



Zoogéographie – partie 3

La distribution de poissons

Régions de la FAO

Les régions de la FAO sont définies par la FAO pour enregistrer les captures de poissons.

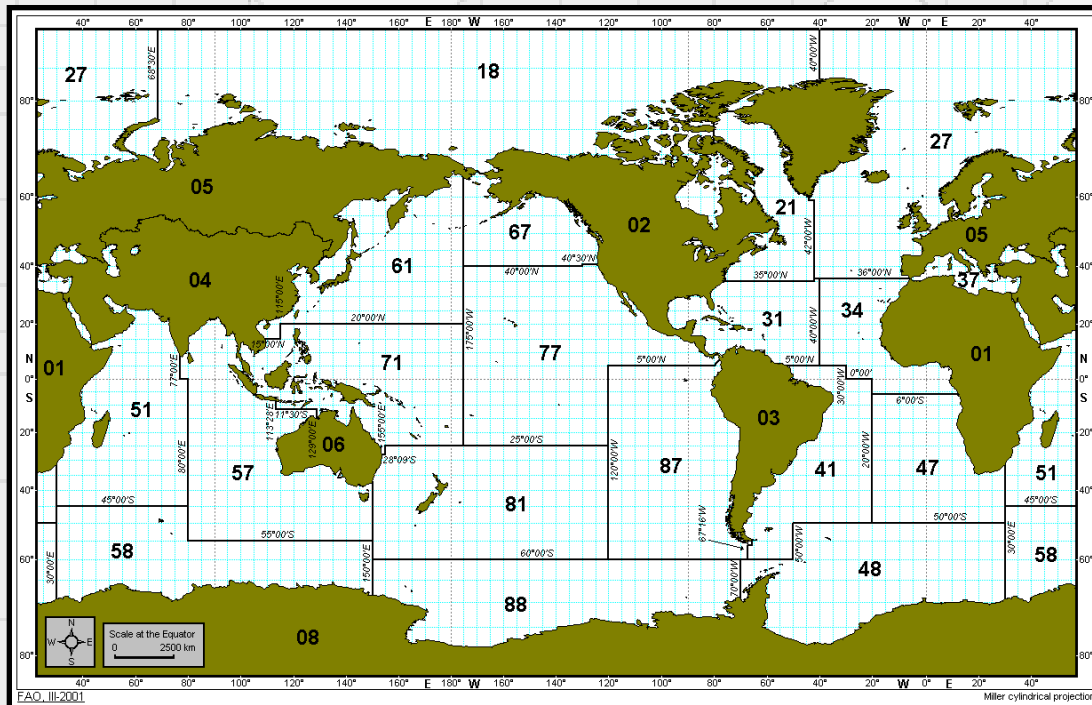
01. Afrique
02. Amérique du Nord
03. Amérique du Sud
04. Asie
05. Europe / Russie (07)
06. Australie
08. Antarctique

18. Mer Arctique

21. Atlantique, nord-ouest
27. Atlantique, nord-est
31. Atlantique, central-ouest
34. Atlantique, central-est
37. Mer Méditerranéenne et Mer Noire
41. Atlantique, sud-ouest
47. Atlantique, sud-est
48. Atlantique, Antarctique

51. Océan Indien, ouest
57. Océan Indien, est
58. Océan Indien, Antarctique

61. Pacifique, nord-ouest
67. Pacifique, nord-est
71. Pacifique, central-ouest
77. Pacifique, central-est
81. Pacifique, sud-ouest
87. Pacifique, sud-est
88. Pacifique, Antarctique

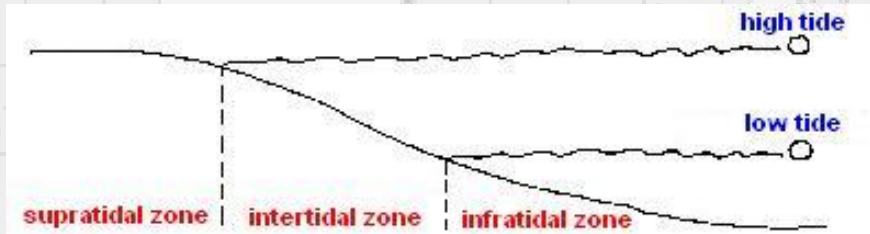


Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique

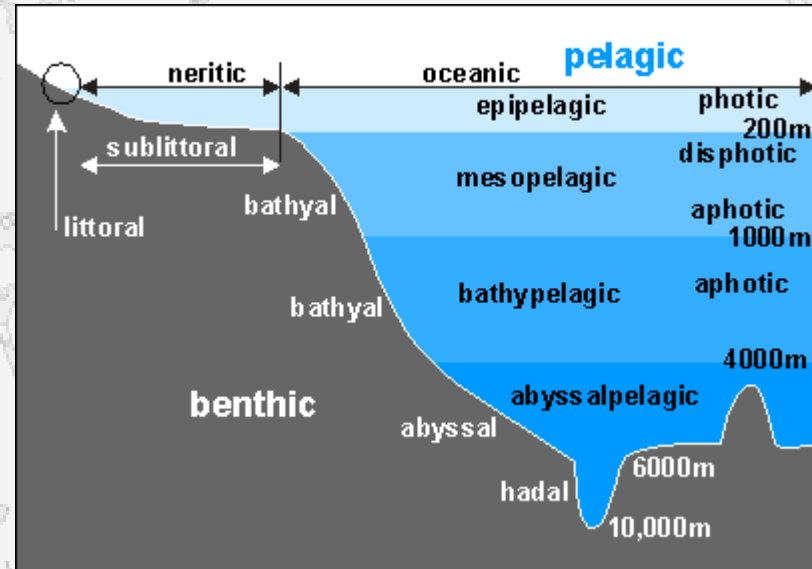
1. La zone littorale.

La zone littorale correspond à la région proche de rivage. Elle se trouve là où l'océan rencontre la terre, alternativement exposée ou couverte par les marées.



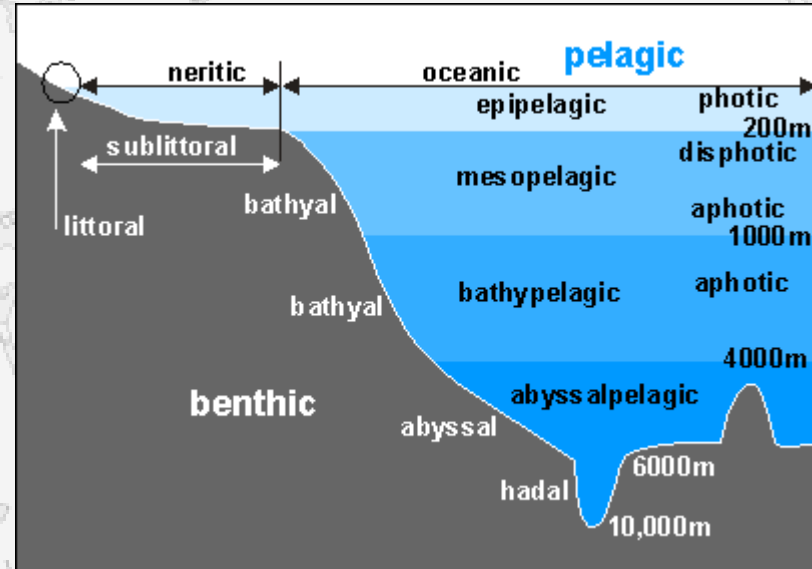
2. La zone sublittorale.

La zone sublittorale se trouve à partir du bord inférieur de la zone intertidale jusqu'au bord externe du plateau continental.



Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique

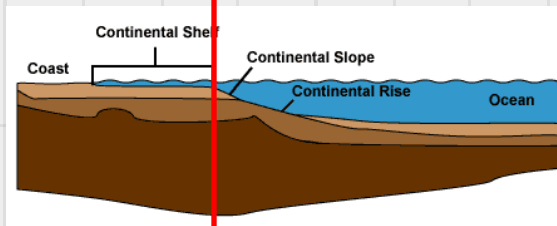


3. La zone néritique.

La zone néritique contient la zone pélagique peu profonde au-dessus du plateau continental

4. La zone océanique.

La zone océanique correspond à l'océan au-delà du plateau continental.



Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique

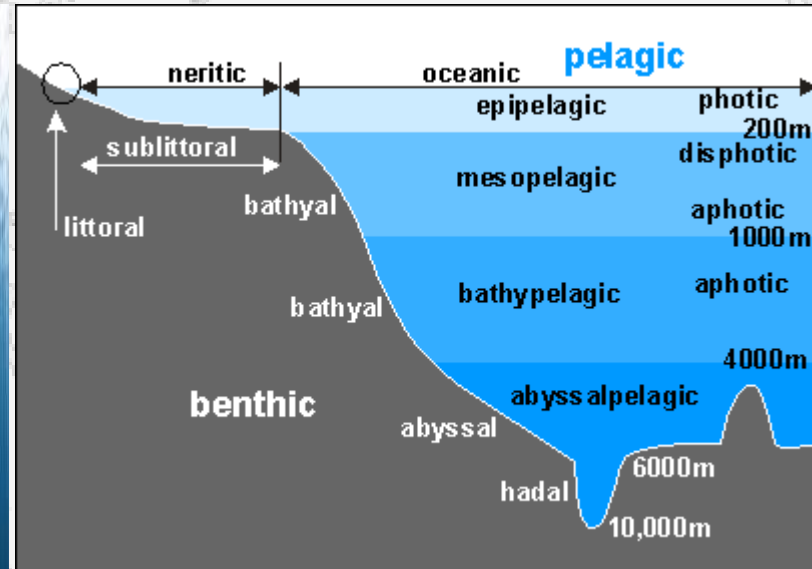
5. La zone pélagique.

La zone pélagique correspond aux eaux plus éloignées de la terre, fondamentalement l'océan ouvert.

- La zone épipélagique est la couche de l'océan la plus élevée et normalement la couche photique de l'océan entre la surface et la thermocline (0 – 200m).
- La zone mésopélagique est la couche moyenne de l'océan caractérisée par la faible lumière et les gradients abrupts de température (200 – 1000m).
- La zone bathypélagique est la couche moyenne de l'océan où seule la lumière de blue/vert la plus faible pénètre (1000 – 4000m).

6. La zone abyssale.

- La zone abyssopélagique est la partie de l'océan entre profondeur de 4000 et 6000m.
- La zone hadale est la partie de l'océan plus profonde que 6000m.



© NOAA

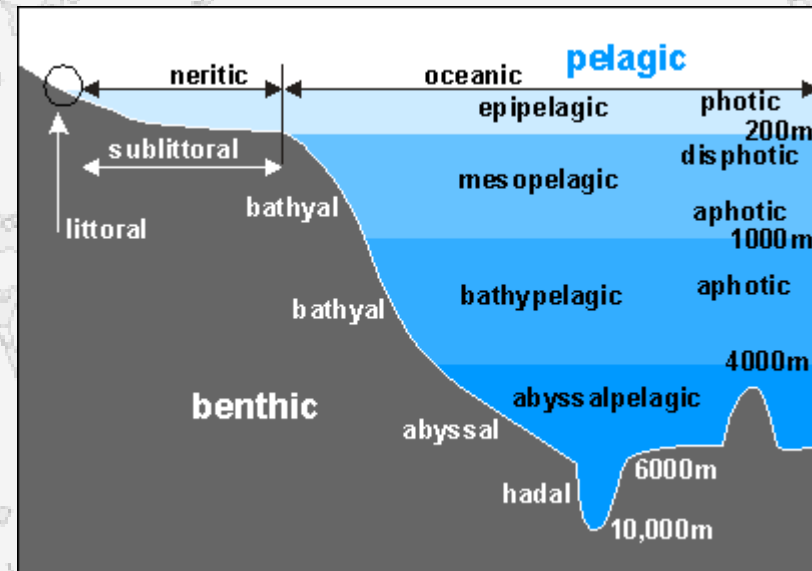


Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique

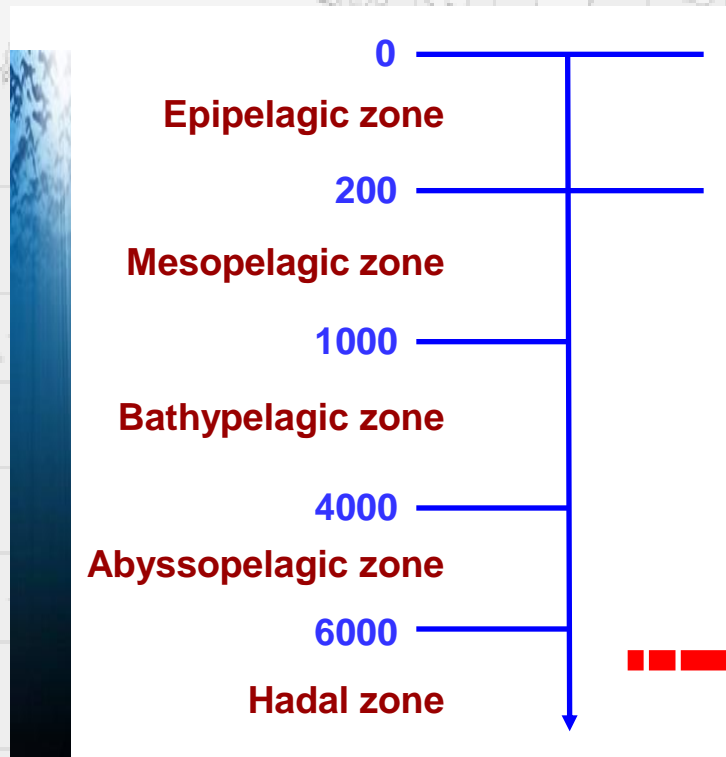
7. La zone benthique.

La zone benthique est cette partie de l'océan au-dessous de la zone pélagique. Mais cette zone n'inclut pas les parties les plus profondes (au dessous de 400m). Il comprend la partie inférieure, la surface du sédiment et certaines couches du sous-sol.



Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique



Dans FishBase

Pélagique: les poissons qui se trouvent principalement dans la colonne d'eau entre 0 et 200 m, et ne s'alimentant pas des organismes benthiques.

Bathypélagique: les poissons qui se trouvent principalement dans l'eau ouverte en-dessous de 200 m, et ne s'alimentant pas des organismes benthiques.

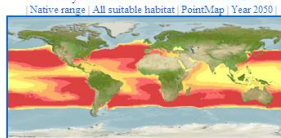
Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre, 1788)
Albacore

Upload your photos and videos
Pictures | Stamps | Coins | Google image



Thunnus alalunga
Picture by Hofinger, E.

Add your observation in Fish Watcher



Classification / Names

Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > Perciformes (Perch-like) > Scombridae (Mackerels, tunas, bonitos) > Scombrinae

Eymology: *Thunnus*: Greek, thynnos = tunna (Ref. 45335).

Environment / Climate / Range

Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous (Ref. 51243); depth range 0 - 600 m (Ref. 168). Subtropical; 10°C - 25°C (Ref. 168); 30°N - 40°S, 180°W - 180°E

Length at first maturity / Size / Weight / Age

Maturity: L_m 85.0, range 85 - ? cm
Max length: 140 cm FL male/unsexed; (Ref. 3669); common length: 100.0 cm FL male/unsexed; (Ref. 9684); max. published weight: 60.3 kg (Ref. 40637); max. reported age: 9 years (Ref. 72462)

Benthopélagique: les poissons vivant et/ou s'alimentant sur ou proche du fond, aussi bien que dans l'eau même, entre 0 et 200 m.

Démersal: les poissons vivant et/ou s'alimentant sur ou proche du fond, entre 0 et 200 m.

Récif-associé: les poissons vivant et/ou s'alimentant sur ou proche des récifs, entre 0 et 200 m.

Bathydémersal: les poissons vivant et/ou s'alimentant sur ou proche du fond, en-dessous de 200 m.

Habitats marins

Zones de la région océanique

Pélagique

Benthopélagique

Récif-associé

Bathypélagique

Démersal

Bathydémersal

→ Bien que cette classification fonctionne bien pour les espèces marines, il est souvent difficile à appliquer aux poissons d'eau douce.



Habitats d'eau douce

Zones des lacs

1. La zone littorale.

La zone littorale correspond à la région proche du rivage. C'est la partie de la zone éclairée qui est en contact avec le fond et qui permet l'établissement des plantes enracinées.

2. La zone limnétique.

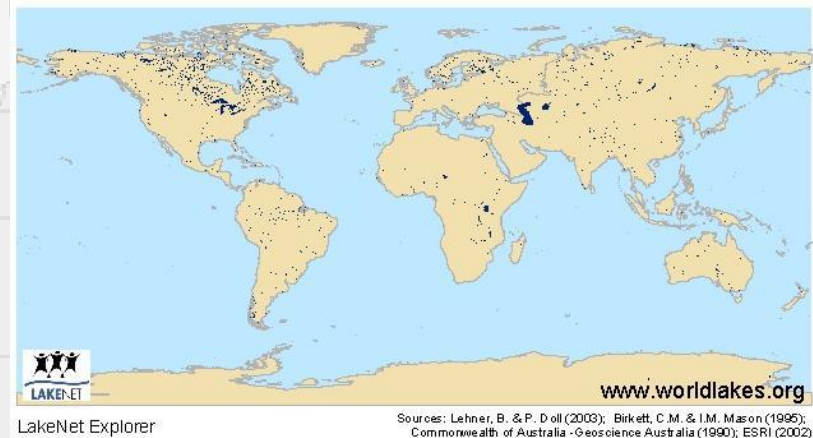
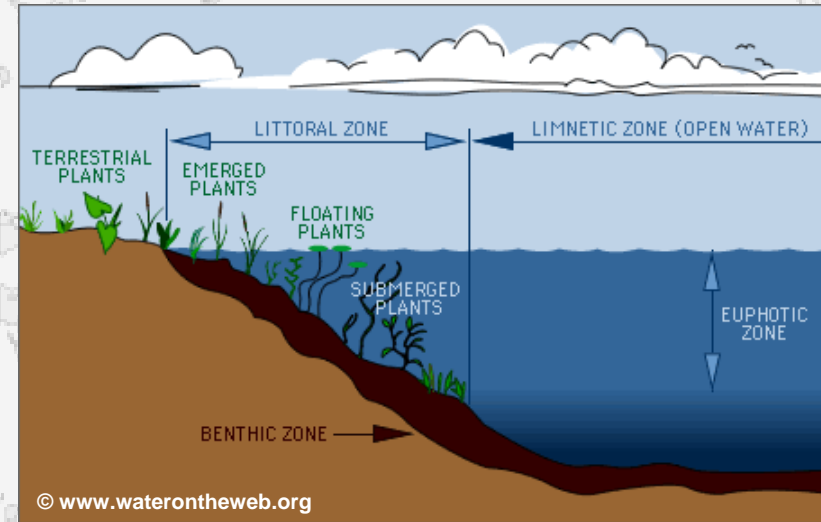
La zone limnétique est la zone éclairée qui n'est pas en contact avec le fond.

3. La zone profonde.

Les couches d'eau inférieure et obscures forment la zone profonde où il n'existe plus de plantes vivantes.

4. La zone benthique.

La zone benthique concerne le fond du lac.




Zoogéographie dans FishBase

'Species summary page'

About this page | Languages | User feedbacks | Citation | Uploads | Related species

Limnothrissa miodon (Boulenger, 1906)
Lake Tanganyika sardine

Upload your photos and videos
Pictures | Google image



Limnothrissa miodon
Picture by Mohamed, A.D.

Classification / Names [Common names](#) | [Synonyms](#) | [Catalog of Fishes \(gen., sp.\)](#) | [ITIS](#) | [CoL](#) | [WoRMS](#)
Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > [Clupeiformes](#) (Herrings) > [Clupeidae](#) (Herrings, shads, sardines, menhadens)
Etymology: *Limnothrissa*: Greek, limne = swamp + Greek, thrissa, es = shad (Ref. 45335).

Environment / Climate / Range [Ecology](#)
Freshwater; pelagic; non-migratory; depth range 20 - 40 m (Ref. 27631). Tropical; 21°C - 29°C (Ref. 5392); 3° S - 18°S

Length at first maturity / Size / Weight / Age
Maturity: L_m 6.8 range ? - ? cm
Max length : 17.0 cm SL male/unsexed; (Ref. 4967); common length : 10.0 cm SL male/unsexed; (Ref. 4967)

Short description [Morphology](#) | [Morphometrics](#)
Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 13-18; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 15 - 19; Vertebrae: 41 - 44. Body fairly slender. Pre-pelvic scutes not strongly keeled, beginning behind base of last pectoral fin ray. Maxilla blade over 4 times as long as its shaft, its lower toothed edge continued forward to meet hind tip of pre-maxilla; second supra-maxilla asymmetrical, lower half larger. Lower gill rakers long and slender. A distinct silver stripe along flank. Snout broad with tapering sides, not concave when viewed from above. It has a large air bladder which is responsible for its ability to move great vertical distances.

Distribution [Countries](#) | [FAO areas](#) | [Ecosystems](#) | [Occurrences](#) | [Introductions](#)
Africa: endemic to Lake Tanganyika (Ref. 28136), but introduced into several other lakes (Lake Kivu, Lake Kariba, and Cabora Bassa reservoir) (Ref. 188, 28136).

(2) & (3)

(1)

Le page de présentation d'espèce contient l'information sur:

- (1) La distribution,
- (2) l'environnement [biome aquatique, habitat, modèle de migration, profondeur],
- (3) climat [zone de climat, températures].



Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Régions de la FAO

More information

Common names	Age/Size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
Introductions	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
Stocks	Morphometrics	Allele frequencies	Speed
Ecology	Morphology	Heritability	Swim. type
Diet	Larvae	Diseases	Gill area
Food items	Fecundity	Processing	Otoliths
Food consumption	Eggs	Mass conversion	Brains
Ration	Egg development	Abundance	Vision

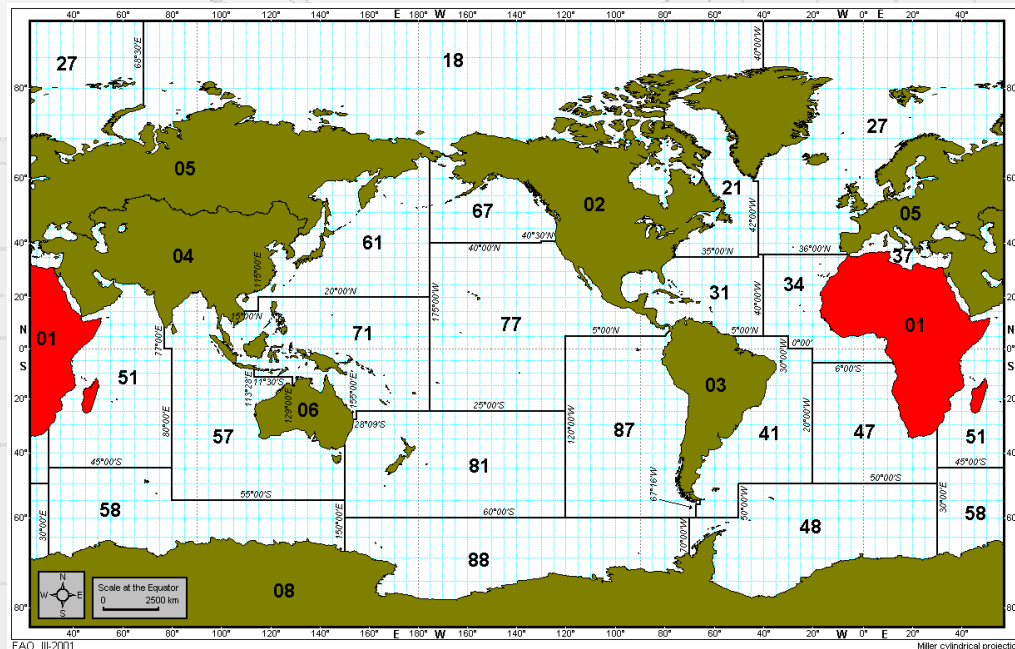
FAO areas where *Oreochromis niloticus niloticus* occurs

n = 6

FAO Area	Status	Note
Africa - Inland Waters	native	Complete
America, North - Inland waters	introduced	includes Central America
America, South - Inland waters	introduced	
Asia - Inland waters	introduced	
Europe - Inland waters	introduced	excludes former USSR
Oceania - Inland waters	introduced	



© Bernd Überschär



Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Pays de distribution

More information				
Countries	Common names	Age & size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Synonyms	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Metabolism	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Predators	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
Introductions	Ecotoxicology	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
Stocks	Reproduction	Morphometrics	Allele frequencies	Speed
Ecology	Maturity	Morphology	Heritability	Swim. type
Diet	Spawning	Larvae	Diseases	Gill area
Food items	Fecundity	Larval dynamics	Processing	Otoliths
Food consumption	Eggs	Recruitment	Mass conversion	Brains
Ration	Egg development	Abundance	Vision	

Countries where *Pantodon buchholzi* is found

Point map (with point info) n = 9

Country	ABB	Occurrence	Main Ref.
Benin	BEN	native	81272
Cameroon	CMR	native	81633
Chad	TCD	questionable	81633
Congo Dem Rep	COD	native	45441
Congo Rep	COG	native	44840
Gabon	GAB	native	81633
Nigeria	NGA	native	81272
Sierra Leone	SLE	native	81272
Zimbabwe	ZWE	misidentification	41543

1. Indigène ("Native").

L'espèce existe dans cette région comme une population libre et se maintenant, et s'étant établie là indépendamment de l'homme.

2. Endémique ("Endemic").

L'espèce est indigène et limitée à cette région particulière.

3. Extirpée ("Extirpated").

L'espèce est éteinte dans cette région particulière, mais survit dans d'autres régions.

4. Introduit ("Introduced").

L'espèce n'est pas indigène dans cette région, mais introduite par des activités humaines.

5. Réintroduit ("Reintroduced").

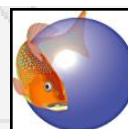
L'espèce est introduite dans cette région particulière après des introductions initiales échouées ou après l'extinction des espèces indigènes.

6. Incertain ("Questionable").

L'occurrence de cette espèce dans cette région particulière a besoin de confirmation.

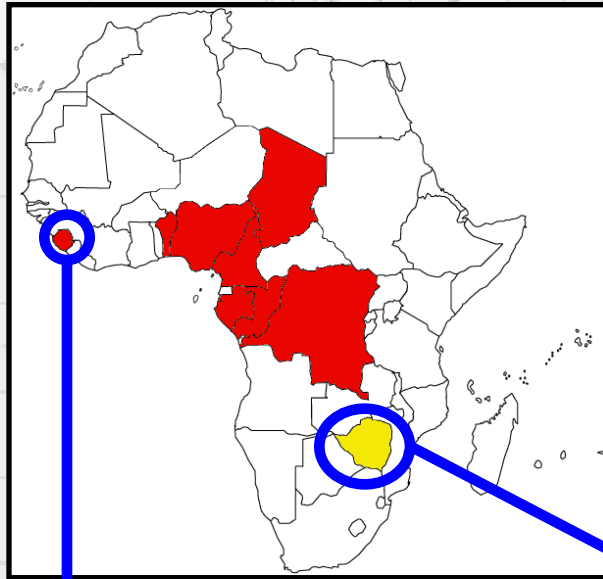
7. Identification erronée ("Misidentification").

Ce sont les cas connus comme erronés.



Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Pays de distribution



Countries where *Pantodon buchholzi* is found

Point map (with point info) n = 9

Country	ABB	Occurrence	Main Ref.
Benin	BEN	native	81272
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Gabon	GAB	native	81633
Nigeria	NGA	native	81272
Sierra Leone	SLE	native	81272
Zimbabwe	ZWE	misidentification	41543

Sierra Leone: Teugels (1990) assume que c'est une population relique de *Pantodon buchholzi* Peters, 1877 en Sierra Leone, à cause de ses caractères spécifiques.

Zimbabwe: Jubb (1963) a considéré l'occurrence de cette espèce au Zimbabwe comme une identification erronée.

Pantodon *Pantodon buchholzi* in Sierra Leone

Point map (Pantodon buchholzi) | Occurrence records | Field guide | Gazetteer | Country Species Summary

Main Ref. Teugels, G.G., 1990
Also Ref. Paugy, D., K. Traoré and P.S. Diouf, 1994

Status	native	Ref.
Importance	never/rarely	Ref.
Aquaculture	no regulations	Ref.
Regulations	Yes	
Freshwater	No	
Brackish	No	
Saltwater	No	
Live export	No	
Bait	No	
Gamefish	No	
Abundance		Ref.
Comments	Known from Jong River (Ref. 2921, Ref. 13231), mentioned in a non-published report of Chaytor (1969) (=Ref. 2996). Because of the specific characters of the species, it is assumed that it is a relict population instead of an erroneous identification (Ref. 2921, Ref. 51626).	
States/Provinces		
States/Provinces Complete?	No	
National Checklist		
Country information	http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sl.html	

Update Main Ref. (e.g. 9948) Search Glossary (e.g. cephalopods) Search

Pantodon *Pantodon buchholzi* in Zimbabwe

Point map (Pantodon buchholzi) | Occurrence records | Field guide | Gazetteer | Country Species Summary

Main Ref. Jubb, R.A., 1963

Status	misidentification	Ref.
Importance	never/rarely	Ref.
Aquaculture	no regulations	Ref.
Regulations	Yes	
Freshwater	No	
Brackish	No	
Saltwater	No	
Live export	No	
Bait	No	
Gamefish	No	
Abundance		Ref.
Comments	Its occurrence in the upper Zambezi River of Zambia is mentioned in Gilchrist & Thompson (1913) [Ref. 41577]. This distribution record was copied by other references (Ref. 1890, Ref. 3515, Ref. 52951). But the occurrence of this species in Zambia was considered as a misidentification (Ref. 41543).	
States/Provinces		
States/Provinces Complete?	No	
National Checklist		
Country information	http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/zi.html	

Update Main Ref. (e.g. 9948) Search Glossary (e.g. cephalopods) Search



Zoogéographie dans FishBase

L'écosystème dans FishBase

More information

Countries	Common names	Age/Size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Synonyms	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Metabolism	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Predators	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
Introductions	Ecotoxicology	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
Stock	Reproduction	Morphometrics	Allele frequencies	Speed
Ecology	Maturity	Morphology	Heritability	Swim. type
Diet	Spawning	Larvae	Diseases	Gill area
Food items	Fecundity	Larval dynamics	Processing	Otoliths
Food consumption	Eggs	Recruitment	Mass conversion	Brains
Ration	Egg development	Abundance	Vision	

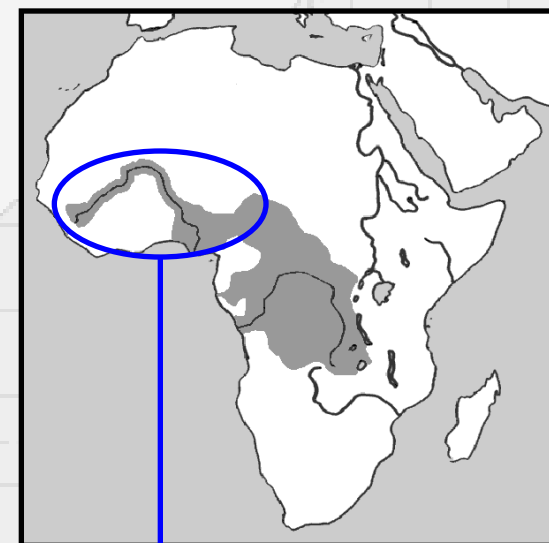


© Gnoky

Ecosystems where *Pantodon buchholzi* occurs

n = 23

Ecosystem	Type	Status	Ref.
Ethiopian	Zoogeographic realm	endemic	3515
Aruwimi River	River (basin)	native	41590
Benue River	River (basin)	native	81272
Congo	River (basin)	native	3515
Cross	River (basin)	native	81272
Itimbiri River	River (basin)	native	41590
M'Pila-Sanga	River (basin)	native	13331
Niger	River (basin)	native	81272
Ogowe	River (basin)	native	81633
Ogun	River (basin)	native	3076
Osse	River (basin)	native	81272
Ouémé	River (basin)	native	81272
Pampana	River (basin)	native	81272
Rio del Rey	River (basin)	native	81633
Ruki River Region	River (basin)	native	41580
Sangha	River (basin)	native	46901
Ubangui	River (basin)	native	45441
Uélé	River (basin)	native	53267
Wouri	River (basin)	native	81633
Zambezi	River (basin)	misidentification	
Chad/Chari River	Lake	native	
Malebo Pool	Lake	native	
Tumba	Lake	native	



Pantodon buchholzi in Niger

Reference no.	Paugy, D., K. Traoré and P.S. Diouf, 1994
Ecosystem	Niger
Status	native
Abundance	
Lifestage	adults
Regional database	
Remarks	Known from the Lower Niger (Ref. 3515, Ref. 13331). Also Ref. 2921.

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Introductions dans FishBase

More information

Countries	Common names	Age/Size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Synonyms	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Metabolism	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Predators	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
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Food consumption	Eggs	Recruitment	Mass conversion	Brains
Ration	Egg development	Abundance	Vision	



© Solomon R. David

Introductions of *Heterotis niloticus*

[n = 12]

Year / Period	From	To	Established	Ecol. effects
unknown	Unknown	Togo	established	
1950	Cameroon	Congo	established	some
1950	Sudan	Congo	established	some
1950	Congo	Zaire	established	
1955	Cameroon	Gabon	established	unknown
1955	Chad	South Cameroon	unknown	
1956	Cameroon (Chari river)	Bangui, Central African Republic	established	
1958	Benue River, Cameroon	Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire	unknown	
1960	Black Volta River	Aboisso, Côte d'Ivoire	unknown	
1963	Ubangui River	Congo River	established	
1963	Cameroon	Madagascar	established	
1989	Unknown	Philippines	unknown	

International Introductions of *Heterotis niloticus* Introductions as compiled by FAO

Main Ref:	Depierre, D. and J. Vivien 1977
To:	South Cameroon
FAO area:	Africa-Inland Waters
From:	Chad
FAO area:	Africa-Inland Waters
Year:	1955
Range:	-
Period:	1950-1974
Established in the wild:	unknown,
Established in aquaculture:	-
Significant ecological interactions:	-
Significant socio-economic effects:	-
Introduced by:	
Reason:	aquaculture
Other reason:	
Comments:	Introduced for the development of aquaculture in South Cameroon (Melen, Yaounde, Bertoua, Ngaoundere) (Ref. 50415), originating from Fort-Lamy (Ref. 50153). Also Ref. 1978. Ref: Depierre, D. and J. Vivien, 1977

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

La biodiversité dans les pays

Information by Country / Island

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
- SAUP catch
- Fish Loss

Tools

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

Miscellaneous

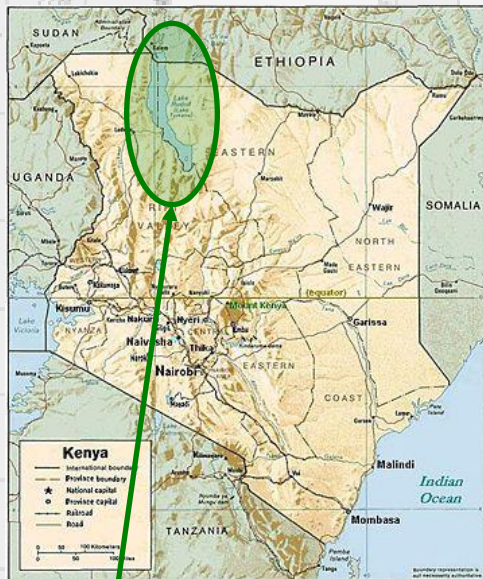
- Country info
- FAO profile
- ReefBase profile
- Treaties & Conv.
- Collaborators
- Fish stamps
- Common names
- Public aquariums
- MPA database
- Spawning aggregation

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

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

La biodiversité dans les pays

Exemple: les poissons d'eau douce du Kenya.



List of Freshwater Fishes for Kenya
n = 303

Sort by: Family Species Occurrence Phylogenetic Extended checklist Show photos

Filter: All fishes Freshwater Saltwater Introduced Endemic Threatened

Dangerous Reef-associated Pelagic Deep-water Game fishes Commercial

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

Order	Family	Species	Occurrence	FishBase name	Name
Perciformes	Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>	native	Goldsilb seabream	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	<i>Acentrogobius simplex</i>	native	Bagamoyo goby	Bagamoyo goby
Perciformes	Cichlidae	<i>Alcolapia alcalica</i>	native	Magadi tilapia	Lake Natron tilapia
Perciformes	Cichlidae	<i>Alcolapia grahami</i>	native		Lake Magadi tilapia
Characiformes	Alestidae	<i>Alestes baremoze</i>	native	Silversides	Delete
Characiformes	Alestidae	<i>Alestes demers</i>	native	Characin	Delete
Characiformes	Alestidae	<i>Alestopetersius leopoldianus</i>	misidentification		
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassia gymnocephalus</i>	native	Bald glassy	Dodosi
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Amphilius athiensis</i>	endemic		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Amphilius grandis</i>	endemic		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Amphilius jacksonii</i>	native	Marbled mountain catfish	Mumi
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Amphilius krefftii</i>	native		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Amphilius uranoscopus</i>	native	Stargazer mountain catfish	Stargazer mountain catfish
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	<i>Andersonia leptura</i>	questionable		Whiptailed Nile catfish
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	introduced	European eel	European eel
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bengalensis labiata</i>	native	African mottled eel	Fiyoka
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bicolor bicolor</i>	native	Indonesian shorfin eel	Mkunga
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	native	Giant mottled eel	
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla mossambica</i>	native	African longfin eel	Mkunga
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys antinorii</i>	native	Black lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys bukobanus</i>	native	Bukoba lampeye	Mande
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys jeanneli</i>	native	Omo lampeye	Omo lampeye
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys kongoranensis</i>	native	Kongoro lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys meyerburghi</i>	native		
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys pumilus</i>	misidentification	Tanganyika lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	<i>Aplocheilichthys rudolfianus</i>	native	Lake Rudolf lampeye	Turkana lampeye
Ariidae		<i>Arius africanus</i>			
Cichlidae		<i>Astatoreochromis alluaudi</i>			

Kenya country information

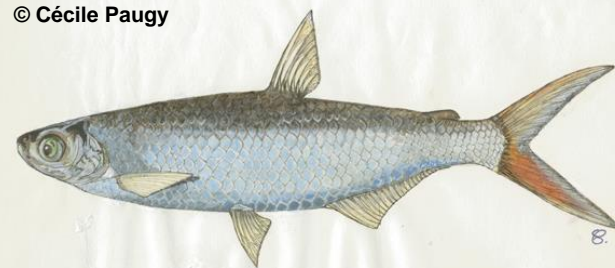
Common names: [No common name]
 Occurrence: native
 Salinity: freshwater
 Abundance: | Ref:
 Importance: | Ref:
 Aquaculture: never rarely | Ref:
 Regulations: | Ref:

Comments: Known from Lake Turkana (Ref. 52331, 52871).

National Checklist:

Country Information: <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ke.html>
 National Fisheries Authority: <https://www.recosicx.org/openscm.htm>
 Occurrences: Occurrences Point map
 Main Ref: Seegers, L., L. De Vos and D.O. Okeyo, 2003
 National Database:

© Cécile Paugy



Zoogéographie dans FishBase

La biodiversité dans les écosystèmes

Information by Ecosystem

 All fishes

 Ecosystem info

 Trophic pyramids

 Ecopath parameters

 Point data

 Resilience of fishes

 Species Ecology Matrix

 Identification

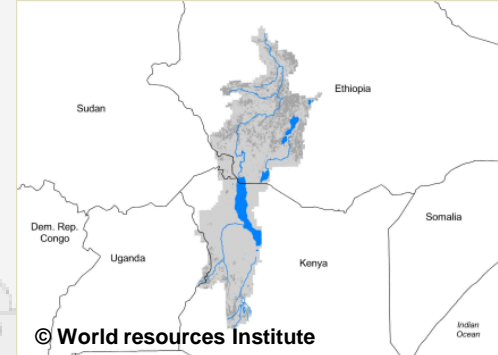
 Desc-water

 Identification keys

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

Exemple: lac Turkana.

FishBase donne une liste de toutes les espèces qui sont distribuées dans cette écosystème.



Species in Lake Turkana
See pictures
n = 59 (Incomplete)
See pictures

Species	Name	Family	Habitat	Length (cm)	Trophic Level	Status
<i>Alestes baremoze</i>	Silversides	Alestidae	benthopelagic	43.0 TL	3.0	native
<i>Alestes dentex</i>	Characin	Alestidae	pelagic	55.0 TL	2.9	native
<i>Brycinus ferax</i>	Large-toothed Lake Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	9.9 TL	2.9	endemic
<i>Brycinus macrolepidotus</i>	True big-scale tetra	Alestidae	pelagic	64.7 TL	2.3	native
<i>Brycinus minutus</i>	Dwarf Lake Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	4.0 TL	3.0	endemic
<i>Brycinus nurse</i>	Nurse tetra	Alestidae	pelagic	25.0 TL	2.4	native
<i>Hydrocynus forskahlii</i>	Elongate tigerfish	Alestidae	pelagic	95.2 TL	4.0	native
<i>Hydrocynus vittatus</i>	Tiger fish	Alestidae	demersal	116.6 TL	4.4	native
<i>Micralestes elongatus</i>	Elongated Lake Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	6.0 TL	3.3	native
<i>Andersonia leptura</i>		Amphiliidae	demersal	50.0 TL	3.1	native
<i>Heterotis niloticus</i>	African bonytongue	Arapaimidae	pelagic	122.0 TL	2.5	native
<i>Bagrus bajad</i>	Bayad	Bagridae	demersal	124.3 TL	4.0	native
<i>Bagrus docmak</i>	Semutundu	Bagridae	benthopelagic	70.5 TL	4.1	native
<i>Haplochromis macconnelli</i>		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	9.4 TL	3.3	native
<i>Haplochromis rudolfianus</i>		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	7.1 TL	3.2	native
<i>Haplochromis turkianae</i>	Turkana haplo	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	10.5 TL	3.5	native
<i>Hemichromis exsul</i>	Turkana jewel cichlid	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	12.2 TL	3.4	endemic
<i>Hemichromis letourneuxi</i>	Jewel fish	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	14.5 TL	3.0	native
<i>Oreochromis niloticus niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	73.2 TL	2.0	native
<i>Oreochromis niloticus vulcani</i>		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	31.2 TL	2.2	native
<i>Sarotherodon galilaeus galilaeus</i>	Mango tilapia	Cichlidae	demersal	41.0 TL	2.0	native
<i>Tilapia zillii</i>	Redbelly tilapia	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	48.8 TL	2.0	introduced
<i>Citharus citharus citharus</i>	Moon fish	Citharinidae	demersal	70.8 TL	2.0	native
<i>Citharus citharus intermedius</i>		Citharinidae	pelagic	70.8 TL	2.1	endemic
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	North African catfish	Clariidae	benthopelagic	170.0 TL	3.2	native
<i>Heterobranchius longifilis</i>	Sampa	Clariidae	demersal	183.0 TL	3.7	native

Ecosystem Reference

Ecosystem	Lake Turkana				
Type	Lake				
Salinity	freshwater				
Other Names	Lake Rudolf (old name)				
Location	East Africa				
Location Map	5° N 2° n - 35° E 37° E				
Size Ref	River Length	Area	Drainage Area	203300	
Depth	Average Depth	Max Depth	Ref		
Temperature	Surface	100 Meters	Depth		
Description	http://www.ilec.or.jp/database/afri/afri-20.html				
URL 1					
URL 2					
Ecosystem Checklist Link					
Total	FishBase	Literature			
	Species	Families	Species	Families	Reference
	61	19			

On peut aussi retrouver l'information générale de cet écosystème [localité, profondeur,...].

Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)



Formation "FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons" - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

Les occurrences – ‘fish collections’

40 collections de poissons de différents musées
[MRAC, BMNH, MNHN, AMNH, SAIAB] sont
présentes dans FishBase.

Search Fish Collections: (40 collections, 24,109 species, 2,339,491 records)

AMNH | ARC | AUT | ASIZ | BMNH | BPBM | CAS | CICIMAR-IPN | CSIC-ICM | GCRL | IEO | KUNHM | MNHN | MRAC | MSU-IIT | NM-MP | NNMK | NTM | NTU | NMSM | NMMBA | NMZB | NRM | NSMT | RBCM | ROM | SAIAB | SIO | SPCP | SU-DCP | UBC | USC | USNM | UPMSI | UPVMNS | XU-P | ZMH (incl. ISH) | ZMUC

View collection history movie.
Africa | Asia | Europe | Oceania | North America | South America | World (loading may take 2-4 minutes)

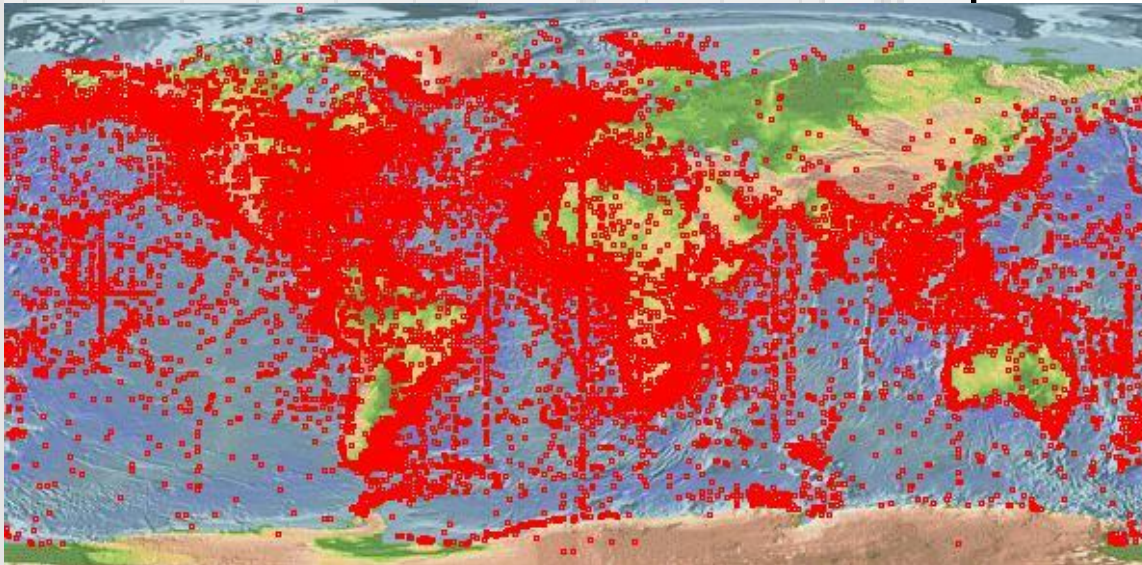
By Catalog No. (e.g. BMNH 1892.6.17.4)

Scientific Name
Genus (e.g. *Lates*)
Species (e.g. *niloticus*)

Name used in collection
Genus (e.g. *Chromis*)
Species (e.g. *niloticus*)

By Station No. (e.g. UBC 58-0253)

Family
Country
FAO Area
Locality (e.g. Red Sea)
Collector (e.g. Kellog)
Year (e.g., 1933)
Survey



Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)



Formation "FishBase et la Taxinomie
des Poissons" - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

Les occurrences – espèces

More information				
Countries	Common names	Age/Size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Synonyms	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Metabolism	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Predators	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
Introductions	Ecotoxicology	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
Stocks	Reproduction	Morphometrics	Allele frequencies	Speed
Ecology	Maturity	Morphology	Heritability	Swim. type
Diet	Spawning	Larvae	Diseases	Gill area
Food items	Fecundity	Larval dynamics	Processing	Otoliths
Food consumption	Eggs	Recruitment	Mass conversion	Brains
Ration	Egg development	Abundance	Vision	

Records 1 - 67
Barbus somereni : Occurrence Records

Refresh n = 67 (FB = 67)

Country	Year	Collector	Identifier	Catalog No.	Depth (m)	Locality	Source
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 46952-46962		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 46966-46979		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 46980-46996		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 46997-46999		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 46963-46965		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	David L.	MRAC P 47000-47002		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	Poll M.	MRAC P 47308-47335		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	Poll M.	MRAC P 47336-47339		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1936	Lestrade A.	Poll M.	MRAC P 47342		rv. Malagarazi et ses affluents, terr. de Bururi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1938	Lestrade A.	Poll M.	MRAC P 55788-55792		Bururi, haute Malagarazi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1952	Marlier G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 92601-92603		rv. Nyamagana	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Marlier G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 92604-92607		rv. Nyakagunda	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Kalmer G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 129108		rv. Nyakagunda	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1984	Thys vd Audenaerde, De Vos & Reusers	De Vos L.	MRAC 87.049.P.0020-0024		rv. Mutasa, près du pont sur la route Rutana-Gihofi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1984	Thys vd Audenaerde, De Vos & Reusers	De Vos L.	MRAC 89.013.P.0008-0009		rv. Muyovoti, près du pont de Gihofi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.84-87		Nyamugereza/Inampare Junction, Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.107-112		Kagunuzi River, Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.121-122		Karongwe River (Tributary of Gtengwe), Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.113-120		Inampare River (tributary of Gtengwe), Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH

More info | Plus d'info | Mais info

Occurrence Record of *Barbus somereni*
Gazetteer

Main Ref : Anonymous, 1997 (Ref. 12818)

Name used : Barbus somereni

Catalog No. : MRAC P 92604-92607

Locality : rv. Nyakagunda

Station :

Year : 1953

Water depth : - m

Altitude : - m

Coordinates : In decimal: -2.78 , 29.07

Geog. area :

Country : 108 - Burundi

Length : cm

Collector : Marlier G.

Gear :

Museum : MRAC

Sex :

Picture :

Gazetteer :

Date : 19/02/1953

Salinity :

Temperature : °C

Accuracy :

Range : -

Identifier : Matthes H.

Update

Back to Search

Refresh n = 66 (FB = 66)

View map: [Google Earth](#) | [C-square Mapper](#) | [KGS Mapper](#)

Records 1 - 68
Barbus somereni : Occurrence Records

Refresh n = 66 (FB = 66)

Country	Year	Collector	Identifier	Catalog No.	Depth (m)	Locality	Source
Burundi	1953	Marlier G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 92601-92603		rv. Nyakagunda	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Marlier G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 92604-92607		rv. Nyakagunda	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Kalmer G.	Matthes H.	MRAC P 129108		rv. Nyakagunda	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Thys vd Audenaerde, De Vos & Reusers	De Vos L.	MRAC 87.049.P.0020-0024		rv. Mutasa, près du pont sur la route Rutana-Gihofi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1953	Thys vd Audenaerde, De Vos & Reusers	De Vos L.	MRAC 89.013.P.0008-0009		rv. Muyovoti, près du pont de Gihofi	Portail: FB Source: MRAC
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.84-87		Nyamugereza/Inampare Junction, Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.107-112		Kagunuzi River, Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.121-122		Karongwe River (Tributary of Gtengwe), Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH
Burundi	1987	Borgström, R.		BHMH 1987.2.3.113-120		Inampare River (tributary of Gtengwe), Burundi	Portail: FB Source: BMNH

FishBase contient quelques possibilités pour reproduire une carte de distribution.

Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)



Formation "FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons" - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

'C-square mapper'.

Exemple: *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822)

On a différentes possibilités pour faire une carte de distribution avec le 'C-square mapper'.

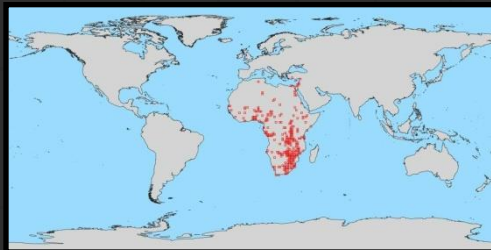
Avec l'option 'landmask on', on n'a que les occurrences marines de cette espèce.



Il y a la possibilité d'agrandir sur une seule partie du monde.



Il est aussi possible d'avoir une carte avec seulement les contours des continents.



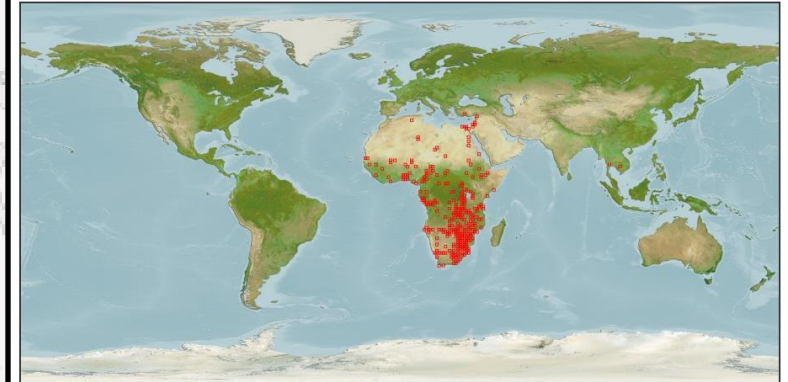
Point Map for *Clarias gariepinus*

Africa: almost Pan-Africa, absent from Maghreb, the upper and lower Guinea and the Cape province and probably also Noyal province. Asia: Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and southern Turkey. Widely introduced to other parts of Africa, Europe and Asia. Several countries report adverse ecological impact after introduction.

[-Back to previous page-](#)

Click on map to see points and environmental data.

Map: World map | Globe views | (photorealistic) | Largest size | No mask | Visibility: Bold | [Refresh...](#)



Globe / polar views - Quick links (including seamless pan/zoom):

[Poles] Antarctic | Arctic

[Continents] N America | S America | Europe | Africa | Asia | Australia

[Oceans] Atlantic | N Atlantic | S Atlantic | Pacific | Indian

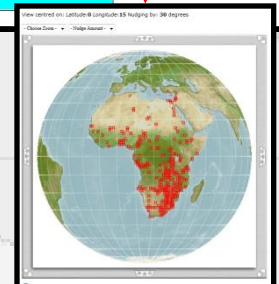
Higher resolution world map (as above): Medium resolution file (3600 x 1800) (2.5 MB typical) | High resolution file (7200 x 3600) (10 MB typical)

Note 1: you can save these images locally if desired by right-clicking on them on a PC

Note 2: large image files may not display on all browsers (e.g. Internet Explorer); if you have this problem, to copy-and-paste the relevant link into a different browser e.g. Mozilla Firefox, or right-click on the link and save the image locally to open it.

[List of Point Data](#)
[Range map](#)
[Download data \(as csv\)](#)
[*Save image to cache](#)

[-Back to previous page-](#)

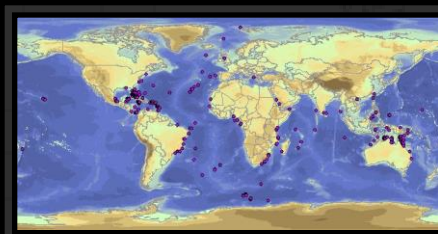


Cartes de distribution

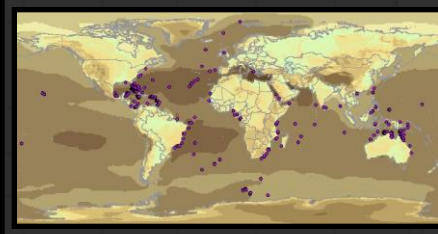
'KGS mapper' (OBIS).

Exemple: *Sphyraena barracuda* (Edwards, 1771)

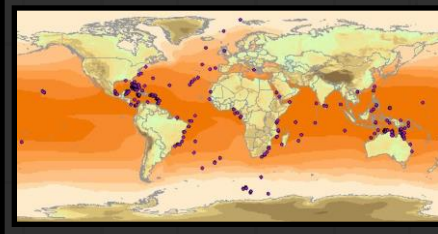
OBIS (Ocean Biogeographic Information System) contient différentes cartes du monde. Comme FishBase contient des données de collections ichtyologiques de différents musées, on peut faire des cartes de distribution de poissons en fonction de paramètres différents.



a. bathymétrie



b. salinité

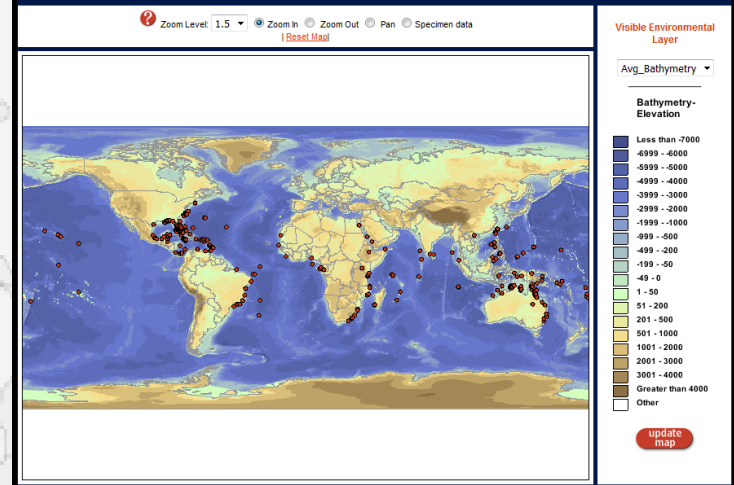


c. température de surface moyenne

KGSMapper is a tool to infer where appropriate habitat for a species exists based on records of that species' occurrence. Thus it can be used to predict where the species might occur in addition to where it is known -- to map its range. It can also be used to identify habitats suitable for the species outside its natural range -- where it might invade.



A service of the Kansas Geological Survey and the HEXACORALLIA Program. Please send questions and comments on the KGSMapper to jeremy_barke@ksu.edu



Cartes de distribution

'KGS mapper' (OBIS).

Exemple: *Sphyraena barracuda* (Edwards, 1771)

Il est possible d'obtenir des données pour les différents points sur la carte de distribution: les coordonnées et les paramètres de cette région.

KGSMapper is a tool to infer where appropriate habitat for a species exists based on records of that species' occurrence. Thus it can be used to predict where the species might occur in addition to where it is known -- to map its range. It can also be used to identify habitats suitable for the species outside its natural range -- where it might invade.

A service of the Kansas Geological Survey and the HEXACORALLIA Program. Please send questions and comments on the KGSMapper to jeremy_barke@ksu.edu

Visible Environmental Layer: Avg_Bathymetry

Bathymetry-Elevation Legend:

- Less than -7000
- 6999 - -6000
- 5999 - -5000
- 4999 - -4000
- 3999 - -3000
- 2999 - -2000
- 1999 - -1000
- 999 - -600
- 499 - -200
- 199 - -50
- 49 - 0
- 1 - 50
- 51 - 200
- 201 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 3000
- 3001 - 4000
- Greater than 4000
- Other

update map

Delete Selected records

1 Records found

Select for deletion	Latitude,Longitude of cell-centers	Scientific Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	26.25,-50.75	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>

ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR ALL LOCATIONS

	18-year Mean Monthly Sea Surface Temp. (°C)	Mean Ann. Salinity (psu)	Mean Ann. Ocean Color (chl-a band)	Minimum 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)	Mean 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)	Maximum 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)
Average over 30' cell values	25.09	37.07	54.71	4,043.00	4,897.05	5,613.00
Minimum 30' cell value	25.09	37.07	54.71	4,043.00	4,897.05	5,613.00
Maximum 30' cell value	25.09	37.07	54.71	4,043.00	4,897.05	5,613.00
Std. dev. of cell values	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Cell and Co-ordinate Definitions

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FOR EACH LOCATION

Coordinates are centers of half degree grid cells (55km x 55km at equator)

CELL-CENTER LATITUDE (°)	CELL-CENTER LONGITUDE (°)	CELL-TYPE	18-year Mean Monthly Sea Surface Temp (°C)	Mean Ann. Salinity (psu)	Mean Ann. Ocean Color (chl-a band)	Minimum 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)	Mean 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)	Maximum 2' pixel Depth in 30' cell (m)
26.25	-50.75	Oceanic	25.1	37.1	55	4043	4897	5613

BATHYMETRY

Variable Name	Mean	Std. Dev.	One Std. Dev. Range	Two Std. Dev. Range	Entire Range	Use to Find Similar Areas	Use for upper limit	Use for lower limit
MAXIMUM BATHYMETRY Source: ETOPO2	1800.22	1828.91	1 to 3629.14	1 to 5458.05	1 to 6593	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEAN BATHYMETRY Source: ETOPO2	1176.73	1618.49	1 to 2795.22	1 to 4413.71	1 to 5463.52	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MINIMUM BATHYMETRY Source: ETOPO2	645.24	1438.99	1 to 2084.23	1 to 3523.21	1 to 5374	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STD DEV BATHYMETRY Source: ETOPO2	312.8	387.76	0 to 700.56	0 to 1088.31	0 to 1962.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

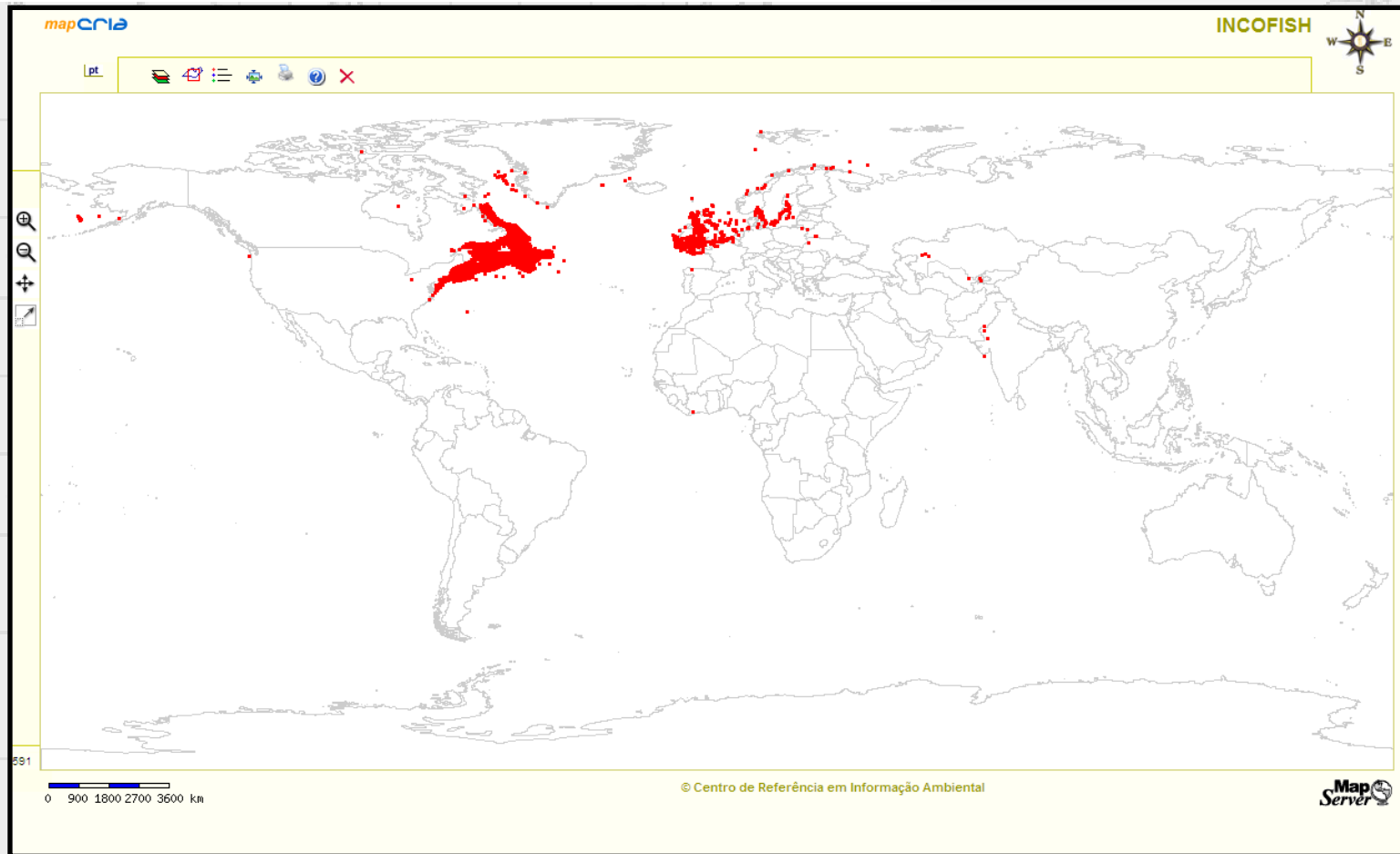


Cartes de distribution

‘CRIA mapper’.

Exemple: *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758

Le CRIA mapper donne une vue d'ensemble claire des différentes données ponctuelles dans FishBase, avec la possibilité d'agrandir.

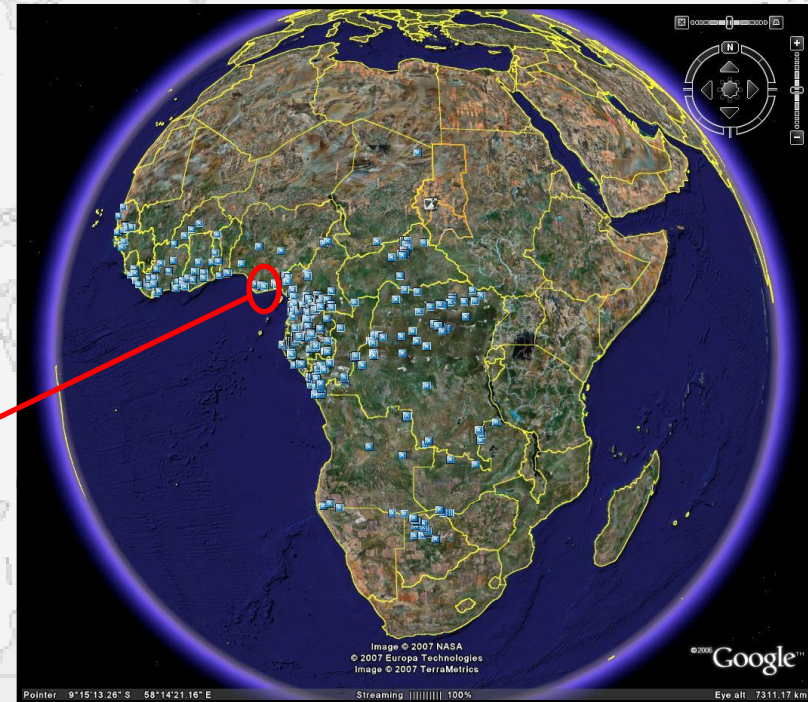


Cartes de distribution

‘Google Earth’.

Exemple: *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch, 1794)

‘Google Earth’ donne la possibilité de voir la distribution des poissons d’eau douce. On peut agrandir la localité pour plus de détails avec l’option ‘zoom’ qui est présente.



Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)



Formation “FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons” - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

‘Google Earth’.

Exemple: *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch, 1794)

On peut obtenir les données des différents points. L'information détaillée est présente dans FishBase.



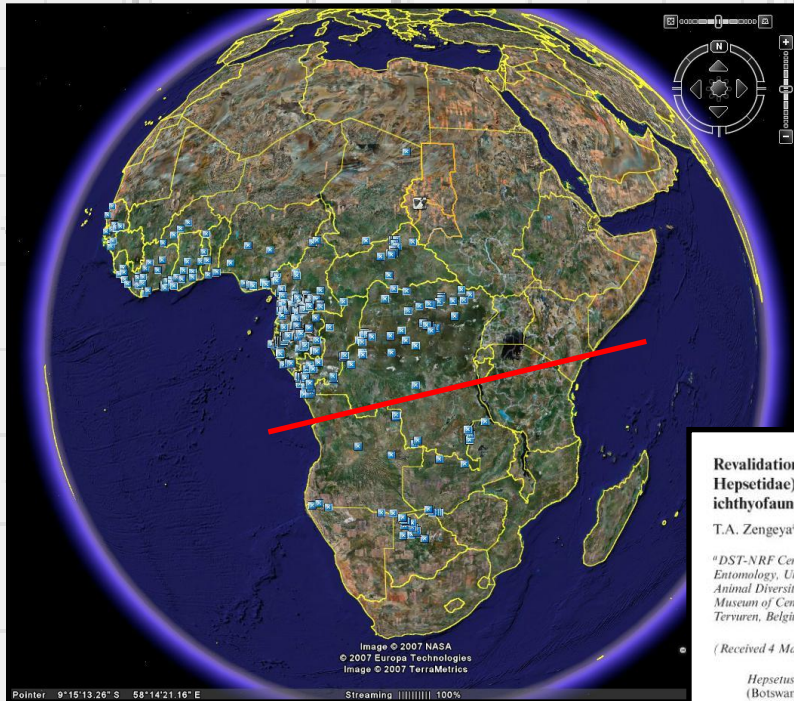
Occurrence Record of <i>Hepsetus odoe</i>		
Gazetteer		
Main Ref :	Anonymous, 1997 (Ref. 12818)	Museum : [P]
Name used :	<i>Hepsetus odoe</i>	Sex :
Catalog No. :	P 91055.0236	Picture :
Locality :	Forcados river, about 1 km W of Oboro and 7km NW of Bomadi	
Station :		Gazetteer :
Year :		Date : 21/04/91
Water depth :	- m	Salinity :
Altitude :	- m	Temperature : °C
Coordinates :	5 11 N5 52 E In decimal: 5.18 , 5.87	Accuracy :
Geog. area :	1- Africa-Inland Waters	
Country :	566 - Nigeria	
Length :	cm	Range : -
Collector :	Powell C.B.	Identif. : Teugels G.
Gear :		
Entered by: Boden,Gert - 07/10/97		
Modified by: Reyes,Rodolfo B. - 09/05/2012		
		Back to Search

Cartes de distribution

‘Google Earth’.

Exemple: *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch, 1794)

Ces cartes de distribution peuvent être utilisées pour des études sur l'espèce.



Revalidation of *Hepsetus cuvieri* (Castelnau, 1861) (Characiformes: Hepsetidae) from the Quanza, Zambezi and southern part of the Congo ichthyofaunal provinces

T.A. Zengeya^a, E. Decru^{b,c} and E. Vreven^{a*}

^aDST-NRF Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology (CIB), Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa; ^bK. U. Leuven, Laboratory of Animal Diversity and Systematics, Charles Deberiotstraat 32 B-3000 Leuven, Belgium; ^cRoyal Museum of Central Africa, Vertebrate Section, Ichthyology, Leuvensesteenweg 13 B-3080 Tervuren, Belgium

(Received 4 May 2010; final version received 26 January 2011; printed 12 May 2011)

Hepsetus cuvieri (Castelnau, 1861), originally described from “lae N’gami” (Botswana) and synonymized with *H. odoe* (Bloch, 1794) by Roberts (1984), is revalidated. *Hepsetus cuvieri* can be readily distinguished from *H. odoe* based on a lower total number of gill rakers (8–13 versus 14–21); a generally higher number of scales between the dorsal fin and the lateral line (10½–11½ versus 7½–10½) and a higher number of scales between the adipose fin and the lateral line (6½–7½ versus 4½–6½) and other characters. A neotype is designated, as the holotype of this nominal species is apparently lost. *Hepsetus cuvieri* is restricted to the Quanza, Zambezi ichthyofaunal provinces and the southern part of the Congo Basin, i.e. the Congo ichthyofaunal province.

Keywords: *Hepsetus*; *H. odoe*; *H. cuvieri*; revalidation

A revision of the West African *Hepsetus* (Characiformes: Hepsetidae) with a description of *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov. and a redescription of *Hepsetus odoe* (Bloch, 1794)

E. Decru^a, E. Vreven^b and J. Snoeks^{a,b*}

^aK. U. Leuven, Laboratory of Animal Diversity and Systematics, Charles Deberiotstraat 32 B-3000 Leuven, Belgium; ^bRoyal Museum for Central Africa, Vertebrate Section, Ichthyology, Leuvensesteenweg 13 B-3080 Tervuren, Belgium

(Received 20 January 2011; final version received 6 September 2011; printed 10 November 2011)

Within the genus *Hepsetus*, a new species from the eastern part of West Africa is described. *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov. is mainly distinguished from *Hepsetus odoe* by a smaller number of lateral line scales [43–51 vs 50–60 (exceptionally 49)] and a shallower head depth [38.0–45.6 (mean 42.0) % head length vs 41.4–49.0 (44.6) % head length] (positively allometric). *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov. differs mainly from the recently rehabilitated *Hepsetus cuvieri* by: a higher number of gill rakers (17–23 vs 8–13), and a lower number of scales between the dorsal fin and the lateral line (7½–9½ vs 10½–11½). Within West Africa, the distribution area of the new species is restricted to the Sassandra River (Ivory Coast) in the west up to the Cross River (Cameroon) in the east. The species is entirely allopatric with *H. odoe*, which has a far more restricted distribution than previously thought and occurs from the Senegal River (Senegal) in the west to the Cavally River (Ivory Coast) in the east.

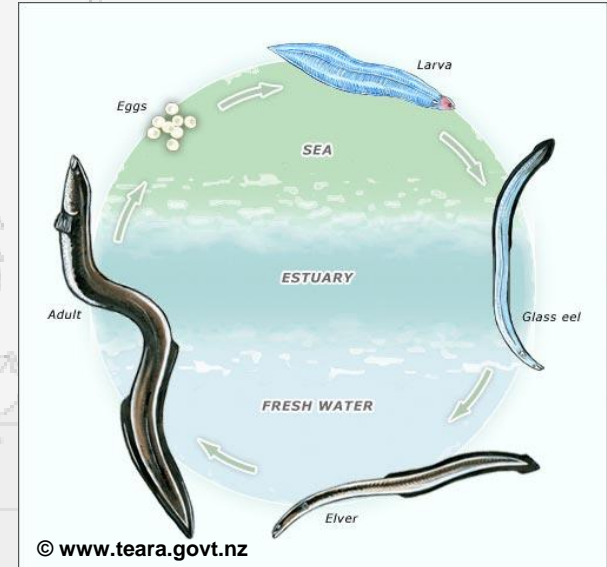
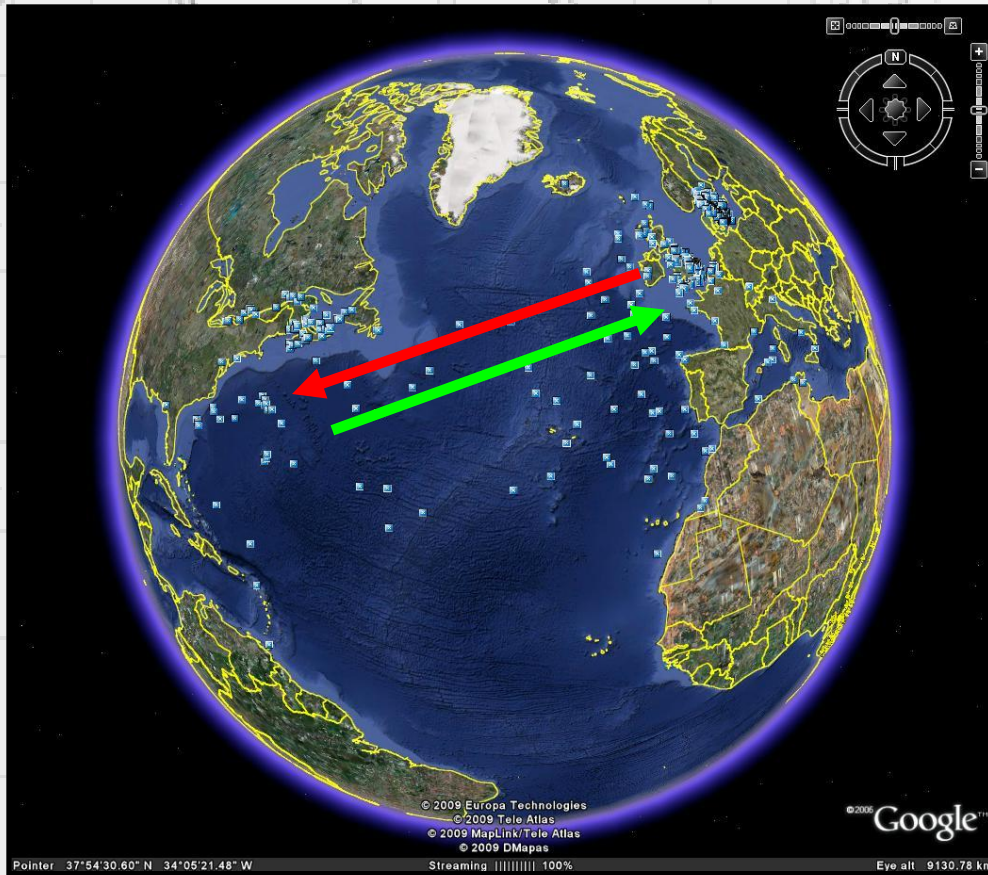
Keywords: *Hepsetus odoe*; *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov.; West Africa; revision; new species

Cartes de distribution

‘Google Earth’.

Exemple: *Anguilla anguilla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

La distribution de l’anguille d’Europe (*Anguilla anguilla*) reflète son comportement catadrome. Cette espèce de poisson d’eau douce migre vers la Mer des Sargassos pour se reproduire.



Cartes de distribution

'AquaMaps'.

'AquaMaps' est presque la même que le 'C-square mapper'.

- Le 'C-square mapper' montre uniquement les points qui concordent avec les données de collections.
- 'AquaMaps' montre la probabilité qu'on a de rencontrer cette espèce dans cette région.

Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Reviewed **Native** Distribution Map for *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore), with modelled year 2100 native range map based on IPCC A2 emissions scenario

Currently known distribution: Cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate waters of all oceans including the Mediterranean Sea but not at the surface between 10°N and 10°S. Western Pacific: range extend in a broad band between 40°N and 40°S (Ref. 9684). Often confused with juvenile *Thunnus obesus* which also have very long pectorals but with rounded tips. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Ref. 26139).

[Native Range](#) | [Year 2100 Native Range](#) | [Suitable Habitat](#) | [Point Map](#)

Note: Distribution range colors indicate degree of suitability of habitat which can be interpreted as probabilities of occurrence.

<p>Relative probabilities of occurrence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.80 - 1.00 0.60 - 0.79 0.40 - 0.59 0.20 - 0.39 0.01 - 0.19 	<p>Explore native range map Previous maps</p> <p>Explore suitable habitat map</p> <p>Explore point map</p> <p>Show mapping parameters</p> <p>Create your own map</p>	<p>Download native range data</p> <p>About AquaMaps</p> <p>Comments & Corrections</p> <p>Proper map citation</p>	<p>More species data:</p> <p>List of countries</p> <p>List of FAO areas</p> <p>List of ecosystems</p>	<p>Session no. 98</p> <p>-Close window-</p> <p>Please use -Close window- link just above to exit instead of the browser's X button.</p>
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Name	Date Map Saved	Type of Review	Remarks	Rating
Kathleen K. Reyes	2010-08-16 19:54:20	Expert-reviewed	Adjusted SST from 29C/19C/28.09C/32.29C to 11.39C/15C/24C/29.59C to trim northern and southern limit of species range. Minimum salinity decreased from 27.1 to 14.7 to include Black Sea (FishBase Ref. 57635) while maximum salinity increase from 39.31 to 40.2 to improve prediction in Red Sea (FishBase Ref. 58201) and Persian Gulf (FishBase Ref. 171)	☆☆☆

Cite this set of maps as: Reviewed distribution maps for *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore), with modelled year 2100 native range map based on IPCC A2 emissions scenario. www.aquamaps.org, version of Aug. 2013. Web. Accessed 5 Apr. 2016.

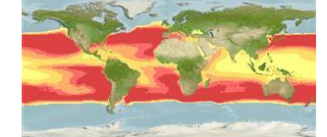
Thunnus alalunga (Bonnaterre, 1788)
Albacore

Upload your [photos](#) and [videos](#)
[Pictures](#) | [Stamps](#) | [Coins](#) | [Google image](#)



Thunnus alalunga
Picture by Archambault, C.

Add your observation in Fish Watcher
[Native range](#) | [All suitable habitat](#) | [Point map](#) | [Year 2100](#)



Classification / Names [Common names](#) | [Synonyms](#) | [Catalog of Fishes \(gen., sp.\)](#) | [ITIS](#) | [CoL](#) | [WoRMS](#) | [Cloffa](#)

Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > **Perciformes** (Perch-like) > **Scombridae** (Mackerels, tunas, bonitos) > Scombrinae

Etymology: *Thunnus*: Greek, thynnos = tunna (Ref. 45335).

Environment / Climate / Range [Ecology](#)

Marine; pelagic-oceanic; oceanodromous (Ref. 51243); depth range 0 - 600 m (Ref. 168). Subtropical; 10°C - 25°C (Ref. 168); 59°N - 46°S, 180°W - 180°E

Length at first maturity / Size / Weight / Age

Maturity: L_m 85.0, range 85 - ? cm
Max length : 140 cm FL male/unsexed; (Ref. 3669); common length : 100.0 cm FL male/unsexed; (Ref. 9684); max. published weight: 60.3 kg (Ref. 40637); max. reported age: 9 years (Ref. 72462)

Short description [Morphology](#) | [Morphometrics](#)

Dorsal spines (total): 11 - 14; **Dorsal soft rays** (total): 12-16; **Anal spines**: 0; **Anal soft rays**: 11 - 16. Anterior spines much higher than posterior spines giving the fin a strongly concave outline. Interpelvic process small and bifid. Body with very small scales. Pectoral fins remarkably long, about 30% of fork length or longer in 50 cm or longer fish. Ventral surface of liver striated and the central lobe is largest.

Distribution [Countries](#) | [FAO areas](#) | [Ecosystems](#) | [Occurrences](#) | [Point map](#) | [Introductions](#) | [Faunafri](#)

Cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate waters of all oceans including the Mediterranean Sea but not at the surface between 10°N and 10°S. Western Pacific: range extend in a broad band between 40°N and 40°S (Ref. 9684). Often confused with juvenile *Thunnus obesus* which also have very long pectorals but with rounded tips. Highly migratory species, Annex I of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (Ref. 26139).

La probabilité d'occurrence est rangée de plus haut (rouge) au plus bas (jaune).



Cartes de distribution

‘AquaMaps’.

Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Pour ‘AquaMaps’, un profil écologique de tolérance est fait fondé sur les données d’occurrences, mais aussi sur la profondeur, la salinité, la température, la productivité primaire, et son association avec la glace de mer et les secteurs côtiers.

Mapping parameters for *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore)

Session no. 98 | View graphs | About AquaMaps | Download data | Close window.

NOTE: Mapping parameters based on a previously reviewed map of this species. View expert comments

Area restrictions:
 FAO Areas: 21, 27, 31, 34, 37, 41, 47, 51, 57, 61, 67, 71, 77, 81, 87 View Map
 Pelagic: True

Bounding Box (NSWE):

Environmental envelope:

	Min	Pref Min (10th)	Pref Max (90th)	Max
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (m)	0	72	268	600
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water temp. (°C) (surface)	11.28	14.95	24	29.6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salinity (psu) (surface)	14.7	34.06	36.1	40.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Production (mgC·m ⁻² ·day ⁻¹)	0	214	828	3968
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sea Ice Concentration (% cover)	-1	0	0	0.2
<input type="checkbox"/> Distance to Land (km)	0	22	1076	2673

Cells used for creating environmental envelope: n = 2014
 Note: Yellow rows not used in generating the environmental envelope.

	Depth (m)	Water Temp. (°C)	Salinity (psu)	Primary Production (mgC·m ⁻² ·day ⁻¹)	Sea Ice Concentration (% cover)	Distance to Land (km)
1	-53.75	-161.25	4521	7.18	0.94	34.72
2						
3						
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AquaMaps (08/2015): Standardized distribution maps for over 22,800 species of fishes, marine mammals and invertebrates

AquaMaps is a joint project of FishBase and SeaLifeBase

Home | About AquaMaps | Environmental Data | Tools | Services | Hints | Freshwater AquaMaps | Reviewed Maps

Marine Biodiversity Map: click on the map to obtain local species list for that area.

All Sharks & rays Bony fish Invertebrates Deep-sea species Marine mammals Open ocean fish species

Data sources: GBIF OBIS

Search Marine Species by Scientific Name

Genus: Search (e.g. Balaenoptera)

Species: Search (e.g. musculus)

To search without Genus, change Genus option from 'is' to 'contains'

To search for freshwater species, click here

Biodiversity Maps

Type: Search

Group: n = 139

Species No.	Species No.
3209 - 7867	1 - 2
1309 - 3208	3 - 6
534 - 1308	7 - 15
219 - 533	16 - 36
90 - 218	37 - 89

Sur la page principale d’AquaMaps il y a une carte de diversité biologique marine. Cliquant sur la carte vous donne une liste avec les espèces pour ce secteur particulier.

You clicked here: Latitude = 19.54899923438, Longitude = -71.425, CasquareCode = 7107.391.3

You can also enter your own Latitude Longitude Submit

Search by CasquareCode (0.5) cells Submit

This cell lies in the ecosystem Caribbean Sea.

This cell contains 1450 species for which AquaMaps exist and with have a probability of occurrence > 0.5.

This represents 31.7% of the 4577 native species with AquaMaps in the Caribbean Sea.

List of native species in this area with probability of occurrence > 0.5 Close window List for advanced users Page

Records 1 - 10 of 1450 Next page

Species: Native Potential invasives Both (native + potential invasives)

Freshwater grouping:

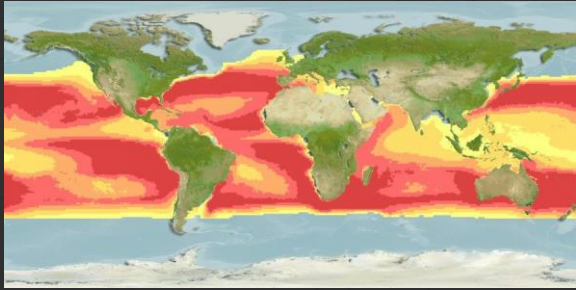
Sort by: Popular Species Common name

#	Species	Common name	Picture	Map
1	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark		
2	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Atlantic bluefin tuna		
3	<i>Rhincodon tylos</i>	Whale shark		

Cartes de distribution

‘AquaMaps’.

Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)



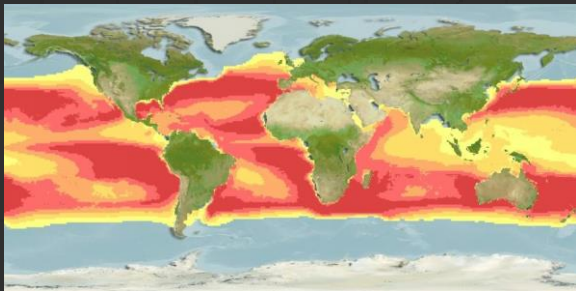
Distribution originale: ceux-ci sont tous les secteurs avec les conditions écologiques convenables qui tombent dans l’air de distribution connue de la littérature.



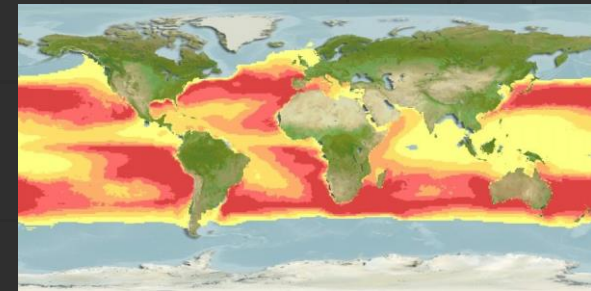
Carte par point: ceci est un aperçu général des occurrences (FishBase, IOBIS and GBIF). Ceux-ci ont été utilisés pour produire un profil écologique de tolérance.

| Native range | Suitable habitat | PointMap | Year 2050 range |

Habitat convenable: ceux-ci sont tous les secteurs possibles où conditions écologiques convenables pour l’espèce pour exister.



L’an 2050: ceci est une prédiction de tous les secteurs possibles où l’espèce peut exister en 2050.



Cartes de distribution

‘AquaMaps’.

Exemple: *Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758

Point Map for *Squalus acanthias*

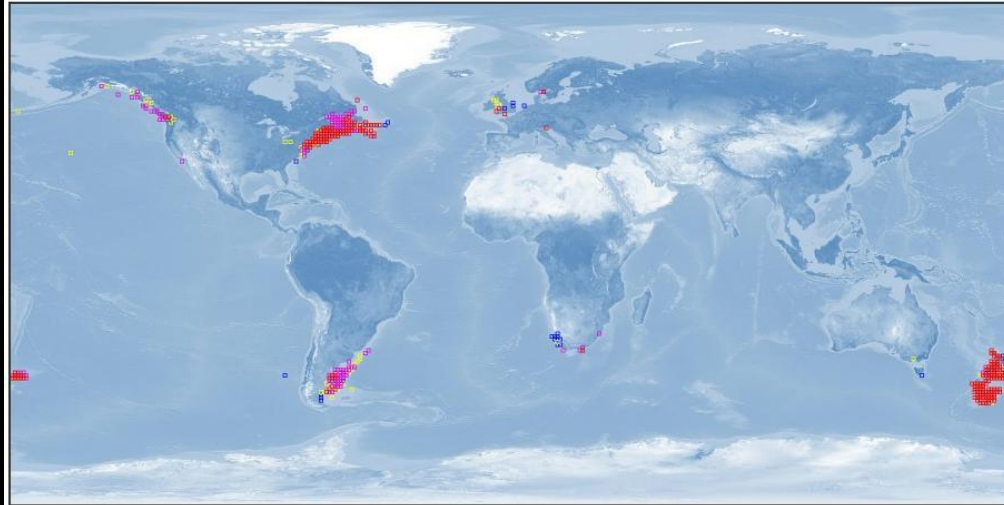
Western Atlantic: Greenland to Argentina. Eastern Atlantic: Iceland and Murmansk Coast (Russia) to South Africa, including the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Western Pacific: Bering Sea to New Zealand. Reports from off New Guinea are doubtful (Ref. 6871). Eastern Pacific: Bering Sea to Chile.

-Exit Map-

Click on map to see points and environmental data.

Code	Month collected	n
■	Jan-Mar	5892
■	Apr-Jun	4105
■	Jul-Sep	4129
■	Oct-Dec	5037
	Total:	19163

Map: Visibility:



Globe / polar views - Quick links (including seamless pan/zoom):
[Poles] [Antarctic](#) | [Arctic](#)
[Continents] [N America](#) | [S America](#) | [Europe](#) | [Africa](#) | [Asia](#) | [Australia](#)
[Oceans] [Atlantic](#) | [N Atlantic](#) | [S Atlantic](#) | [Pacific](#) | [Indian](#)

Une carte saisonnière est disponible, qui est fondé sur les occurrences vue dans le temps. Ils sont identifiés par une couleur par la saison qu'ils sont collectés.



© Monterey Bay Aquarium

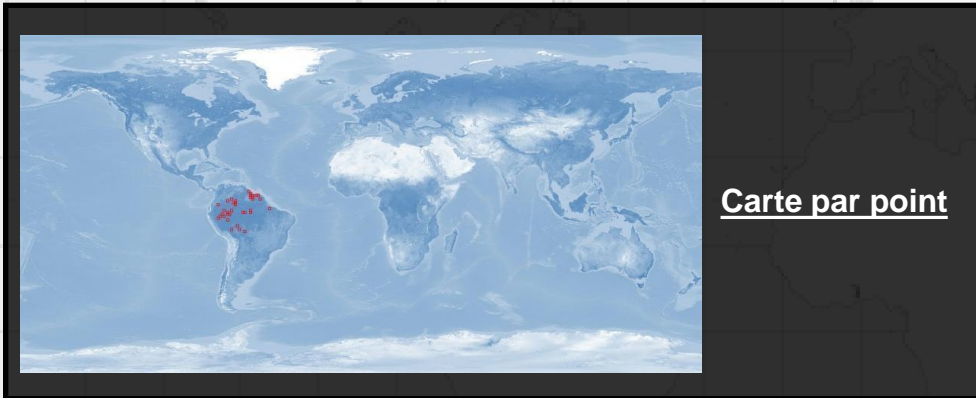
Cartes de distribution

‘Freshwater AquaMaps’.

Exemple: *Carnegiella strigata* (Günther, 1864)

‘Freshwater AquaMaps’ est une extension du modèle aux écosystèmes d’eau douce *.

* Actuellement seulement pour quelques espèces des Amériques, Afrique, Europe et Chine.



Mapping parameters for [View graphs](#) | [About AquaMaps](#) | [Download data \(as csv\)](#)
Carnegiella strigata (Marbled hatchetfish) [Close Map Parameters](#)

Area restrictions: Basins = Amazon, Guianas Pelagic: False

Environmental envelope:

	Min	Pref Min (10th)	Pref Max (90th)	Max
Elevation	29.12	36.97	223.76	554.31
Mean Annual Temp	23	24	26	27.5
Net Primary Productivity	0.69831252	0.80756247	0.99712497	1.05799997
Soil pH	4.2665	4.7665	5.7665	6.2665
Soil Moisture	26.572	80.546	148.772	212.414
Soil Carbon	4.0335	5.335	8.719	11.233
CTI	1246	1539	2221	2393
Annual Runoff				
Annual Precipitation	106.265	154.93	265.69	306.945

Cells used for creating environmental envelope n = 37
 Note: Yellow rows will not be used in generating the environmental envelope.

#	Center Lat	Center Long	Temperature	Elevation	Soil pH	Soil moisture	Soil carbon	Precipitation	Runoff	CTI	Net Prim Prod
1	-13.75	-61.25	26.25	199.11	5.063	80.905	6.274	3	425	1951	0.773
2	-12.75	-68.75	25	215.84	5.28	95.896	5.715	5	1111	2028	0.925
3	-12.75	-64.25	26.42	134.09	5.412	60.255	7.181	3	502	2041	0.705
4	-10.75	-65.25	26.08	166.28	5.248	74.818	6.371	3	588	1530	0.698
5	-7.75	-70.25	25.67	194.42	4.879	121.591	7.64	5	1028	1848	0.970
6	-6.75	-75.75	25.33	554.31	5.505	105.550	5.059	3	33	1981	0.994
7	-5.25	-72.75	26.17	134.7	4.96	141.044	6.81	5	1616	2144	0.969
8	-5.25	-74.75	26.42	119.36	4.969	113.112	7.045	5	121	1539	0.933
9	-4.75	-73.75	26.25	114.58	5.378	142.724	7.834	6	245	2124	0.935
10	-4.25	-68.75	25.75	80.84	4.9	144.513	7.085	6	2867	1750	0.976

Les paramètres utilisés pour cette ‘AquaMaps’ incluent l’élévation, température et caractères de sol (pH,...).

Cartes de distribution

'Freshwater AquaMaps'.

Exemple: *Synodontis obesus* Boulenger, 1898

