.B. Reyes
 Source: FishBase



Fishes in Lake Lanao

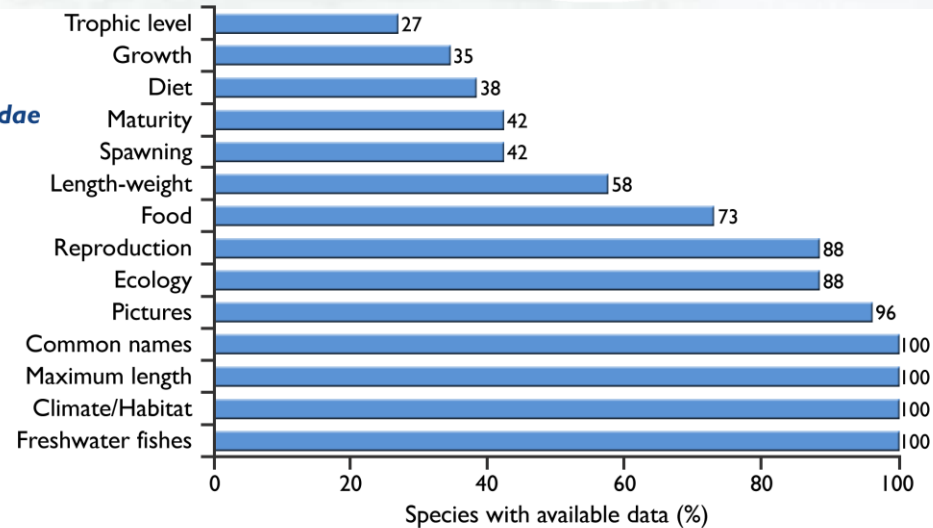
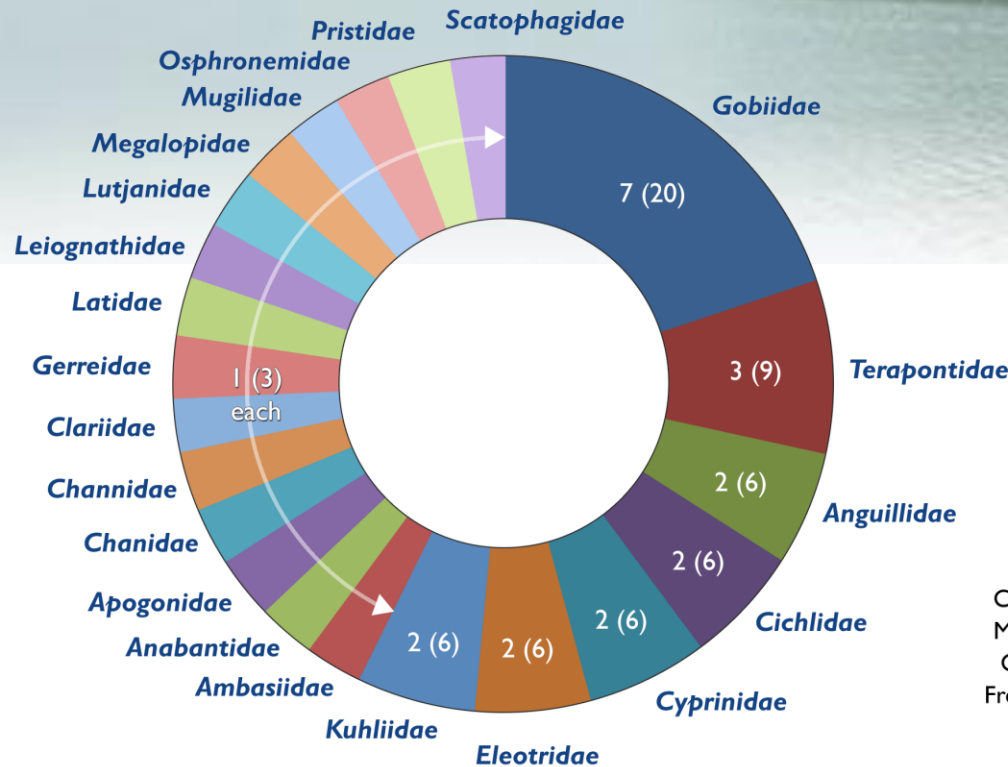
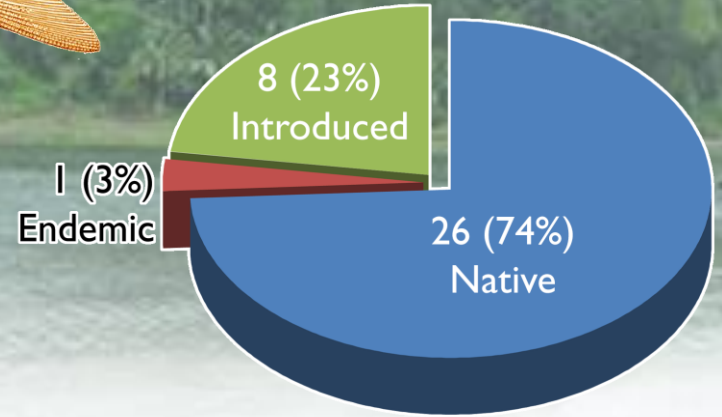


Barbodes lindog Herre, 1924
 Local name: Lindog
 Illustration provided by P.T. Escudero
 Source: FishBase



Fishes in Naujan Lake

Barbodes hemictenus Jordan & Richardson, 1908
 Local name: Pait
 Source: CAS Ichthyology Primary Types Imagebase.



Tools in FishBase

- Biodiversity checklists
- Fish Identification
- Invasiveness
- Matching Names
- Fish Rulers and Poster
- Ebook or Field Guides
- Faunal Checklist
- Aquamaps
- And more.....

FishBase Tools: Biodiversity Checklists

Search by Country Information

Information by Country / Island

Philippines ▼

Biodiversity

- All fishes
- Freshwater
- Marine
- Introduced
- Endemic
- Threatened
- Dangerous
- Reef-associated
- Pelagic
- Deep-water

Uses

- Commercial
- Aquaculture
- Aquarium trade
- Invasiveness
- Game fishes
- FAO aquaculture
- FAO catches
- ICES catch
- Sea Around Us catch
- Fish Loss

Tools

- Identification by pictures
- Identification keys
- Field guide
- Occurrences
- References
- Missing data
- Missing photos
- Ecopath data
- Species Ecology Matrix
- Checklist (extended)

Miscellaneous

- Country info
- FAO profile
- ReefBase profile
- Treaties & Conv.
- Collaborators
- Fish stamps and coins
- Common names
- Public aquariums
- MPA database
- Spawning aggregation

Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

Note: A new dropdown list will appear if a country has a sub-country (ex. Canada, USA, etc.)

List of Freshwater Fishes reported from Philippines

n = 358

Sort by:	<input type="radio"/> Family	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Species	<input type="radio"/> Occurrence	<input type="radio"/> Phylogenetic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extended checklist	<input type="checkbox"/> Show photos
Filter:	<input type="radio"/> All fishes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Freshwater	<input type="radio"/> Saltwater	<input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="radio"/> Endemic	<input type="radio"/> Threatened
	<input type="radio"/> Dangerous	<input type="radio"/> Reef-associated	<input type="radio"/> Pelagic	<input type="radio"/> Deep-water	<input type="radio"/> Game fishes	<input type="radio"/> Commercial

Table 1: 342 species currently present in the country/island (endemic, native, introduced, reintroduced);

Table 2: 12 species possibly present in the country/island (stray, questionable);

Table 3: 4 species demonstrated to be absent in the country/island (extirpated, not established, misidentification, error).

Table 4: 358 species reported from the country/island altogether.

Table 4: 358 species reported from the country/island altogether.

1 of 8 Next All | Jump to: | Go down | Select another country

Order	Family	Species	Occurrence	FishBase name	Name					
Perciformes	Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>	misidentification	Goldsilke seabream						
Perciformes	Cichlidae	<i>Amatitlania nigrofasciata</i>	introduced	Convict cichlid	Convict					
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis buruensis</i>	native	Buru glass perchlet						
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis gymnocephalus</i>	native	Bald glassy	Langarai					
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis interrupta</i>	native	Long-spined glass perchlet	Langaray					
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis macracanthus</i>	native	Estuarine glass perchlet						
Family	Species	Author	Info	Occurrence	Common names	Abundance	Max length	Maturity	Remark	Photo
Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>	(Forsskål, 1775)	Fr, Br, M, Fi, Lf	misidentification			75 TL (unsexed)		Records In Ref. 393, 2115, 83673 refer to <i>A. pacificus</i> (Ref. 86288).	+
Cichlidae	<i>Amatitlania nigrofasciata</i>	(Günther, 1867)	Fr, Or	introduced	Convict (English)		8.29 SL (mixed)		Recorded from Lapad River, Laguna (pers. observation).	+
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis buruensis</i>	Bleeker, 1856	Fr, Br, M	native			8.1999998092651 TL (male)		Specimens were collected from Calbiga-a creek and Ambacan River at Butigan, Leyte in 1993 (Ref. 7223) and reported from Taal Lake (Ref. 12165, 13446). Also Ref. 2847, 7050.	+
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis gymnocephalus</i>	(Lacepède, 1802)	Fr, Br, M	native	Langarai (Tagalog), Parangan (Hiligaynon), Langaray (Tagalog)		5.3 SL (unsexed)		Reported from Taal Lake (Ref. 12165, 13446). Also Ref. 280, 33390.	+
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis interrupta</i>	Bleeker, 1853	Fr, Br	native	Langaray (Tagalog)		12 SL (male)		Specimens were collected from Ambacan River at Baybay, Leyte in 1993 (Ref. 7223). Reported from Lake Taal (Ref. 13446). Also Ref. 2847, 7050.	+
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis macracanthus</i>	Bleeker, 1849	Fr, Br	native			10.5 SL (male)			+
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis marianus</i>	Günther, 1880	Fr, Br	questionable			10 SL (unsexed)		Reported occurrence in San Miguel Bay, Philippines (Ref. 045161) is questionable as this species is known to be endemic to Australia.	-

Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell, 1835

Humphead wrasse

Upload your photos and videos

[Pictures](#) | [Videos](#) | [Stamps, Coins](#) | [Google image](#)



Cheilinus undulatus

Picture by [Honeycutt, K.](#)

Add your observation in [Fish Watcher](#)

[Native range](#) | [All suitable habitat](#) | [PointMap](#) | [Year 2100](#)



This map was computer-generated and has not yet been reviewed.

[Cheilinus undulatus](#) [AquaMaps](#) Data sources: [GBIF](#) [OBIS](#)

Number of species found = 1
Number of records found = 1
Number of records with coordinates = 0

Sort by Species Locality Country Year

No.	Collection name	Country
1.	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Philippines

[Back to Search](#)

1 of 1 | Jump to: 1

cfm script by eapbayani, 20.03.00 , php script by celloran, 20.04.10

Philippines country informati

- Common names:** [No common name]
- Occurrence:** native
- Salinity:** marine
- Abundance:** | **Ref:**
- Importance:** commercial | **Ref:**
- Aquaculture:** never/rarely | **Ref:**
- Regulations:** no regulations | **Ref:**
- Uses:** live export: yes;
- Comments:** Known from Lucena City (Ref. 58652). Also Ref. 1602, 48613.
- National Checklist:**
- Country Information:** <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/rp.html>
- National Fisheries Authority:**
- Occurrences:** [Occurrences](#) [Point map](#)
- Main Ref:** [Broad, G., 2003](#)
- National Database:**

Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell, 1835
Humphead wrasse

Humphead wrasse Lupaen, Mameng, Balaki, Bankilan, Banog, Bungat, Buntogon, Danlugan, Hipus, Humphead maori wrasse, Ipus-ipus, Ipus-ipus, Isdang bato, Labayan, Labayan, Labayan, Lampalampa, Langkani, Lubay-lubay, Lubayan, Mameng, Mamin, Maming, Mammi, Mamming, Maringyan, Molmol, Mul-mul, Pilo-pilo, Pirat-pirat, Tamago, Tarungan, Tausay, Tul-ungan, Verde verde,



© Karen Honeycutt 2008

Country information for the species

Information by Ecosystem

Mekong (River (basin))

- All fishes
- Ecosystem info
- Trophic pyramids
- Ecopath parameters
- Point data
- Resilience of fishes
- Species Ecology Matrix
- Identification by pictures
- Deep-water
- Identification keys

Species in *Mekong*

n = 802 (Incomplete)
See pictures

Species	Name	Family	Habitat	Length (cm)	Treat
Oryzias haugiagensis		Adrianichthyidae	benthopelagic		
Oryzias javanicus	Javanese ricefish	Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias latipes	Japanese rice fish	Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias mekongensis		Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias minutillus	Dwarf medaka	Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias pectoralis		Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias sinensis		Adrianichthyidae			
Oryzias songkhramensis		Adrianichthyidae			
Akysis bilustris		Akysidae			
Akysis brachybarbatus		Akysidae			
Akysis ephippifer		Akysidae			
Akysis fuliginatus		Akysidae			
Akysis maculipinnis		Akysidae			
Akysis recavus		Akysidae			
Akysis variegatus		Akysidae			
Akysis varius		Akysidae			
Pseudobagarius filifer		Akysidae			
Pseudobagarius inermis		Akysidae			

Other identification tools | FishBase

Fish Species in Mekong

n = 802 | See tabular list

Sort by Family Species Phylogenetic
1 of 17 Next All Jump to:



Oryzias haugiagensis

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Beloniformes
Family: Adrianichthyidae



Oryzias javanicus

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Beloniformes
Family: Adrianichthyidae



Oryzias latipes

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Beloniformes
Family: Adrianichthyidae



Oryzias mekongensis



Oryzias minutillus

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Beloniformes
Family: Adrianichthyidae



Oryzias pectoralis

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Beloniformes
Family: Adrianichthyidae

Ecosystem Checklists

Taenianotes minutus
 Caranx scutatus
 Mullus manilensis
 Dentex elongatus
 Gobius rufus
 Clupea manulensis
 Amphacanthus ovatus
 Holocentrus zebra
 Balistes rotundatus
 Tetodon manilensis
 Saurus depressus
 Tetodon compressus
 Labrus baccatus
 Polynemus longifilis
 Pristipoma nigrum
 Caranx mertensii
 Trachidermus fasciatus
 Plotosus lineatus
 Arius venosus
 Arius manillensis
 Pimelodus manillensis
 Encheliophis vermicularis
 Cyrene philippina
 Cyrene cyanopareja
 Pseudochromis adustus
 Brotulophis argentistriatus
 Tetraroge cristagalli
 Mugil kelaartii
 Gobius (Awaous) litturatus
 Gerres philippinus
 Glyphidodon assimilis
 Leptocephalus brevicaudus
 Cristiceps filifer
 Muraena manillensis
 Hemirhamphus viviparus
 Haplogenyms meyerii
 Gobius pavo
 Lethrinus jagorii
 Hemirhamphus philippinus

Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

Tools

- Quick Identification
- Identification keys
- Identification by morphometrics
- Adverse introductions
- Global introductions
- Invasiveness
- Species by ecosystem
- Graphs
- SeaFood Advisory
- Shifting Baselines WP2 - Online Toolset
- Preferred algae/plants of herbivorous fishes
- Match names
- Disease diagnosis
- My Fish Page
- Life-history tool
- L-F Analysis
- Information gaps
- Sea Around Us
- ISSCAAP Troph
- FAO aquaculture
- FAO catches
- Catch analysis
- ICES catch
- Catch-MSY
- Classification List
- Classification Tree
- Fish statistics
- World records
- Country codes
- Catalogue of Life
- Fish collections
- Collection History
- Trophic pyramids
- Ecopath parameters
- AquaMaps
- New species in FishBase
- New species in Welt der Fische
- New photos
- Web Stats
- Top 100
- Coastal Transects Analysis Model (CTAM)

Note: Tools without radio button are available from the Species Summary page.

Match Species Names Against FishBase

Here you can compare long lists of scientific names against FishBase. Enter names as shown in example or cut & paste from spreadsheets or text documents

e.g.

Gadus morhua
 Clupea harengus
 Chanos chanos

Genus and species are:

Space-separated

Taenianotes minutus
 Caranx scutatus
 Mullus manilensis
 Dentex elongatus
 Gobius rufus
 Clupea manulensis
 Amphacanthus ovatus
 Holocentrus zebra
 Balistes rotundatus
 Tetodon manilensis

Submit

Reset

FishBase Tools: Match Names Routine

Resulting valid names in FishBase

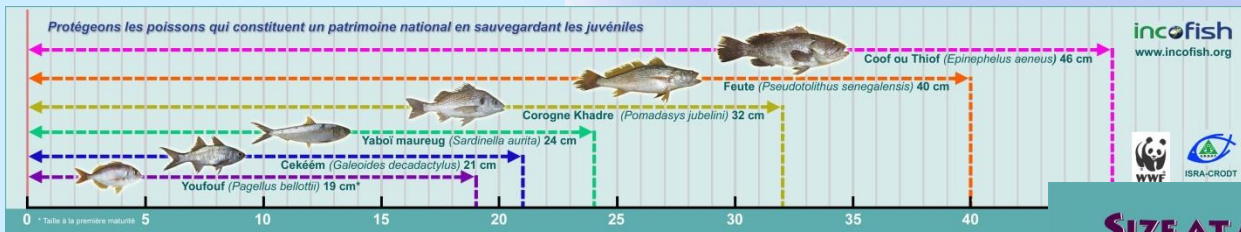
Your IP address is: 202.123.56.189

[FishBase](#)

Results from matching names against FishBase 49 name(s) submitted

Matched Species:

#	Your data	Valid name	Author	Family	Order	Class	SpecCode
1.	<i>Balistes rotundatus</i>	Balistes rotundatus	Marion de Procé, 1822	Balistidae	Tetraodontiformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	59946
2.	<i>Tetrodon manilensis</i>	Arothron manilensis	(Marion de Procé, 1822)	Tetraodontidae	Tetraodontiformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	7187
3.	<i>Tetrodon compressus</i>	Canthigaster compressa	(Marion de Procé, 1822)	Tetraodontidae	Tetraodontiformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	6542
4.	<i>Labrus baccatus</i>	Halichoeres nigrescens	(Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Labridae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	58179
5.	<i>Polynemus longifilis</i>	Polynemus paradiseus	Linnaeus, 1758	Polynemidae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	8318
6.	<i>Pristipoma nigrum</i>	Plectorhinchus nigrus	(Cuvier, 1830)	Haemulidae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	23485
7.	<i>Caranx mertensii</i>	Selaroides leptolepis	(Cuvier, 1833)	Carangidae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	388
8.	<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	Plotosus lineatus	(Thunberg, 1787)	Plotosidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	4706
9.	<i>Arius venosus</i>	Arius venosus	Valenciennes, 1840	Ariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	1283
10.	<i>Arius manillensis</i>	Arius manillensis	Valenciennes, 1840	Ariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	27634
11.	<i>Pimelodus manillensis</i>	Cephalocassis manillensis	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Ariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	51585
12.	<i>Encheliophis vermicularis</i>	Encheliophis vermicularis	Müller, 1842	Carapidae	Ophidiiformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	10226
13.	<i>Pseudochromis adustus</i>	Pseudochromis fuscus	Müller & Troschel, 1849	Pseudochromidae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	6627
14.	<i>Brotulophis argentistriatus</i>	Pholidichthys leucotaenia	Bleeker, 1856	Pholidichthyidae	Perciformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	4433
15.	<i>Tetraroge cristagalli</i>	Ablabys taenianotus	(Cuvier, 1829)	Tetrarogidae	Scorpaeniformes	Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)	10232

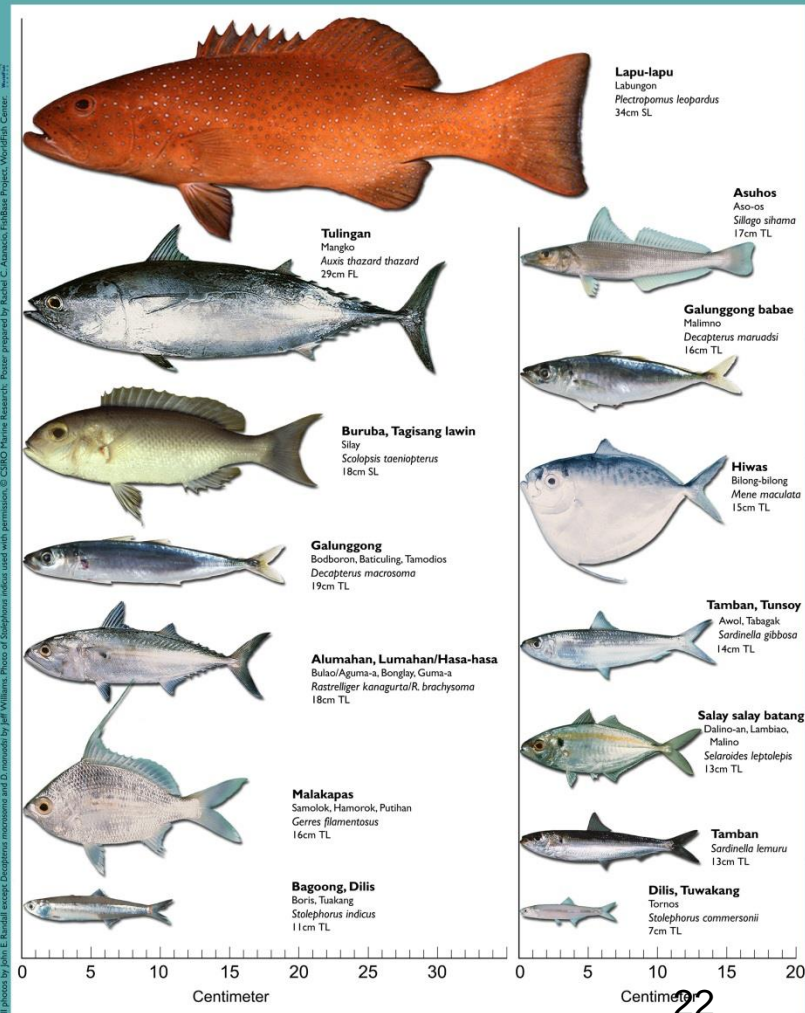


FishBase can be utilized to produce simple, but effective fish rulers and posters:

..... customized for a fishery, a fishing area, fishing gear, fish market, bay etc.

A simple ruler and poster showing the actual lengths of fish species at first maturity can be a useful management tool. Posted or used in public places (e.g. public market), consumers can compare the size of the fish they buy with the pictures and know whether the fish has reached maturity.

SIZE AT MATURITY FOR SOME COMMERCIAL FISHES OF THE PHILIPPINES



Smaller Fish Cannot Reproduce!!!

Tools

[Bio-Quiz](#) | [E-book](#) | [Field guide](#) | [Identification keys](#) | [Length-frequency wizard](#) | [Life-history tool](#) | [Point map](#) | [Classification Tree](#) | [Catch-MSY](#)

Plectropomus leopardus (Lacepède, 1802)
Leopard coralgroupers



photo by Randall, J.E.

Family:	Serranidae (Sea basses: groupers and fairy basslets), subfamily: Epinephelinae
Max. size:	120 cm SL (male/unsexed); max. weight: 24 kg; max. reported age: 26 years
Environment:	reef-associated; depth range 3 - 100 m
Distribution:	Western Pacific: southern Japan to Australia (Queensland and Western Australia) and eastward to the Caroline Islands and Fiji. Recently recorded from Tonga (Ref. 53797). Often misidentified as <i>Plectropomus maculatus</i> .
Diagnosis:	Dorsal spines (total): 7-8; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-12; Anal spines: 3-3; Anal soft rays: 8-8. Color in life olivaceous to reddish brown (some are orange-red), paler ventrally with numerous minute round, dark-edged blue spots on head and body (except lower thorax and abdomen), median fins and pectoral fin base; largest spots on body with 3 times or more in greater pupil diameter; with more than 10 spots on cheek (in the region below and behind center of eye to preopercular margin); only <i>Plectropomus</i> with a nearly complete blue ring (dark brown in preservative) around the eye (sometimes broken into segments); whitish margin very narrow and usually present along middle or posterior margin of caudal fin, often preceded by an indistinct dark band; pectoral rays 14-17 (modally 16); 89-99 lateral line scales; 112-127 scales in longitudinal series; interorbital space no embedded scales; gill rakers on first gill arch developed 1-3 + 6-10; gill raker at right angle of first arch longer than longest gill filaments at angle; enlarged posterior nostril on individuals > 40 cm SL; dorsal soft ray 3rd or 4th longest, 2.2-2.75 in head; anal soft ray longest 2nd or 3rd, 2.05-2.45 in head; outer margin of anal fin from 4th soft ray straight to slightly convex; emarginate caudal fin, caudal concavity 5.0-12.0 in head, fin length 1.3-1.55 in head; pectoral fins 1.9-2.2 in head; pelvic fins 1.9-2.2 in head (Ref. 4787).
Biology:	Inhabit coral-rich areas of lagoon reefs and mid-shelf reefs (Ref. 6390, 48635). Solitary (Ref 90102). Inactive at night, hiding under ledges (Ref. 9710). Juveniles have a demersal existence in shallow water in reef habitats, especially around coral rubble (Ref. 27259). Adults feed mainly on fish (Ref. 6390). Juveniles feed on small fish and invertebrates such as crustaceans and squid (Ref. 27261). A protogynous hermaphrodite (Ref. 55367). Form several spawning aggregations on a reef occurring around the new moon (Ref. 27259). Eggs float just below the surface (Ref. 6390). Larvae are pelagic (Ref. 6390). <i>P. leopardus</i> is used in cage culture; <i>P. maculatus</i> in Ref. 3081 was probably a mixture of <i>P. maculatus</i> and <i>P. leopardus</i> ; the <i>Plectropomus</i> sp. used for the experiments reported in Ref. 4719 consisted predominantly of <i>P. leopardus</i> , with some <i>P. maculatus</i> (M.F. Capra, pers. comm.). On the Great Barrier Reef, its maximum lifespan is 14 years (Ref. 37816).
IUCN Red List Status:	Near Threatened (Ref. 96402) , IUCN Grouper and Wrasse Specialist Group
Threat to humans:	reports of ciguatera poisoning
Country info:	

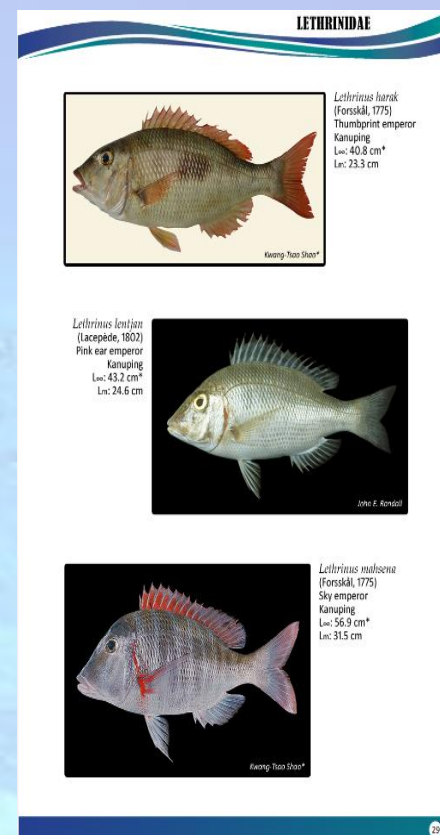
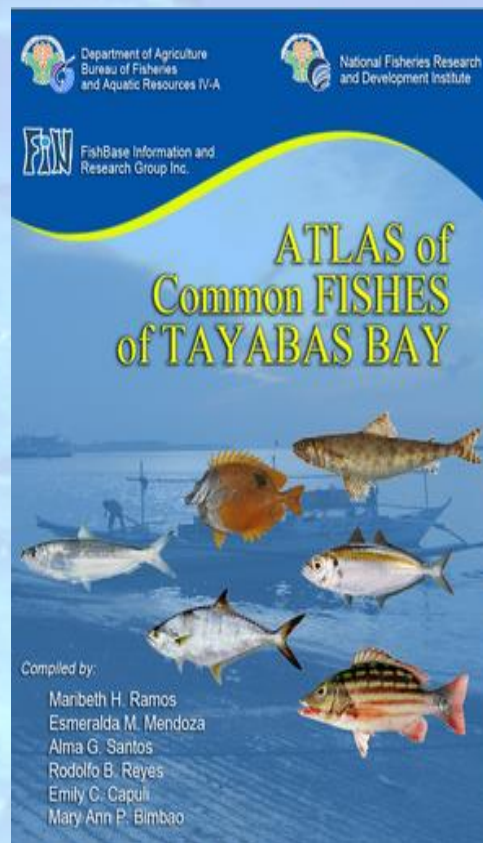
Entered by: Binohlan, Crispina B. - 18.12.91

Modified by: Valdestamon, Roxanne Rel - 20.08.14

Checked by: Capuli, Estelita Emily - 02.05.94

Source and more info: www.fishbase.org. For personal, classroom, and other internal use only. Not for publication.

The E-book or Field guide tool gives a print-out of the species summary page with information that can be useful in the field or for teaching.



FishBase can be used as a tool to compile faunal checklists

Regional Interfaces

- FishBase for Americas
- FishBase for Africa
- FishBase for Africa (Search)
- FishBase for Africa (Home)
- FishBase for the Red Sea
- FishBase for HighARCS
- FishBase for Europe

Note: Tools without radio button are available from the Species Summary page.



Go to global FishBase

The development of this page was supported by BioFresh that has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No 226874

FishBase

Note: Spec

Baseline publication: Kotte
Pub

Related websites:
Europe: FaEu: Fauna Eur
Iti: itifauna: Web M
Global: CofE: Catalog of
IUCN: Red List; g
and Conservation

Language: English | Español | Po

Common Name

is

ABCDEF GHI

Scientific Name

Advanced

Genus

Species

Genus + Species

ABCDEF GHI

Common Name

is

ABCDEF

Scientific Name

Advanced

Genus

Species

Genus + Species



Common Name

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Genus + Species

Language: English | Español | Po

Common Name

is

ABCDEF

Scientific Name

Advanced

Genus

Species

Genus + Species

FishBase Tools: Species Identification Tools

Identification Keys

Key to the Indo-Pacific species of *Pseudamia*.
 Randall, J.E., E.A. Lachner and T.H. Fraser, 1985. Revision of the Indo-Pacific spogonid fish genus *Pseudamia*, with descriptions of three new species. Indo-Pacific Fishes 6(2) 23 p. (Ref. 526) [Key No. 447]

Complete

1 a Scales in anterior n flap. **Answers:** Anal soft rays 9 or 10, developed gill rakers 2-9 (rarely 10), caudal fin 2.45-2.8 in SL, posterior half of upper jaw pale (almost white), usually with a single small dark spot on side of maxilla. (Indonesian and Philippines to the western Caroline Islands)

1 b Scales in anterior n flap. **Answers:** Anal soft rays 2+ (2.45-2.8), upper jaw with a ring of maxilla to the vertex

2 a Upper jaw with a ring of maxilla to the vertex. **Answers:** Anal soft rays 8, developed gill rakers 1-7 (rarely 8), caudal fin 2.7-3.3 in SL, posterior half of upper jaw light brown with dark brown spots. (Indo-Pacific)

2 b Dorsal soft developed space between side of jaw and anal fin. **Answers:** Anal soft rays 14 (2.7-3.3 in jaw light spots. (Indo-Pacific)

3 a Dorsal soft developed space between side of jaw and anal fin. **Answers:** Dorsal soft developed space between side of jaw and anal fin. (Indo-Pacific)

Photos

Entires Remaining: 2 (60%)
 Entires Discarded: 3 (60%)

History

1 Scales in longitudinal series 39-43; anterior nostril with a long posterior flange.

Includes photos and diagrams.

Quick Identification

Fish Identification: Find Class

To start, select a class by clicking on corresponding image or you may first select an area (and a country).

Select an area (Ocean for marine/brackish, continent for freshwater):

Selected Country (optional):

Ray-finned Fishes

This is the largest and most diverse group of fishes. Main traits, which may however be absent in some species, are the bony skeleton derived skeleton of the skull and the tail, allowing for protrusion of the jaws and flexible caudal fin, respectively. External identification is supported by rays. Scales, if present, are ganoid, cycloid or stenoid. There is no opercle. Heteropercle and branchiostegal rays are usually relatively high up on the head.

Sharks & Rays

Main traits of this group are cartilaginous skeleton, placoid scales, internal fertilization with claspers in males, serial replacement of teeth, bladder but instead large, buoyant liver, and a spiral valve intestine. External identification characters are: five to seven separate gill or, the first often modified as a spiracle. Dorsal fins and spines, if present, are rigid and can not be folded.

Chimaeras

Lobe-finned Fishes

Uses pictograms, fin ray counts, and species geographic distribution.

Fish Identification: Find Order

46 orders of ray-finned fishes

Enter total number of spines in dorsal and anal fins (optional) and FishBase:

Flatfishes

Pleurocentriforms - Gadiforms

Adults not bilaterally symmetrical, with one eye migrating to the other side of the cranium; dorsal and anal fins with long bases. Dorsal fin base overlapping at least the neurocranium except in flatfishes; body highly compressed, somewhat rounded on eyed side and flat on blind side; eyes can protrude above body surface allowing fish to see when buried in the substrate, usually six or seven branchiostegal rays, ventral spines; body cavity small; adults almost always without swim bladder; scales cycloid, ctenoid, or tuberculate. About four species probably occur in freshwater, while another 20 species that are normally marine occasionally enter freshwater.

Perch-like

Perciformes - Epiplatinae

Largest order of fishes. Most families in many suborders are not currently definable in terms of shared derived characters and thus may not be monophyletic. Most perciforms are marine shore fishes, with about 3,000 species (e.g. cichlids) normally occur only in freshwater, and about 2,200 species occur in freshwater for at least part of their life history.

Species ID Using Morphometrics

FishBase

Advanced identification by morphometrics tool | Other identification tools

Species Identification Using Morphometric Measurements

Select FAO Area: Pacific, Western Central (Required Entry)

Select Class: Actinopterygii (Ray-finned Fishes) (Required Entry)

Select Family: (Optional)

Measurement unit: cm (Selected) inches pixels

Total Length (TL): 30 (Required Entry)

Head Length (HL): 9.5 cm (31.67% TL)

Eye Diameter (ED): 1.1 cm (3.33 %TL)

Max. Body Depth (BD): 10.5 cm (35 %TL)

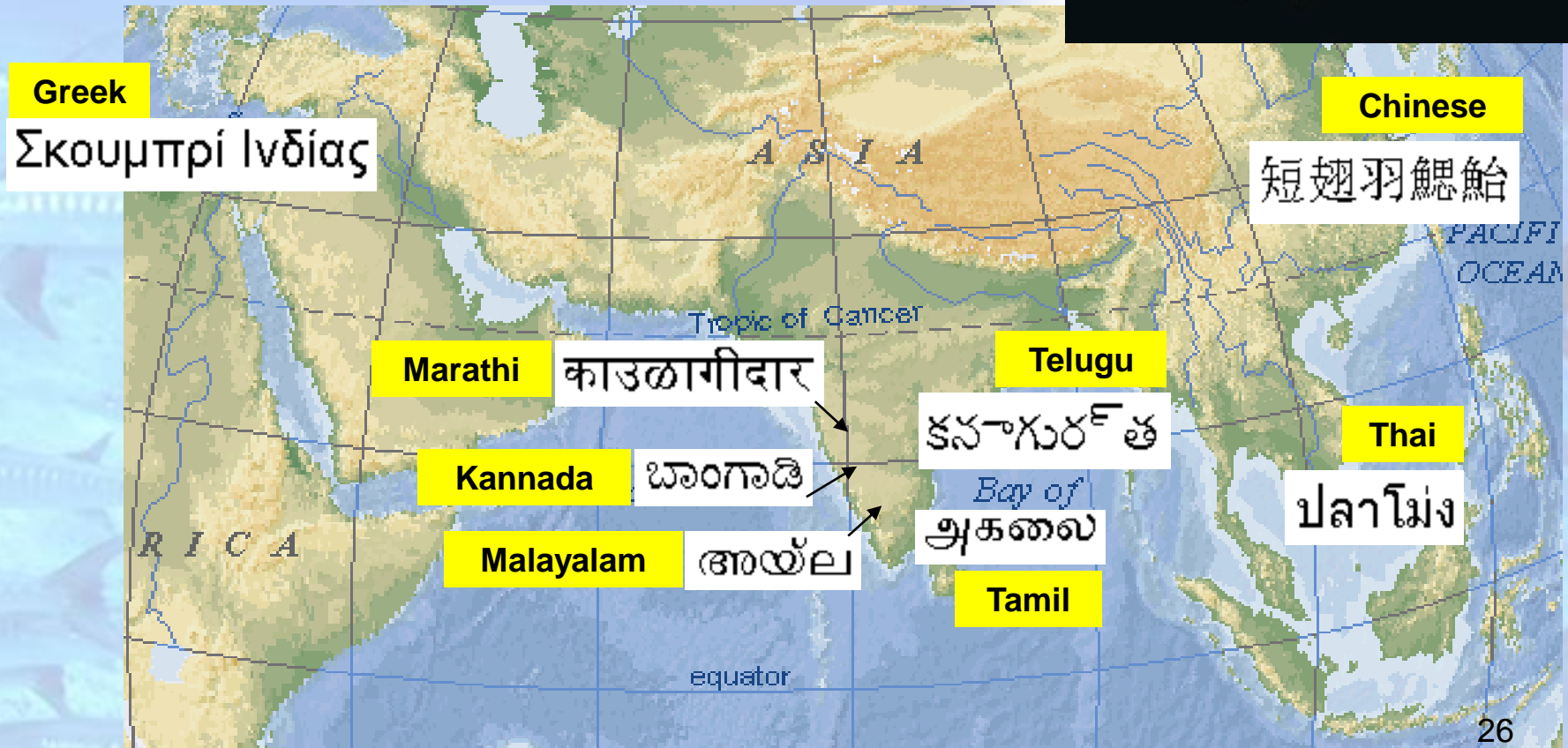
View Matching Photos | View Possible Species | Clear Entries

Diagram labels: total length, head length, eye diameter, preopercular length, opercular length, posterior length, prepectal length, preanal length, pelvic length, anal length, dorsal length, standard length, caudal length, body length, maximum length.

Uses body measurements and species geographic distribution.

FishBase as a tool to identify equivalent scientific name of a fish through common names

247 Common names of *Rastrelliger kanagurta* in 72 languages and 10 non-Roman scripts



FishBase Tools: Invasiveness Tool

Sieves of the Invasiveness Tool

All Fish Species

Commercially utilized in the Ornamental or Aquaculture industry

Have at least one reported establishment record

Country level limitations

Non-indigenous

with a natural climate similar to the country

Aquaculture and Aquarium Fishes Which May Establish Themselves in Myanmar
[n = 118]

List of commercial aquaculture and aquarium fishes which match the environmental conditions in Myanmar, and which have established themselves in at least one other country.

Refresh FishBase name Species Family Aquaculture Aquarium Max. length Productivity Other countries

Select: Myanmar Percent established: 6%

FishBase name	Species	Family	Aquaculture	Aquarium	Max length (cm)	Temp. (°C)	Climate zone	Productivity	Established in countries	
									This	Other
Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	39	17 - 35	tropical	Med.	Yes	108
Nile tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	never/rarely	60	14 - 33	tropical	Med.	Yes	67
Blue tilapia	<i>Oreochromis aureus</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	46	8 - 30	tropical	High	No	36
Redbreast tilapia	<i>Tilapia rendalli</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	45	24 - 28	tropical	Med.	No	28
Green swordtail	<i>Xiphophorus hellerii</i>	Poeciliidae	never/rarely	highly commercial	14	22 - 28	tropical	High	No	28
Redbelly tilapia	<i>Tilapia zillii</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	40	11 - 36	tropical	Med.	No	25
Red lionfish	<i>Pterois volitans</i>	Scorpaenidae	never/rarely	commercial	38	22 - 28	tropical	Low	No	21
Longfin tilapia	<i>Oreochromis macrochir</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	never/rarely	43	18 - 35	tropical	High	No	20
Southern platyfish	<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Poeciliidae	never/rarely	commercial	4	18 - 25	tropical	High	No	17
Jaguar guapote	<i>Parachromis managuensis</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	55	25 - 36	tropical	Med.	No	13
Giant gourami	<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Osphronemidae	commercial	commercial	70	20 - 30	tropical	Med.	Yes	11
Convict cichlid	<i>Amatitlania nigrofasciata</i>	Cichlidae	never/rarely	highly commercial	10	20 - 36	tropical	High	No	9
Peacock cichlid	<i>Cichla ocellaris</i>	Cichlidae	commercial	commercial	74	24 - 27	tropical	High	No	9



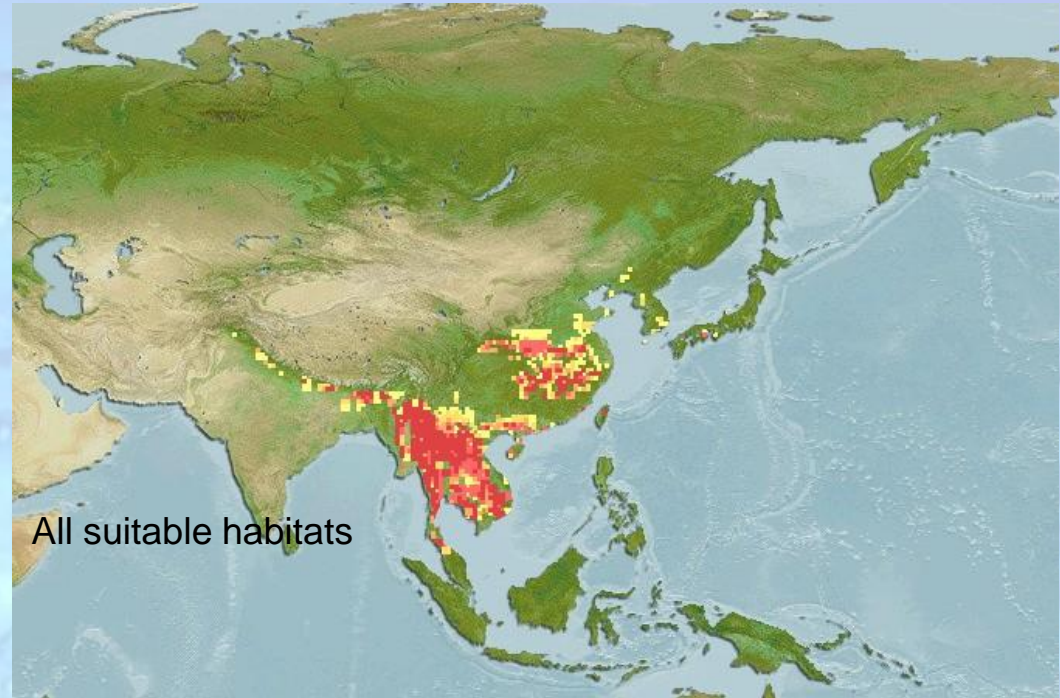
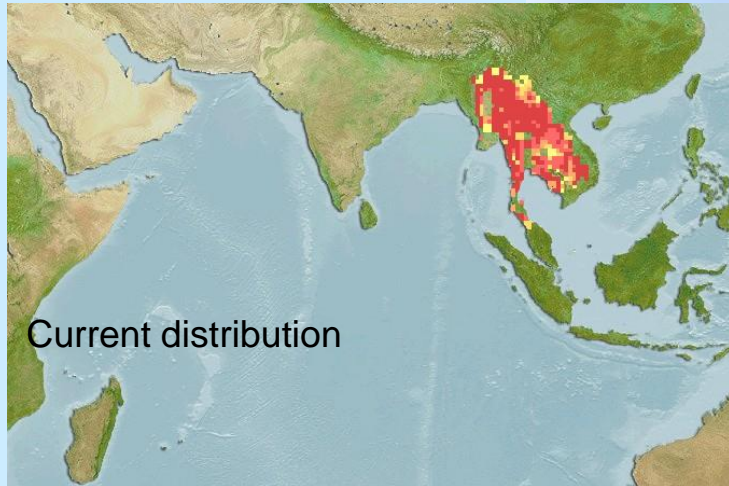
FishBase Tools: AquaMaps



Danio albolineatus (Pearl Danio)

Native to Cambodia, China, Indonesia., Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

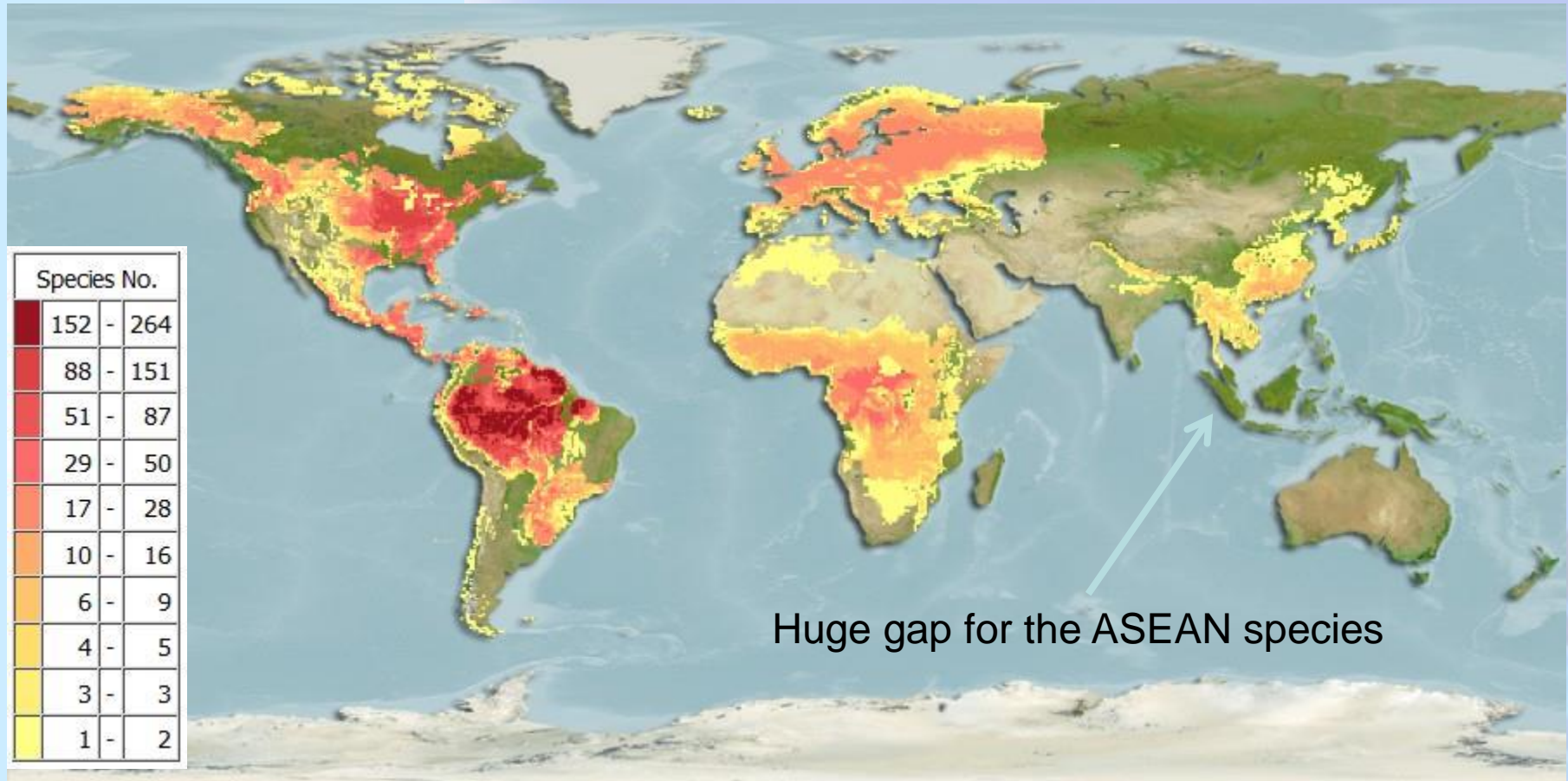
Introduced to Japan and Singapore



Relative probabilities of occurrence:

0.80 - 1.00	0.60 - 0.79	0.40 - 0.59	0.20 - 0.39	0.01 - 0.19
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Global Freshwater AquaMaps



No. of mapped fish species

Global: 825

Africa: 258

Americas: 688

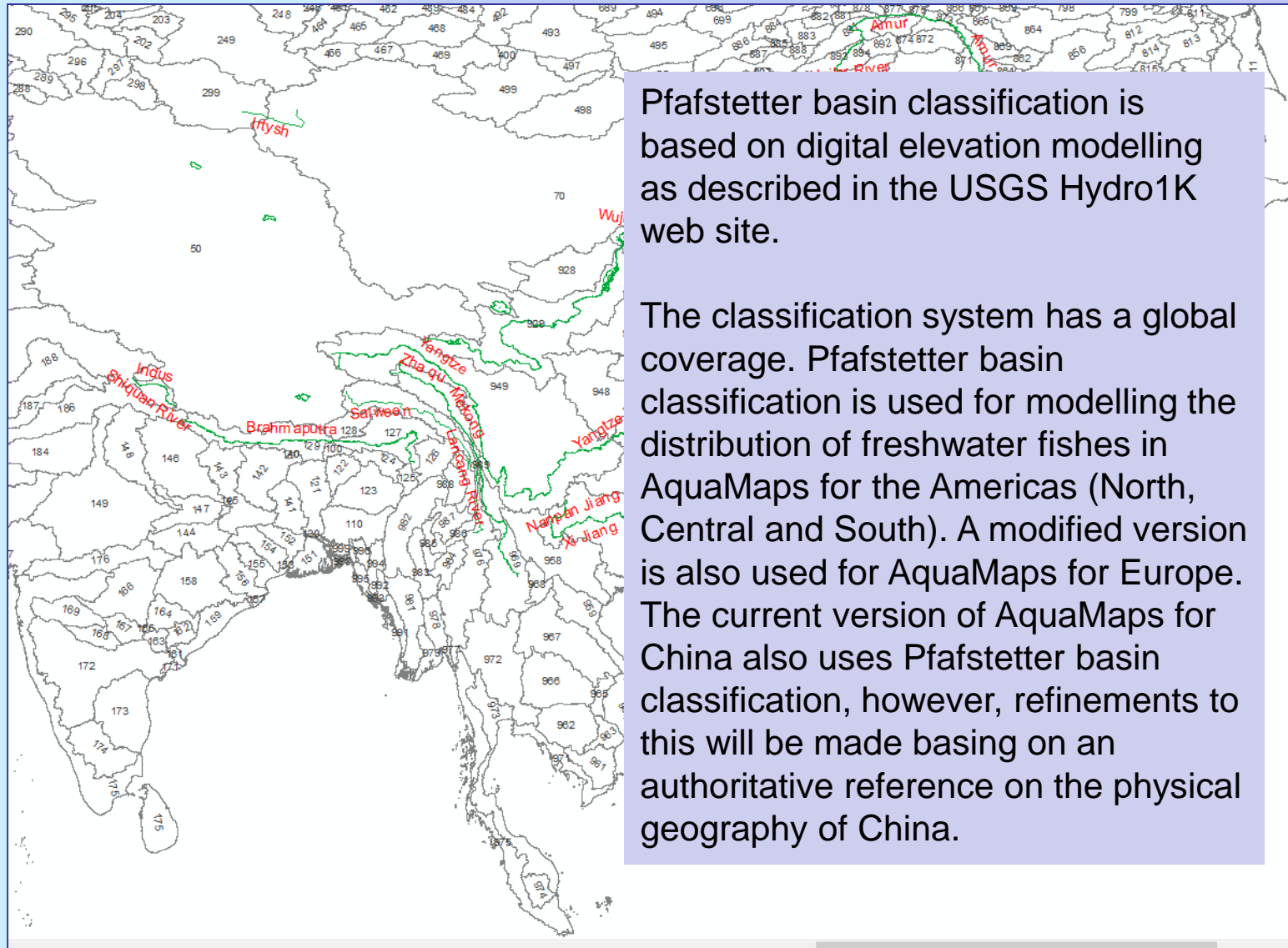
China: 32

Europe: 33

Need for authoritative classification of FW basins with shapefiles

Opposing views on the 2 types of classification and this needs to be resolved. Group to define the basins in Asia?

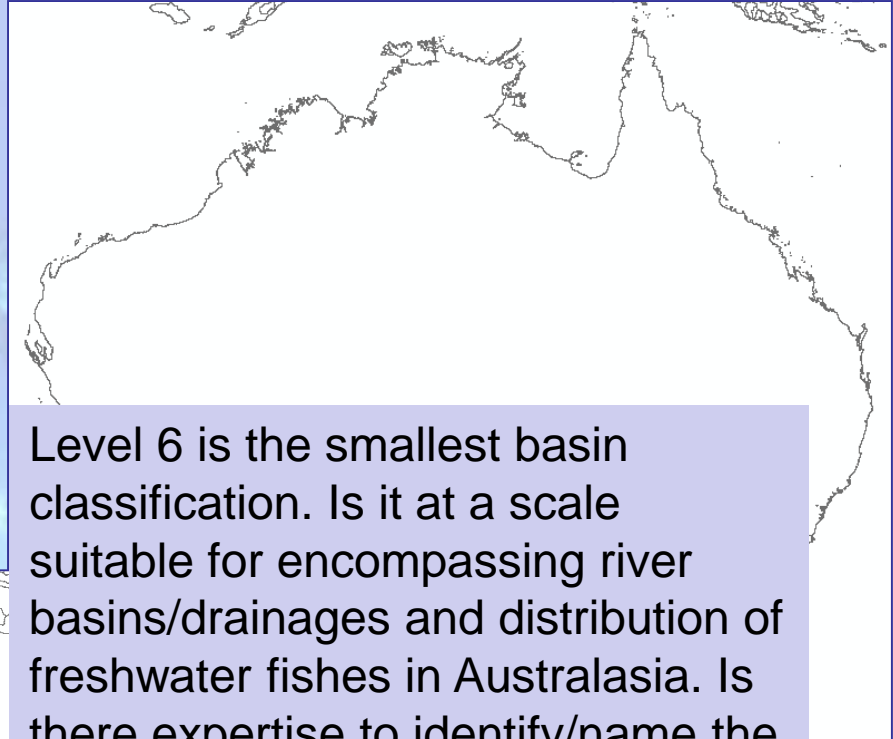
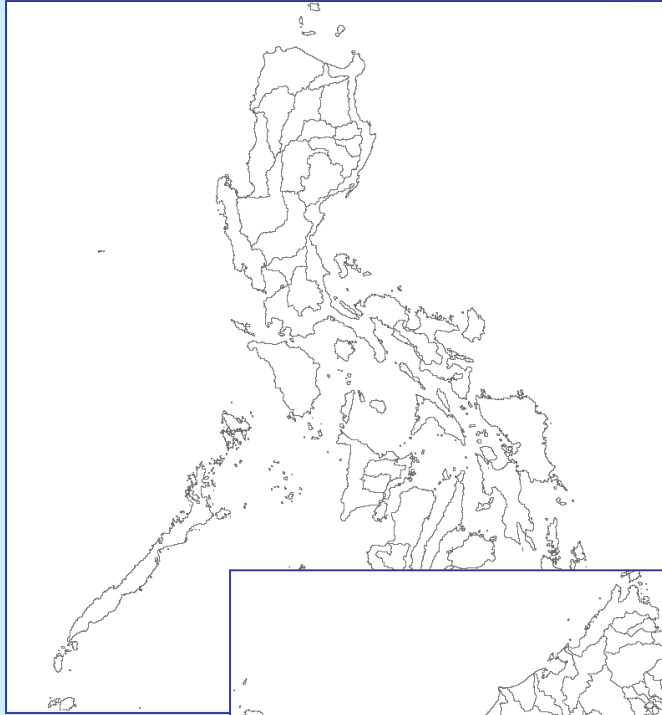
Pfafstetter Basin Classification (Level 3) for Mainland Asia



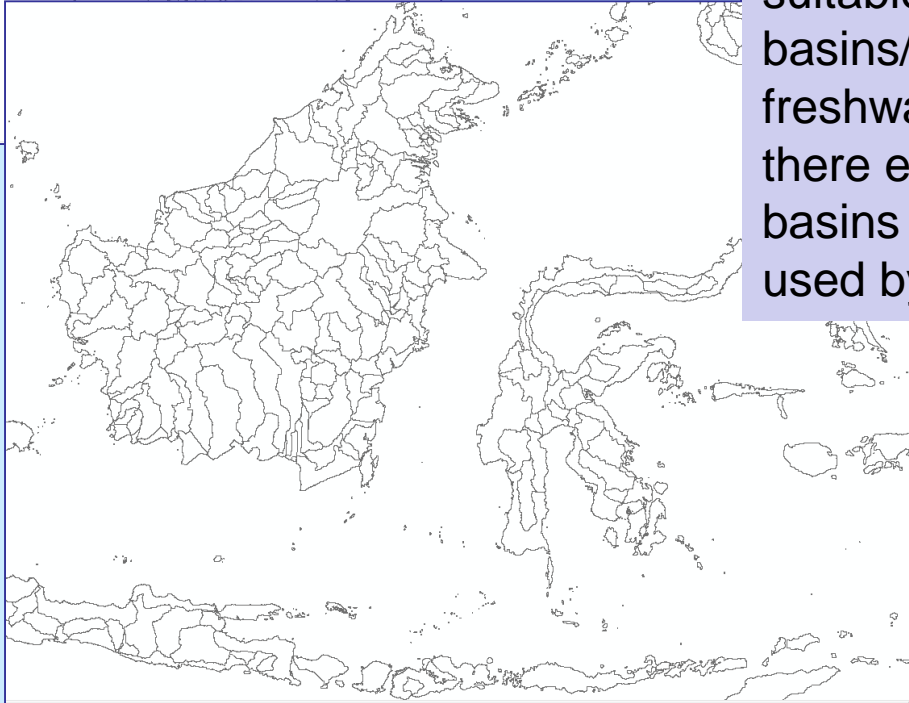
Pfafstetter basin classification is based on digital elevation modelling as described in the USGS Hydro1K web site.

The classification system has a global coverage. Pfafstetter basin classification is used for modelling the distribution of freshwater fishes in AquaMaps for the Americas (North, Central and South). A modified version is also used for AquaMaps for Europe. The current version of AquaMaps for China also uses Pfafstetter basin classification, however, refinements to this will be made basing on an authoritative reference on the physical geography of China.

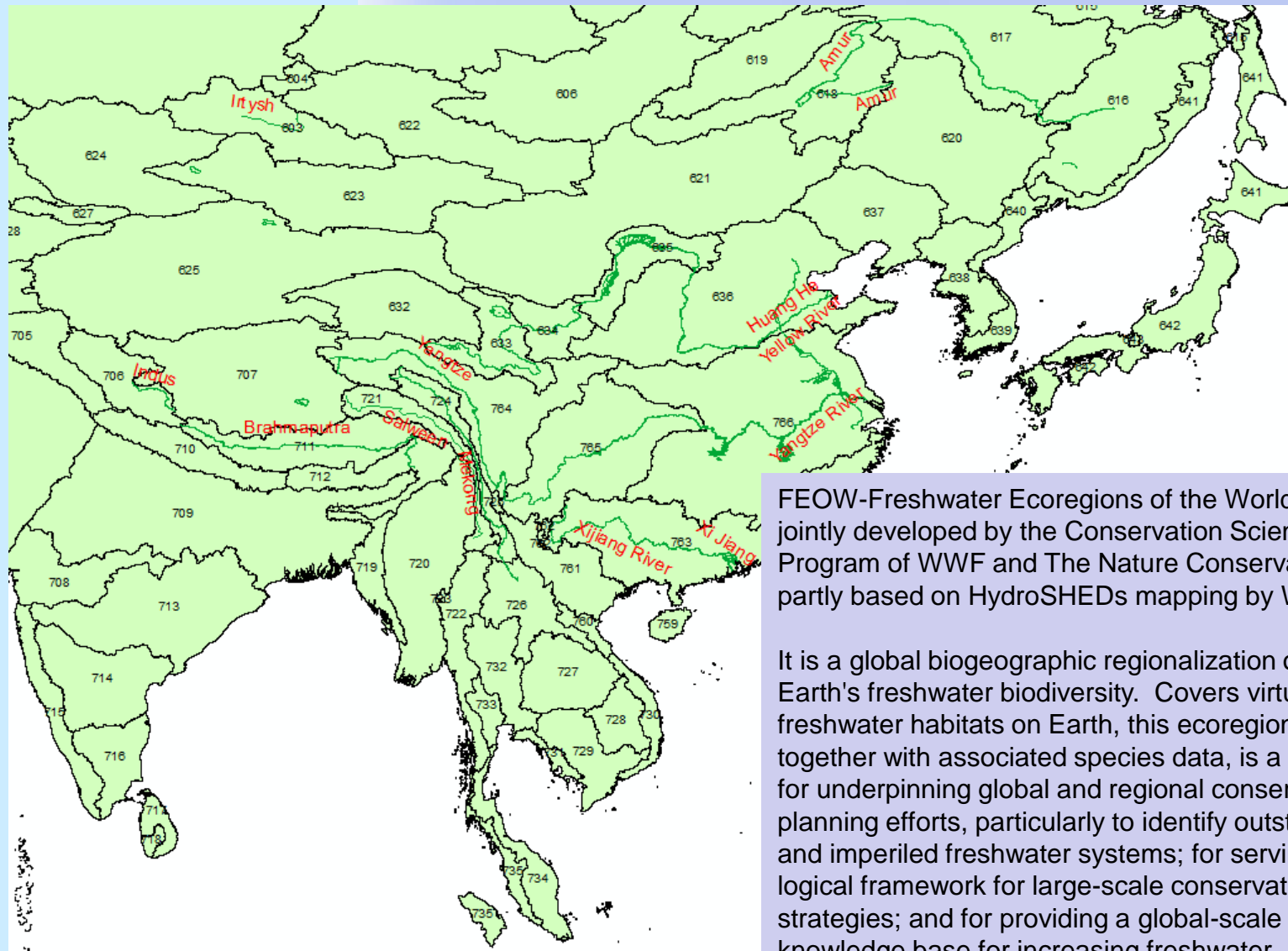
Pfafstetter Basin Classification (Level 6) for Australasia



Level 6 is the smallest basin classification. Is it at a scale suitable for encompassing river basins/drainages and distribution of freshwater fishes in Australasia. Is there expertise to identify/name the basins delineated so that it can be used by the AquaMaps model?



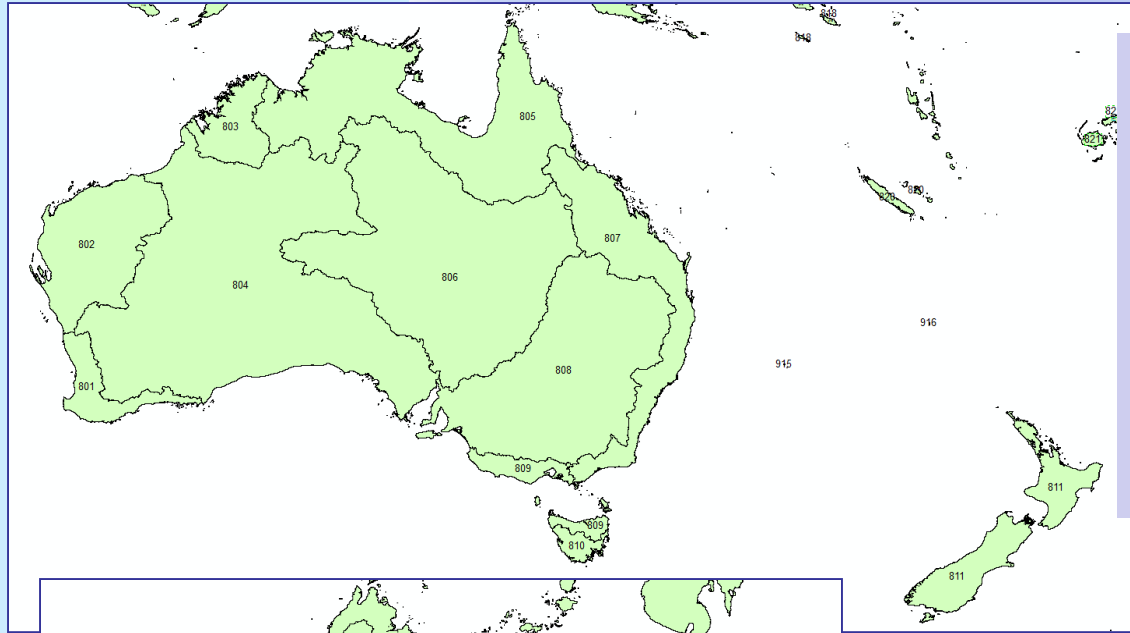
Freshwater Ecoregions (FEOW) for Mainland Asia



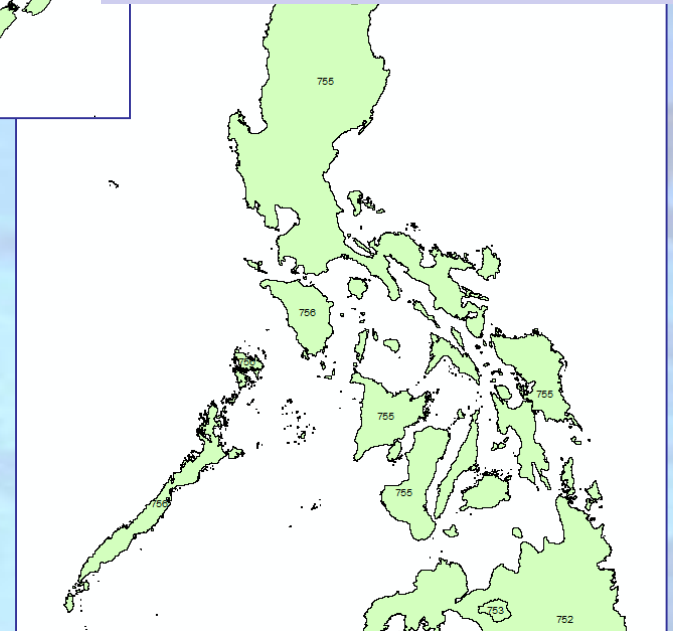
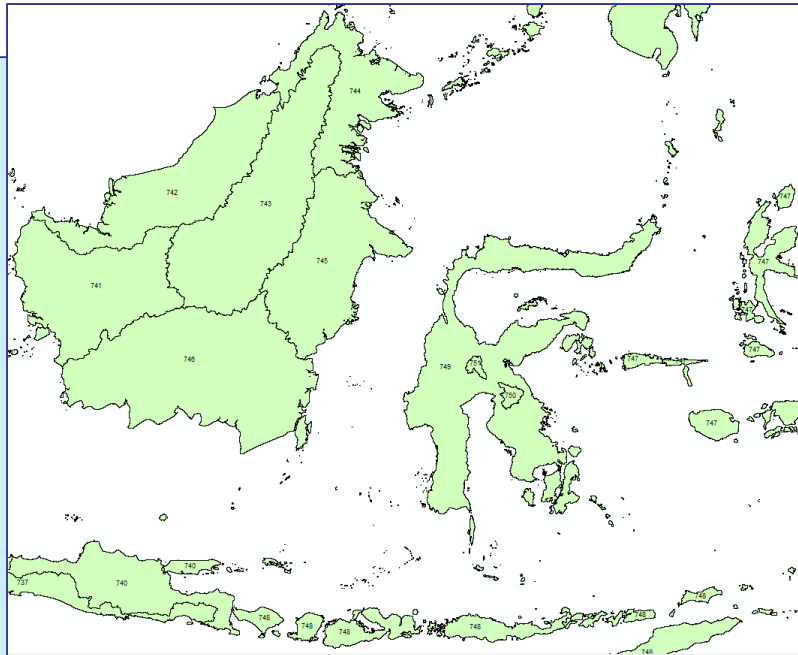
FEOW-Freshwater Ecoregions of the World has been jointly developed by the Conservation Science Program of WWF and The Nature Conservancy, partly based on HydroSHEDs mapping by WWF.

It is a global biogeographic regionalization of the Earth's freshwater biodiversity. Covers virtually all freshwater habitats on Earth, this ecoregion map, together with associated species data, is a useful tool for underpinning global and regional conservation planning efforts, particularly to identify outstanding and imperiled freshwater systems; for serving as a logical framework for large-scale conservation strategies; and for providing a global-scale knowledge base for increasing freshwater biogeographic literacy.

Freshwater Ecoregions (FEOW) for Australasia



Is the scale of FEOW units suitable for encompassing river basins/drainages and distribution of freshwater fishes in Australasia? Are they too broad, e.g., for the Philippines?



For fw AquaMaps, the mapping parameters used are:

- elevation
- mean annual temperature
- soil pH (but not used in AqM for Europe)
- soil moisture
- soil carbon
- annual mean precipitation
- Compound Topographic Index (but not used in AqM Europe)

As for gaps in the map---the model still lacks a definitive delineation of freshwater drainages/basins for most of Asia (Central, West, South, Southeast Asia) and Australia. We need experts to identify and name the drainages/basins into sublevels to which freshwater ecosystems in these subregions can be assigned.

It is useful for us to work with shapefiles so we can associate with FB data.

Fish Sounds

n = 90

Sort By: Species English name Family

For a database of fish sounds, we can propose some fields and controlled vocab

Species	English name	Fami
Albula vulpes	Bonefish	Albulidae
Alectis ciliaris	African pompano	Carangidae
Alphestes afer		
Anguilla rostrata		
Anisotremus virginicus		
Ariopsis felis		
Brevoortia tyrannus		
Carangoides bartholomaei		
Caranx crysos		
Caranx hippos		
Caranx latus		
Caranx ruber		
Centropomus ensiferus		
Centropristis striata		
Cephalopholis cruentata		
Cephalopholis fulva	Coney	Serranidae
Chloroscombrus chrysurus	Atlantic bumper	Carangidae
Clupea harengus	Atlantic herring	Clupeidae

Language:

FishBase

List of Sound for *Albula vulpes*

n = 4

Main Ref.	Sound File	Type	Production
35830	ALVUL_S1	clicks, scratches, knocks	yes, active sound production
35830	ALVUL_S2	thumps, booms	yes, active sound production
35830	ALVUL_S3	thumps, booms	yes, active sound production
35830	ALVUL_S4	escape knock	

Glossary

Comments & Corrections

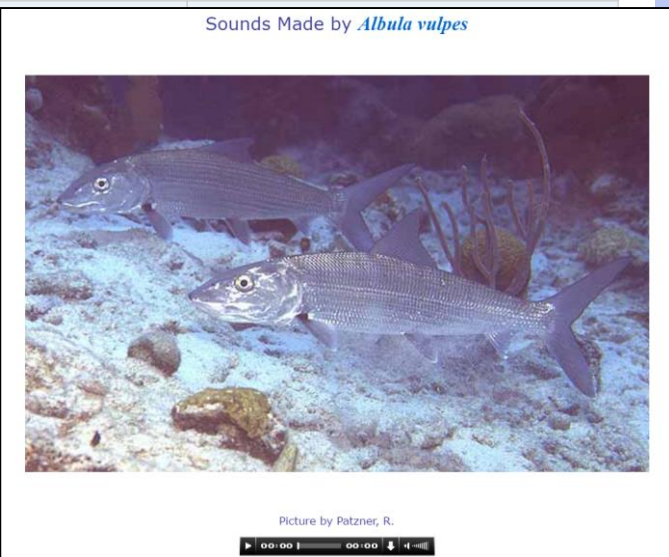
Sign our Guest

Please be patient while sound file is loaded. You may have to increase volume settings.

If you did not hear the sound. [Click here to download sound file.](#)

Sound produced	yes, active sound production
Type of sound produced	clicks, scratches, knocks
Sound production organ	teeth & swimbladder
Sound mechanism	vibration, stridulation
Behavioural context	feeding sounds
Reference	Fish, M.P. and W.H. Mowbray, 1970
Remark	

Entered by [Kaschner, Kristin](#) on 08.24.01



Picture by Patzner, R.

Fish, M.P. and W.H. Mowbray, 1970. Sounds of Western North Atlantic fishes. A reference file of biological underwater sounds. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Environmental Biology of Fishes 33: 351–358, 1992.
© 1992 Kluwer Academic Publishers. Printed in the Netherlands.

Species produce different sounds in its lifetime.

Sounds produced by spawning fishes

Phillip S. Lobel

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543, U.S.A.

Received 12.9.1990

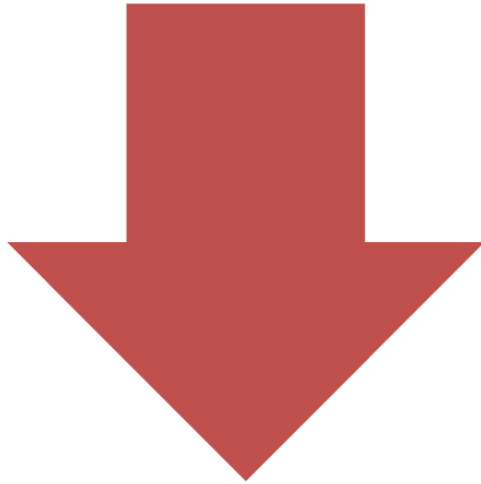
Accepted 23.1.1991

Key words: *Hypoplectrus*, *Scarus*, Serranidae, Scaridae Fish spawning, Underwater acoustics

Synopsis

Low frequency sounds are shown to be associated with the spawning of two Caribbean coral reef fishes: the hamlet, *Hypoplectrus unicolor* (Serranidae) and the striped parrotfish, *Scarus iserti* (Scaridae). Both fishes produce distinctive sounds while broadcasting gametes in midwater. *H. unicolor* produces sounds via muscle stimulation of the swimbladder. Fin movements among group spawning *S. iserti* produce hydrodynamic noise. Although reproductive behaviors of these two species have been previously studied in detail, the association of sounds with mating is new. The mating sounds cannot be easily detected by human hearing underwater but are recordable using a hydrophone. The sounds are distinct and recognizable enough to allow counting and acoustic mapping of mating events in these species.

Information Gaps



REAL

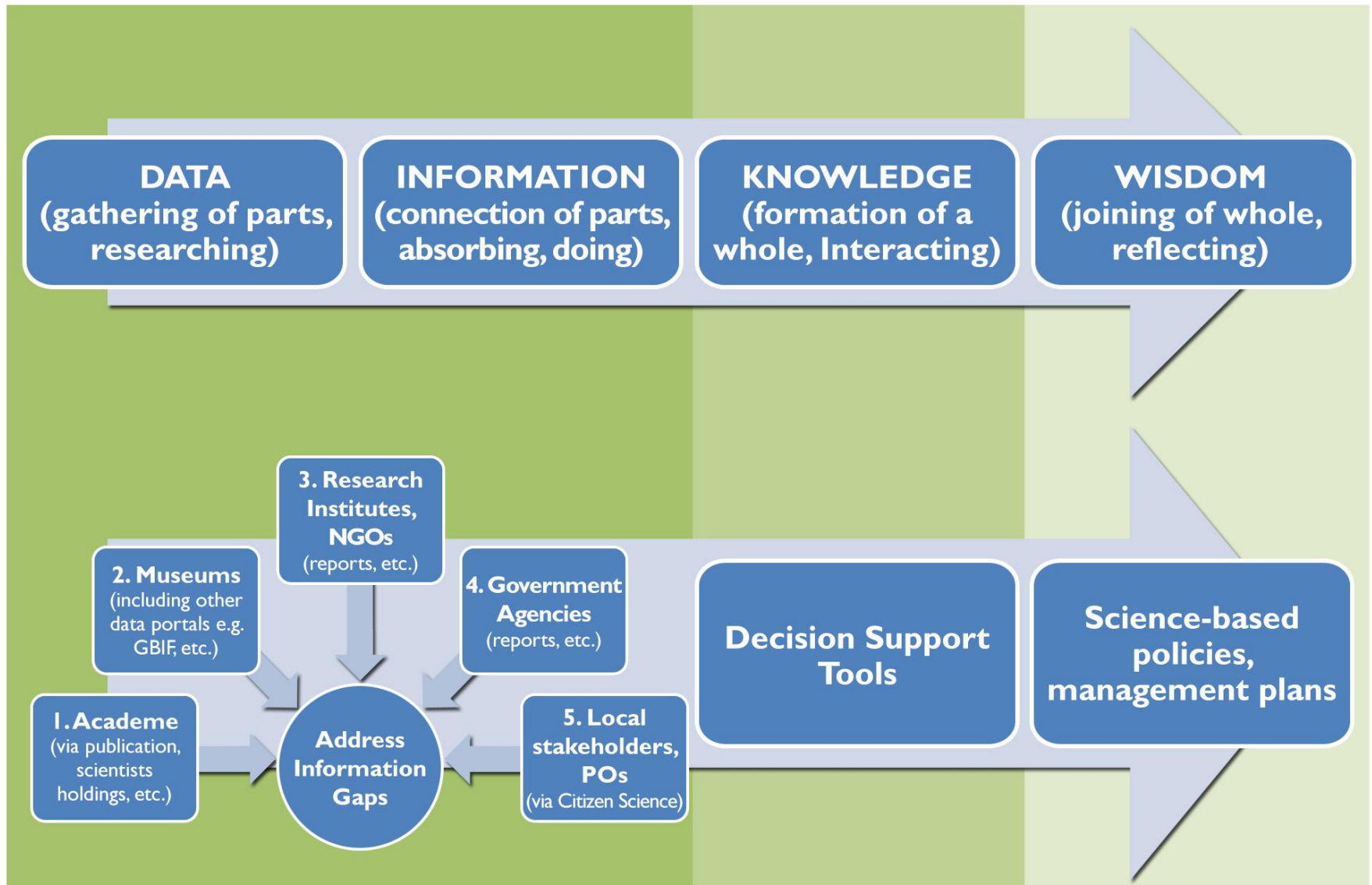
- No available information
- In other languages and scripts

DOUBTFUL

- Information not incorporated in FishBase
- No reference or information still in grey literature



Collaborative scheme to complete information



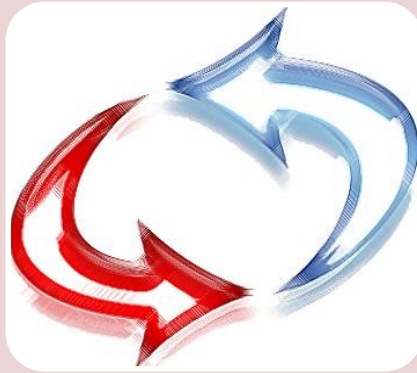


FishBase

Collaboration



**Information
sharing**



**Feedback/
review on
data/tools/
reports**



**Analyses and
co-authorship
on papers**



**Collaborative
projects**

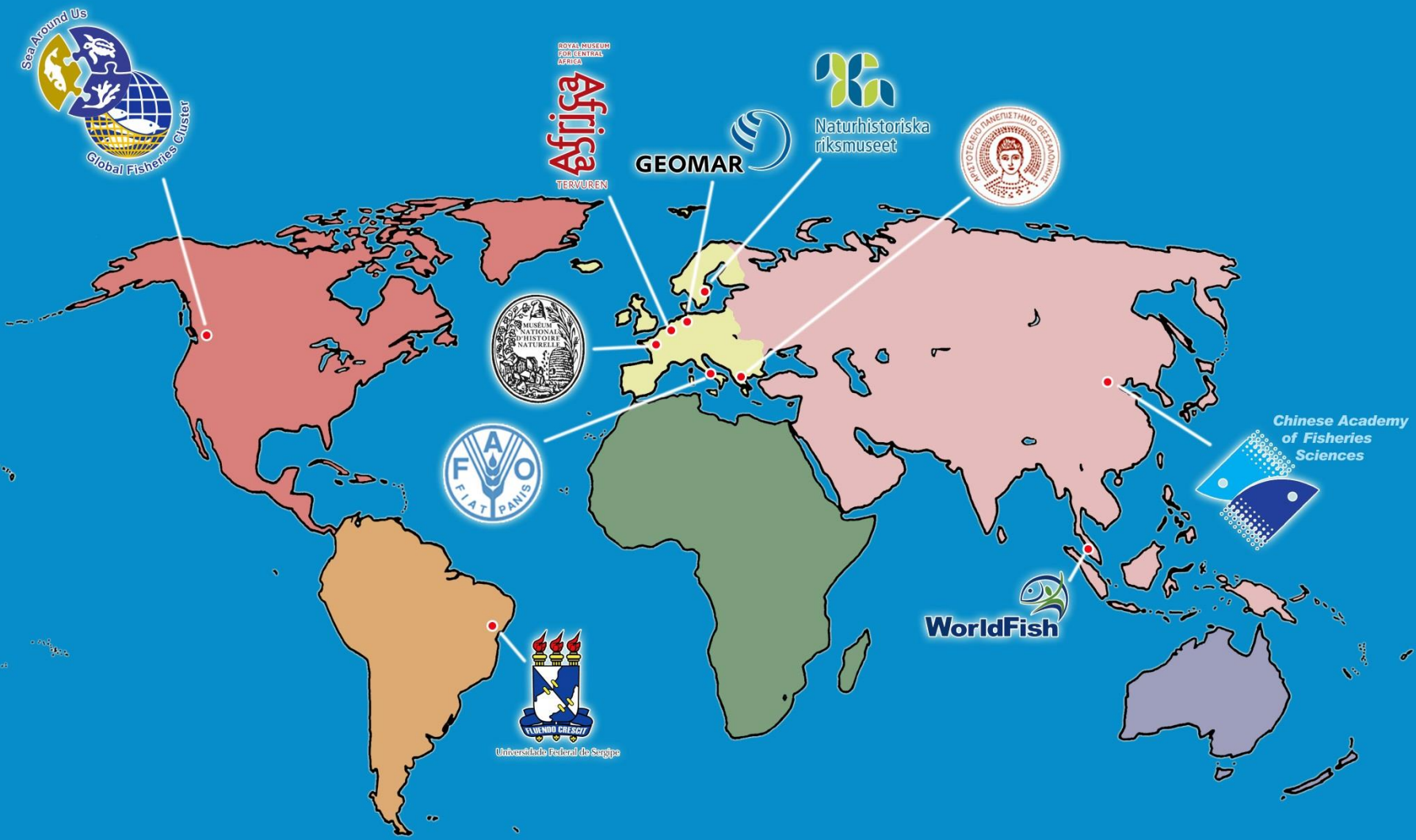


Collaborators in ASEAN



FishBase Consortium Members

(North and South America, Europe, Asia)





FishBase

**Maraming salamat!
Thank you!**

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