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Golden carp fish

Jullien's gold carp conservation status critically endangered (IUCN 3.1)[1] Scientific Classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Actinopterygii Order: Cypriniformes Family: Cyprinidae Genus: Probarbus Species: P. The Jullien's golden carp (Probarbus jullieni) is a species of endangered freshwater beam-fast fish in the family Cyprinidae found in Southeast Asian river basins. Its existence is threatened by various economic activities, such as large-scale agriculture and the building of dams for hydropower. Etymology and taxonomic history The Jullien's golden carp is named by the French paleontologist, ichthyologist and herpetologist Henri Émile Sauvage. [2] Other used names for this fish are the carpilla ikan-temoleh and the seven-striped bar. This fish is a species of freshwater ray-fast fish in the order Cypriniform. Some determining properties of fish in this order are that they are generally found in freshwater, are radiant fish and do not have proper thorns. There are 26 families in this order, and the Jullien's golden carp is part of the family Cyprinidae. [3] Cyprinidae includes more fish species than any other fish family. Two common types of fish found in this family are carp and minnows, both of which are characterized by their convex dorsal and ventral surfaces, lack of adipose fin, and thin lips. [4] Description Identification This fish has many identifying properties. Most striking is his five longitudinal stripes above his lateral line. For its teeth it has large pharyngeal teeth in a single row. Pharyngeal teeth are located in the throat of some species of fish, specifically the farenic arc of this fish's throat. To feel, it has maxillary barbels. It is whisker like appendices that serve as tactile organs near its mouth. Thus, these snors allow it to feel its surroundings better. For movement, it has a dorsal fin with one spine and nine branched rays and five branched rays. The maximum total length is about 165 cm and the maximum weight is about 70 kg. [5] It can live up to 50 years and grow gradually over time in size. It is responsible for its large size. [6] Behavior These fish eat freshwater shellfish, shrimp and water plants. [6] They tend to eat more during the wet season, when food is abundance, and less during the dry season, when food is scarce. Like many other river fish, his life bike depends on rain, meaning the Jullien's golden carp occupies different regions throughout the year, depending on the season. [7] Reproduction This fish is migration, and its pulling pattern centers around its mating season. Adults migrate upstream during the dry season to form expansive communities in deep pools of low water. Once the spawning passed, the recently hatched in floodplains during the rainy season. This means that its migrating pattern centers around moving dry after rainy season. This gracing pattern is essential to the survival of this endangered species, but several threats to its habitat, such as aquaculture and hydropower development threaten this pattern, and thus their existence. [8] Habitat Historically, these fish were found in the Mekong, Irrawaddy, Chao Phraya, Meklong, Pahang and Perak River Basins of Asia, specifically in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Malaysia. Now this fish is mainly found in the Mekong River Wind, but there are some small populations in the Phahang and Perak River bodies. In these river basins, Jullien's carp is found in quick and clear pools of water. During the rainy season, they live in deep waters, but during the dry season, which is also their season, they live in shallow waters. [9] A view of the Mekong River at Luang Prabang in Lao PDR. Threats Aquaculture Increasingly, these fish are artificially breeding for aquaculture. This is a common practice in Lao PDR and Thailand. In order to catch wild fish, aquaculture sites set up big-mesh gill nets at spawning sites. Not only does it capture a lot of wild Jullien's golden carp, but it also stops them from spitting and further reducing their numbers. [5] The Fisheries Department in Batu Berendam, Malacca in Malaysia develops and applies spawning techniques through its FreshWater Fisheries Research Centre. The economic component of this project is of paramount importance, with the aim of the project to increase the aquaculture production target to 200 000 tons of fish by 2010. [10] As of 2012, this number has been greatly surpassed and there are now about 2.5 million metric tons of fish, including the Jullien's golden carp, harvested per year. The value of this crop is estimated at US\$3.6 to 6.5 billion. [8] The aim of this project is to boost the production of freshwater fish, creating more of a commodity valued by consumers. This means that little effort is made to preserve the endangered fish species they breed, such as the Jullien's golden carp. [10] As food, this fish is a popular delicacy in Southeast Asia, but because they are so rare, they are very expensive. They are usually sold for RM1,000. Because of its cost, the Jullien's golden carp is only served commercially in a select few restaurants in Southeast Asia, specifically in Malaysia and Myanmar. This contributes to the illegal fishing of these fish in prohibited, conservation areas. The problem is that, although these fish may be bought more cheaply and readily from aqua fisheries, wild caught ones are more in demand. Recently, the opening of countries such as Myanmar and the subsequent increase in tourism has led to an increased exotic mark in in Asia. This market encourages local fisherman to enter the red zone, an area of wildlife conservation where the public is only allowed to engage in small-scale fishing. However, the Burmese government said in March 2014 that the Jullien's golden carp's special protection program was illegally fishing for them from February to April. Other times of the year, however, the regulations surrounding the fishing, capturing and selling of fish like the Jullien's golden carp have been much more relaxed. This made the overfishing of the Jullien's golden carp both easy and common. [11] Hydropower development In 1994, the Mekong River Commission (MRC) identified 12 sites for dams in the major rivers of Lao PDR, Thailand and Cambodia. It has since expanded to include Myanmar. As the Irrawaddy River Basin is one of the last areas of retreat for the Jullien's golden carp, the recent creation of the Myitsone Dam in Myanmar further threatens its existence. As of 2011, however, the use of this dam is suspended due to international, regional and national conservation efforts. [7] The Xayaburi Dam in Lao PDR is another hydropower threat. Since the Jullien's golden carp has a relatively large population in the Mekong River, the effects of this dam can be disastrous. The Mekong River Commission estimates that this dam can disastrously affect the movements of trekfish and reduce the amount of fish caught by 270,000 to 600,000 metric tons. [8] What makes these numbers problematic is the fact that they will primarily affect the local people. What happens to dams is that migrating fish cannot move upstream and are therefore trapped in artificial lakes created by the dams. This will create a new fish stock for the state, while reducing the fish stock for the local people. [7] By threatening the existence of fish such as the Jullien's golden carp, these dams also threaten the existence of fisheries in the long-term. So, although these dams will offer plenty of economic stimulus in the short term, Lao PDR is estimated to acquire \$2.5 billion a year in revenue. Although these dams and the hydropower create their assistance in putting energy demand into Southeast Asia, this

energy demand is destroying the regions traditionally sustainable, local industries. The fishing and agricultural industries in the Mekong RiverKom stand to lose \$500 million a year if the Myitsone and The Xayaburi dams keep operating or if any new dams are built. This is according to the study conducted by the Mekong River Commission (MRC). It is a map of the Mekong River watershed. The creation of dams and its negative effects on fish is not a new concept. Many opponents of these dams cite the more than 3,000 dams built along the Zhujiang River in the past 40 years in relation to the Myitsone and Into the Zhujiangriver, Zhujiangriver, numbers of many pull fish, such as very large carp species, have fallen. It shows what can happen to migrating fish like the Jullien's golden carp. Another fact that the Jullien's carp is related to the carp species affected by dams in the Zhujiang River is the fact that they are both carps. This is how the similarities regarding the carp species in the Zhujiang River and the Jullien's golden carp tell of what might happen to the Jullien's carp if the Myitsoone and Xayaburi Dams continue. [7] Pollution by deforestation Through the drainage of peat swamp forests has dramatically increased the acidity of river systems such as the Mekong River Basin. Thus the River Valleys become drainage basins and are known as blackwater streams. This pollution by deforement also affects the local people. In Le Grand Lac of Cambodia, which is linked to the Mekong River Basin by the Tonlé Juice River, deforestation caused pollution, which in turn created a reduction of food, erosion and silt. Although there is legislation in many countries of Southeast Asia, such as Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, this legislation is poorly enforced. Moreover, after deforement occurs, the land that washing forests is filled in with cash crops. These cash crops require a lot of energy to be produced and harvested, and the rundown of this energy goes into rivers and river basins. This affects the runoff patterns of these areas, which hurt the living parts of freshwater fish, as well as local fishing industries. As the life bike of the Jullien's golden carp depends on seasonal shifts in river/lakewater (such as shifts in streams), the pollution of rivers and lakes Southeast Asia has reduced their numbers. [7] Pollution by agricultural production Although anti-pollution law is jointly present in Southeast Asia and nationally in Southeast Asian countries, it is rarely enforced. This is due to the mentality of economic expansion by modernization present in Southeast Asian states. Much of this expansion is done not by the locals, but by the governments of Southeast Asian countries. Industries in Southeast Asian have expanded without proper water treatment facilities, causing the rivers of oxygen-poor for much of the year. Although the agricultural techniques in Southeast Asia are becoming increasingly modern, this increase comes cash crops at the expense of the regions other major industry: fish. This means that this region will lack diversification in the industry. [7] Conservation in international efforts The Mekong River Commission (MRC), founded in 1995, has now become an independent international oversight organisation instead of a United Nation body. It has four member states, Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, and the aim of this organization is to create studies before dams or other public works projects are put in place in the Mekong River Windshed of any of its connecting rivers. However, since this body is merely a surveillance organization, it lacks legal authority. [12] NGOs recently expressed concern about the creation of the Myitsone dam. These human rights groups and environmental nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi to pressure the Burmese government to stem the use of the Myitsone dam. However, these groups also did not have legal authority. So these groups relied on rallying international pressure to stop the use of the Myitsone Dam. This has led to a major activist movement against the dam, and because of Myanmar's recent status as a democratic country; the country listened to the complaints of its people. However, activists in Myanmar fear it is merely meant to plaw them, fearing that the use of the Myitsone dam will continue into the near future. Many Southeast Asian countries have research groups that create their own studies to show the negative effects dams have on the environment, specifically water and fish. The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Lao PDR is one such group. These research groups, including the one listed above, may be regionally grounded, but they are part of the internal effort to stop environmental degradation. The IWMI is part of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; along with 15 other non-profit research groups, private foundations and international organisations. It shows the increasing trend of regional research groups working with NGOs to gain more power and create more change. [12] Regional and national efforts in Bandar Tenggara near Desaru in Johor, Malaysia, there is a project called Vita Tenggara that centers around the breeding of endangered or nearly extinct fresh water fish found in the river basins of Southeast Asia. One of the fish they breed is the Jullien's golden carp. In their 24ha more and more than 30 dams located on 405 hectares of land, this sanctuary is trying to fight off the effects of overfishing and pollution. This pollution comes from the use of agrochemicals to poison and harvest fish. Although the initial goal of this conservation fishing will be to breed fish like the Jullien's golden carp simply to preserve them for future generations, the end goal of this project is to make food accrual an important economic activity in the region. Since this company is funded by Pelangi Bhd, a Malaysia company that deals with the investment and development of property property, the actions of this project could be interpreted as state-building activities instead of conservation-based activities. However, while the end goal of this project is to want this project to be sustainable. So, this project is that recreational and sports fishing are practiced via the capture and release method. This method will seek to curtail the effects of overfishing that contributed to the Jullien's golden carp's threat. Thus, national efforts such as the Vita Tenggara project may be economically motivated, but their end goal is to create both a sustainable industry and increased environmental policies. [9] The Mekong River Commission (MRC) seeks to establish a 10-year suspension on mainstream dams such as the MyitsonEdam in Myanmar and the Xayaburi Dam in Lao PDR. If this commission is established, research will be conducted to see what the long-term cultural, environmental and economic consequences of these dams will be. Burma's President Thein Sein acknowledged on 1 October 2011 that he founded this commission and related study due to public pressure both internally and externally. Also as of 2011, the Burmese government has discontinued the use of the US\$3.6 billion Myitsone Dam project in the Irrawaddy River due to environmental concerns. The fact that this dam would displace 63 ethnic Kachin towns from their homes, and that it would flood 296 sq miles are also factors that contributed to the creation of this study and the decision to suspend the use of the dam. In relation to the Jullien's golden carp, this flooding would come from the Irrawaddy River, which is one of the homes of the Jullien's golden carp. This flooding would disrupt the migration habit. However, this commission did not discontinu the use of the US\$3.8 billion Xayaburi dam. It came as a surprise because of its opposition by international environmental groups and some international donors. [12] See also Mekong giant catfish Mekong River Commission Mekong Myitsone Dam Xayaburi Dam References ^ Ahmad, A.B. 2019. Probarbus jullieni. The IUCN Red List of Endangered Species 2019: e.T18182A1728224. . Downloaded on 25 July 2019. ^Emile Sauvage, Henri. Amphibious fish. Popular Science Monthly 9 (September 1876): ProQuest. Web. May 1, 2014. ^Allaby, Michael. 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