

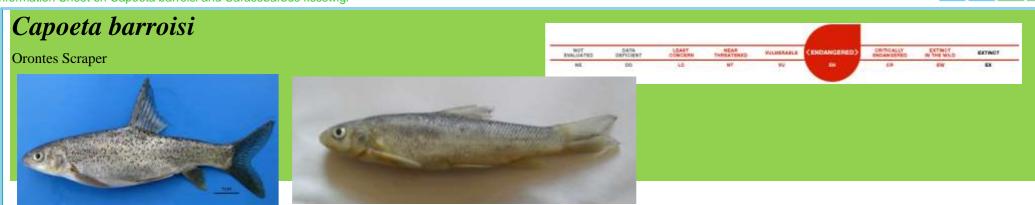
APPENDIX-L

Information Sheet on Capoeta barroisi and Carasobarbus kosswigi

Final September 2018

Information Sheet on Capoeta barroisi and Carasobarbus kosswigi





The distribution of Capoeta barroisi comprises the Tigris-Euphrates Basin and extends to Iran. More recently, this species is thought to be restricted to a small region of the Orontes River Basin in Turkey and Syria, and it is now considered endangered.

Capoeta barroisi inhabits mostly lakes, reservoirs and larger lowland rivers, and most likely migrates to rivers or streams to spawn.

This species is mostly threatened by water abstraction and climate change induced less rainfall. These threats will increase in the future due to fast human population growth, economic development and climate change. While large populations exist in reservoirs and maybe most individuals of this species are now restricted to reservoirs, water retention by reservoirs makes the rivers below the dams inhospitable for this



The species is known from the Euphrates and Tigris drainage. It is known from only a few widely separated locations. In the Tigris drainage, it is reported from the Batman River and the Tigris at Hasankeyf in Turkey, Little Zab River in Iraq and Karkheh, Dez and Karoun Rivers in Iran. In the Euphrates drainage, it is recorded from the Euphrates in Haditha and from Nahr al Khābūr, a tributary of the Euphrates in Syria and Turkey.

Habitats of this species are poorly known. It seems to inhabit summer-warm mountain river stretches with fast flowing water and gravel bottom and feeds on small animals.

There are many threats in the area and the species seems to be quite sensitive to pollution and dam constructions.

To Protect

Do not capture, keep and kill;

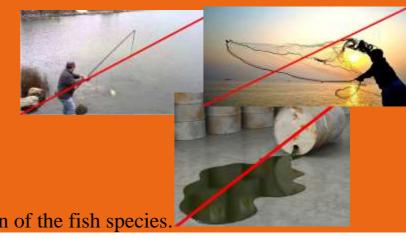
Do not damage reedbeds where fishes breed;

Do not re-fuel or conduct maintenance near water bodies;

Do not throw/spill any pollutants into water bodies.

To Monitor

In the spring season, canal will be monitored to determine the population of the fish species







* Capoeta barroisi and Carasobarbus kosswigi were identified during the ecological surveys that were conducted in 2017. This informative document has been

Appendix-L