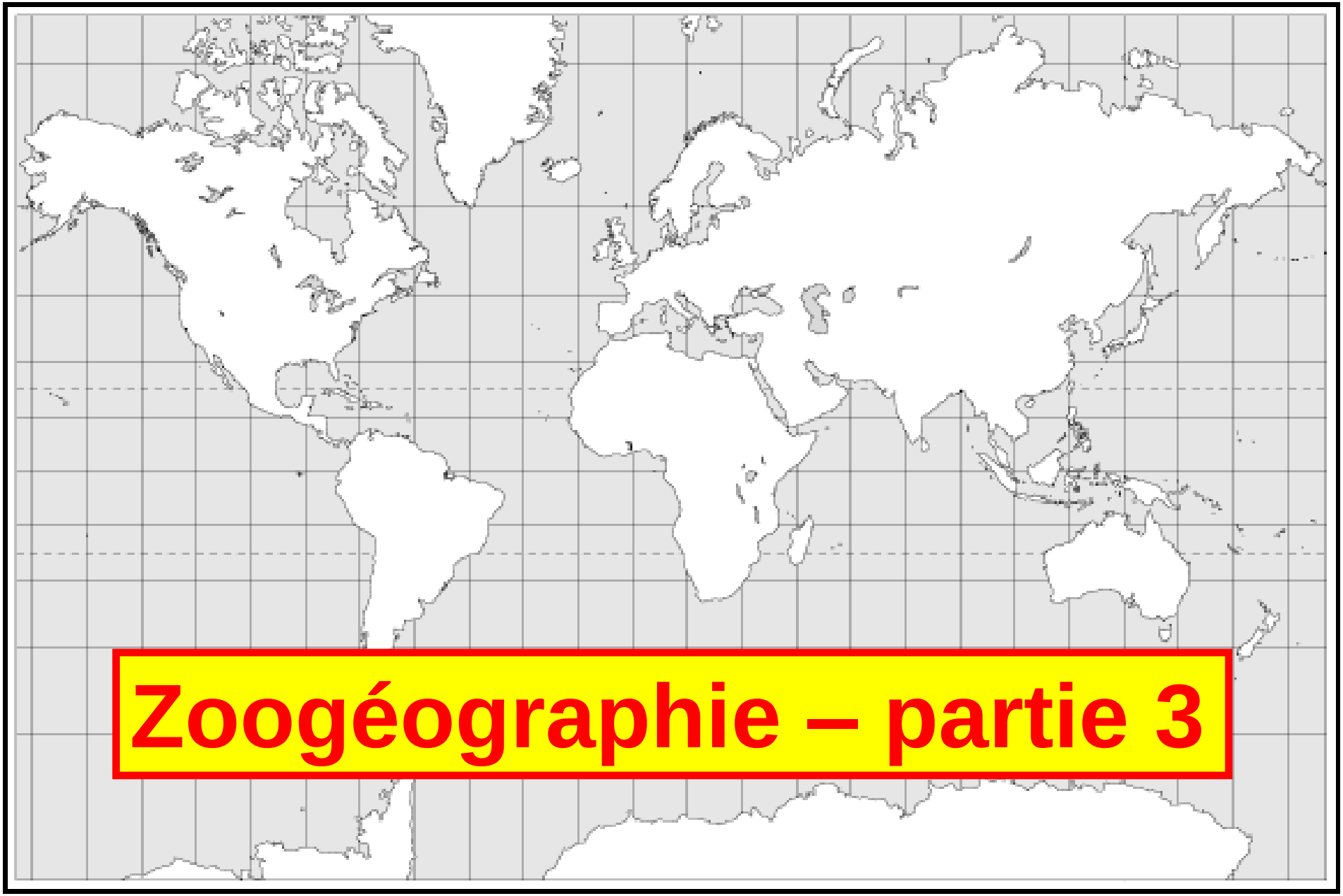


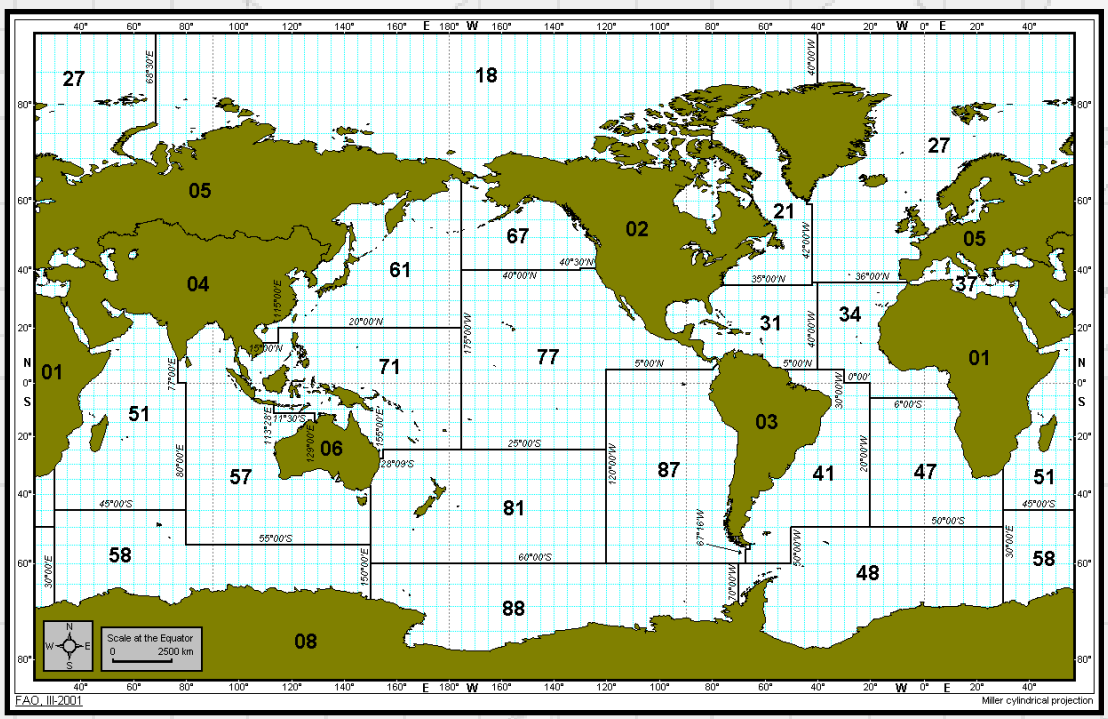
Zoogéographie – partie 3

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

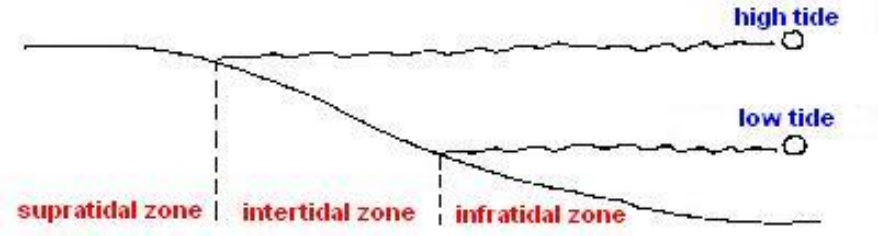
61. Pacifique, nord-ouest
67. Pacifique, nord-est
71. Pacifique, central-ouest
77. Pacifique, central-est
81. Pacifique, sud-ouest
87. Pacifique, sud-est
88. Pacifique, Antarctique

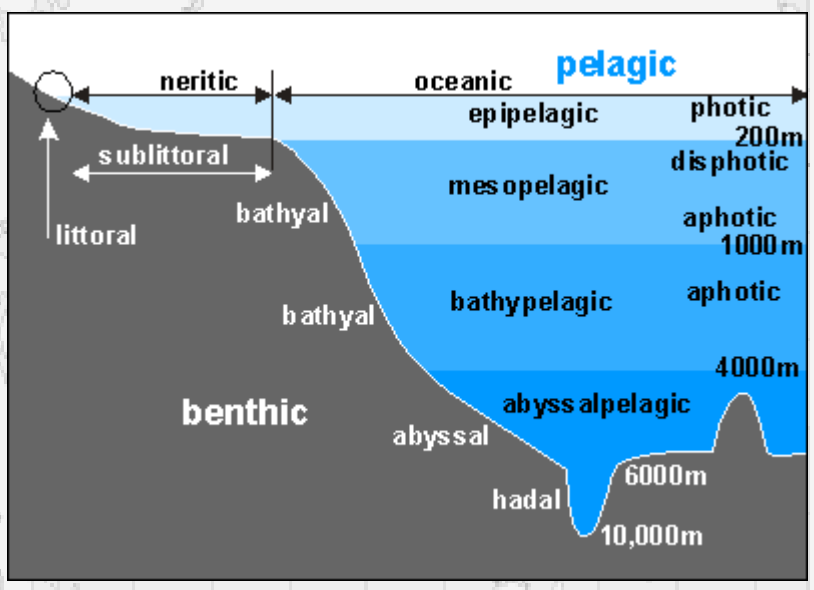
Habitats marins

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.



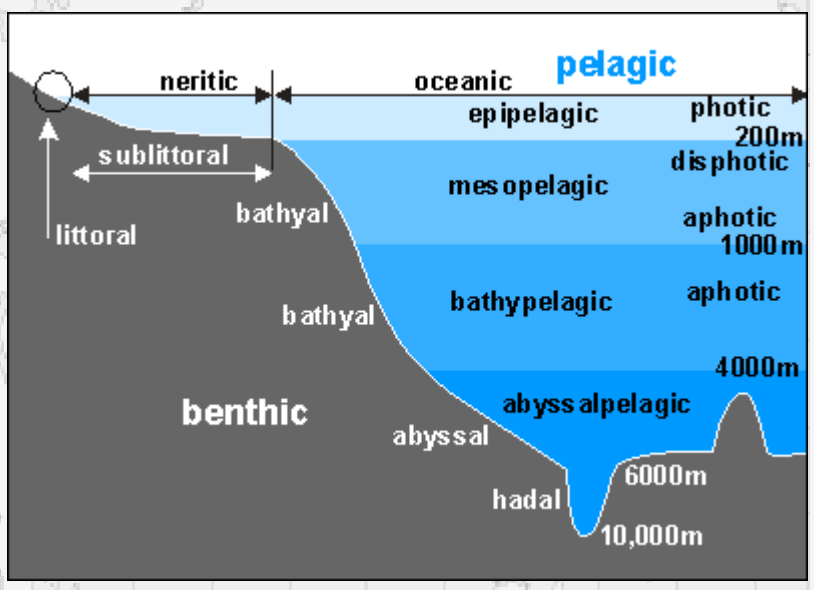


2. La zone sublittorale.

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

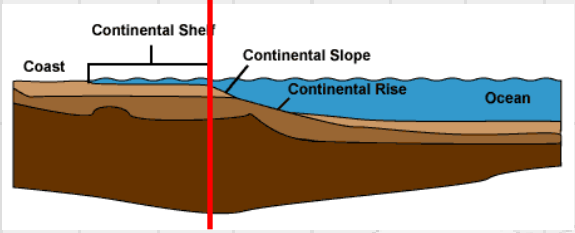


3. La zone néritique.

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

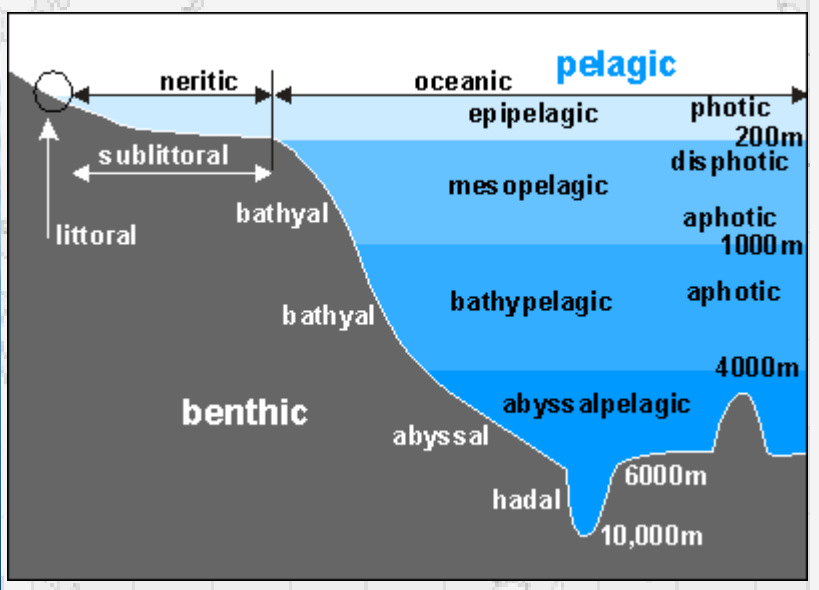
5. La zone pélagique.

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

a. La <u>zone épipélagique</u> 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).

b. La <u>zone mésopélagique</u> est la couche moyenne de l'océan caractérisée par la faible lumière et les gradients abrupts de température (200 – 1000m).

c. La <u>zone bathypélagique</u> est la couche moyenne de l'océan où seule la lumière de blue/vert la plus faible pénètre (1000 – 4000m).



6. La zone abyssale.

a. La <u>zone abyssopélagique</u> est la partie de l'océan entre profondeur de 4000 et 6000m.

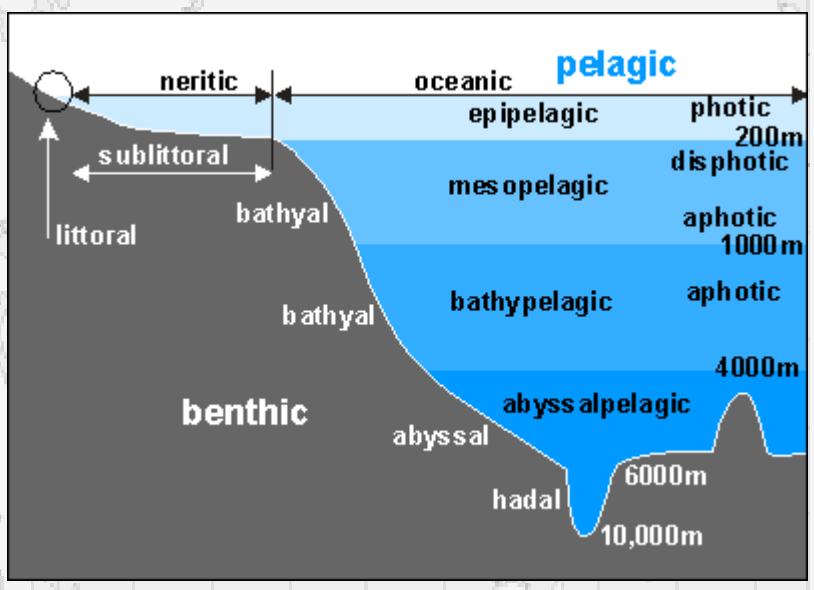
b. La <u>zone hadale</u> est la partie de l'océan plus profonde que 6000m.

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.



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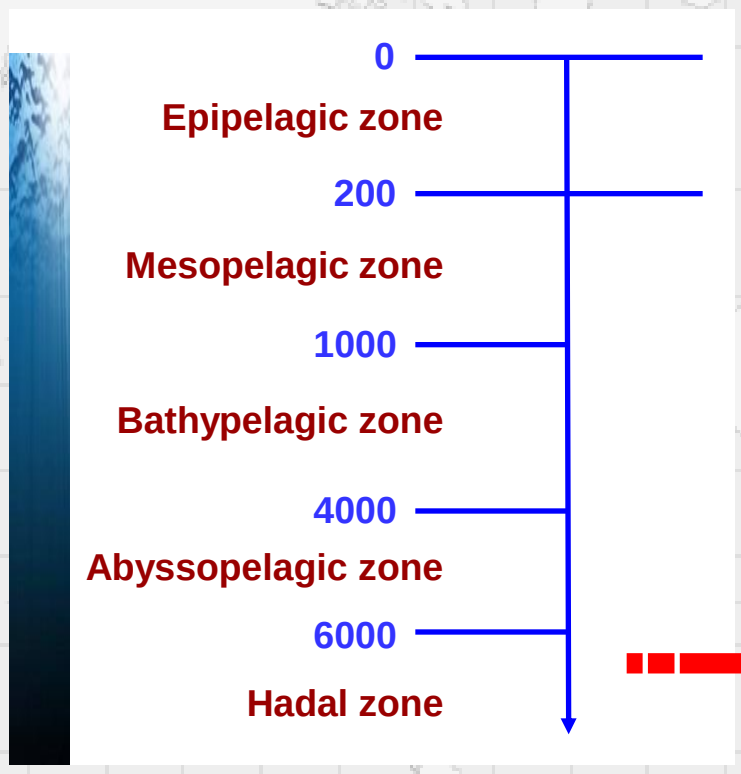
Habitats marins

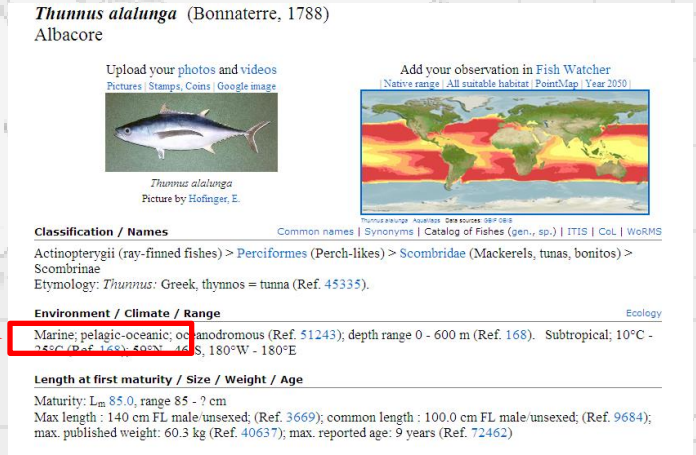
Zones de la région océanique



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
Native range | All suitable habitat | PointMap | Year 2050

Classification / Names Common names | Synonyms | Catalog of Fishes (gen., sp.) | ITIS | CoL | WoRMS

Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > Perciformes (Perch-likes) > 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. 169); 50°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)

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.

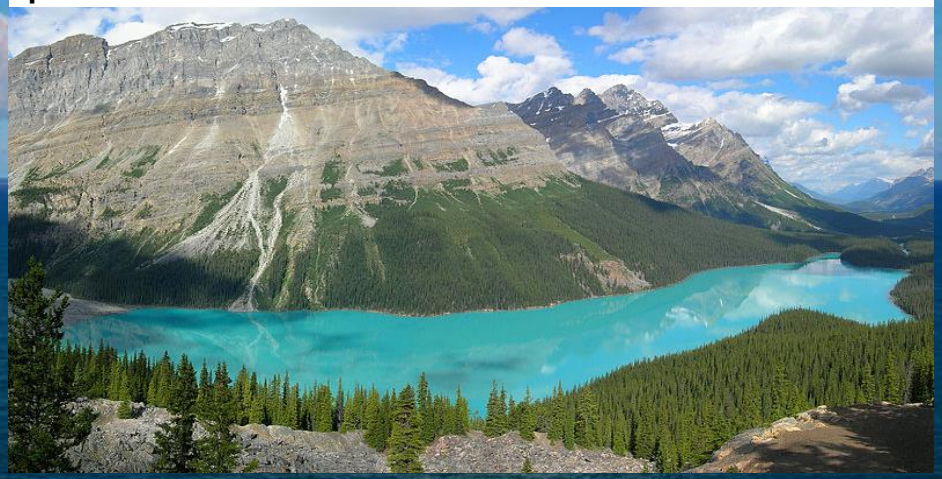
Bathydémersal: les poissons vivant et/ou s'alimentant sur ou proche du fond, en-dessous de 200 m.

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.

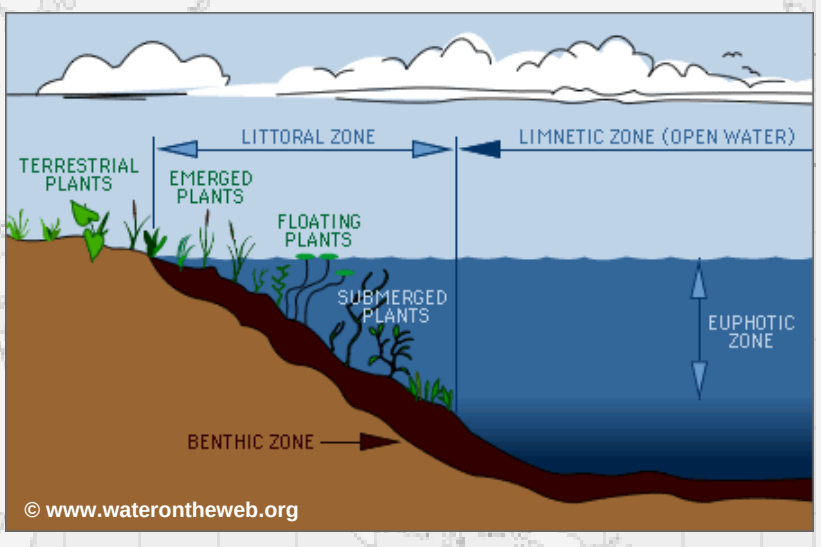
La zone limnétique est la zone éclairée qui n'est pas en contact avec le fond.

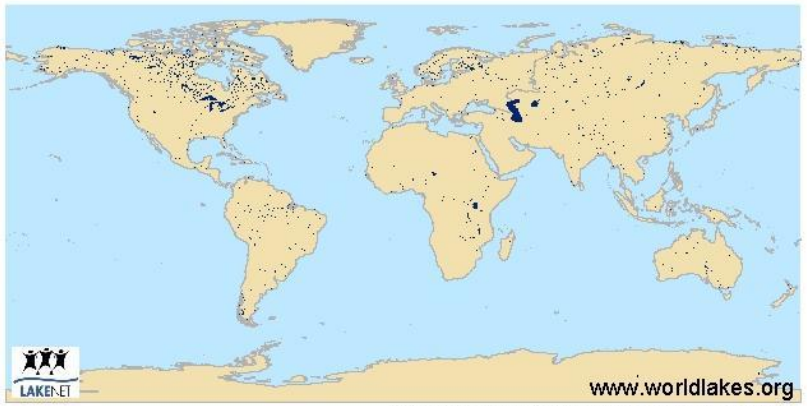
3. La zone profonde.

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.



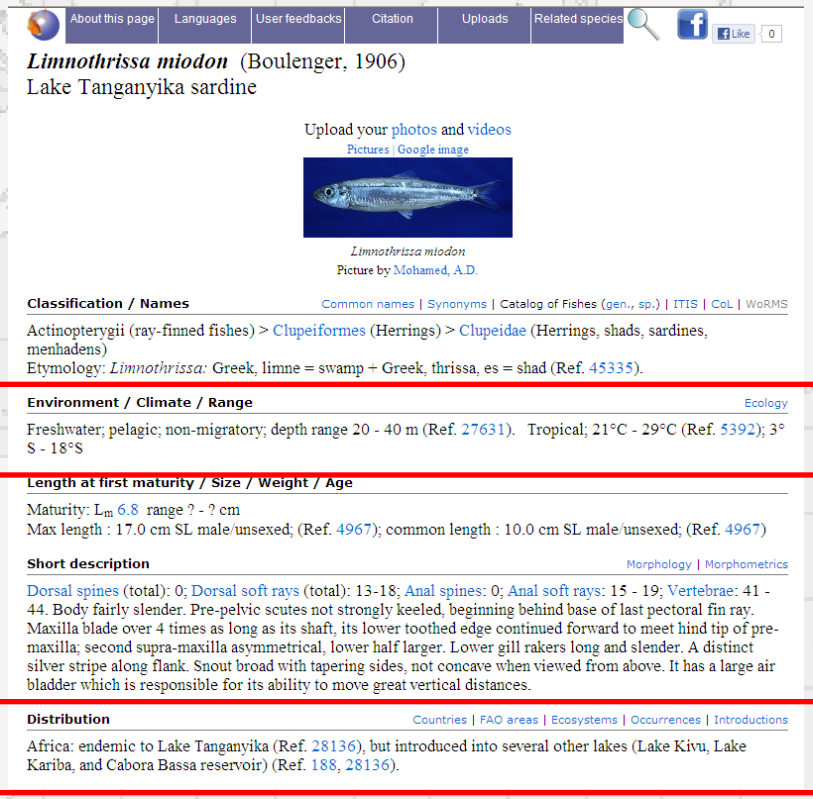


LakeNet Explorer

Sources: Lehner, B. & P. Doll (2003); Birkett, C.M. & I.M. Mason (1995); Commonwealth of Australia - Geoscience Australia (1990); ESRI (2002)

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

'Species summary page'



(2) & (3)

(1)

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

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

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Régions de la FAO

More information

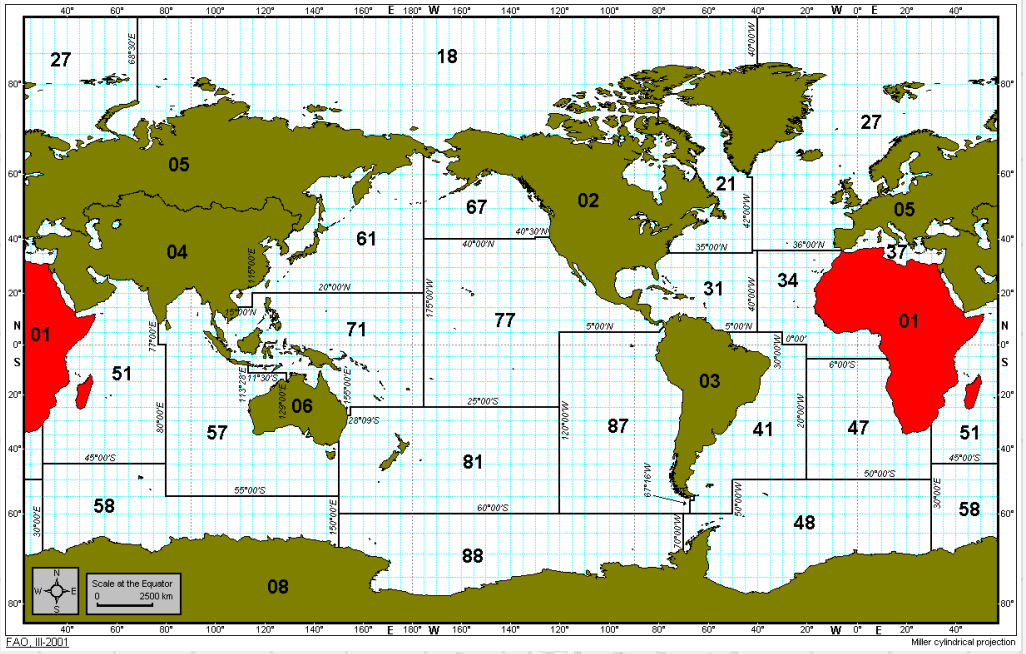
Countries	Common names	Age/Size	References	Collaborators
FAO areas	Synonyms	Growth	Aquaculture	Pictures
Ecosystems	Metabolism	Length-weight	Aquaculture profile	Stamps, Coins
Occurrences	Predators	Length-length	Strains	Sounds
Introductions	Ecotoxicology	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
Stocks	Reproduction	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	

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



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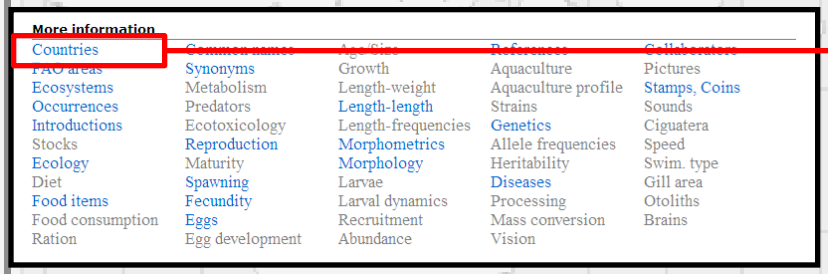
Zoogéographie dans FishBase

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
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”).

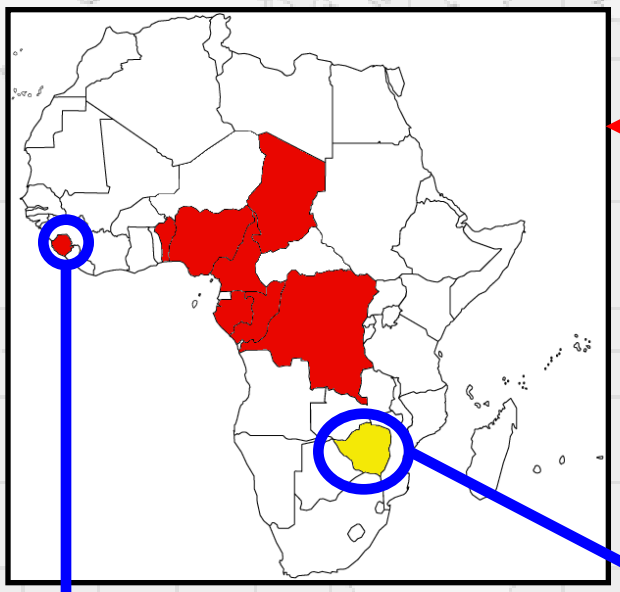
L’occurrence de cette espèce dans cette région particulière a besoin de confirmation.

7. Identification erronée (“Misidentification”).

Ce sont les cas connus comme erronés.

Zoogéographie dans FishBase

Pays de distribution



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Gabon	GAB	native	81633
Nigeria	NGA	native	81272
Sierra Leone	SLE	native	81272
Zimbabwe	ZWE	misidentification	41543

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

<u>Zimbabwe:</u> 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	
Importance		Ref.
Aquaculture	never/rarely	Ref.
Regulations	no regulations	Ref.
Freshwater	Yes	
Brackish	No	
Saltwater	No	
Live export		
Bait	No	
Gamefish	No	
Abundance		Ref.
Comments	Known from Jong River (Ref. 2921, Ref. 13331), 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	
Also Ref.		
Status	misidentification	
Importance		Ref.
Aquaculture	never/rarely	Ref.
Regulations		Ref.
Freshwater	Yes	
Brackish	No	
Saltwater	No	
Live export		
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. 1880, 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

Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)

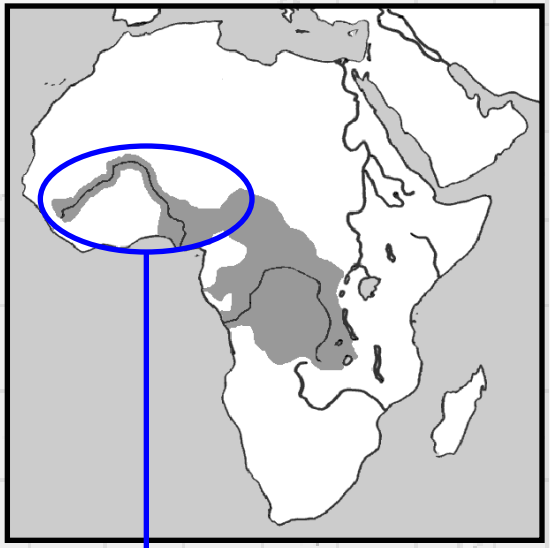
Formation "FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons" - Session 2018

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
Ratio	Egg development	Abundance	Vision	



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
Middle Congo	River (basin)	native	4918
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
Introductions	Ecotoxicology	Length-frequencies	Genetics	Ciguatera
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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	

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

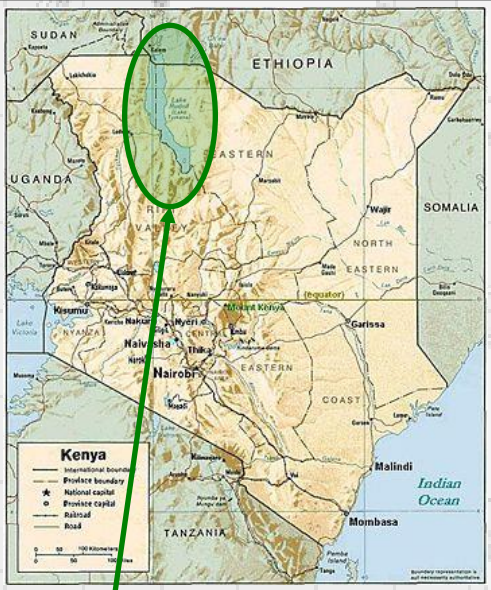
Biodiversity	Uses	Tools	Miscellaneous
All fishes	Commercial	Identification	Country info
Freshwater	Aquaculture	Identification keys	FAO profile
Marine	Aquarium trade	Field guide	ReefBase profile
Introduced	Invasiveness	Occurrences	Treaties & Conv.
Endemic	Game fishes	Type localities	Collaborators
Threatened	FAO aquaculture	References	Fish stamps
Dangerous	FAO catches	Missing data	Common names
Reef-associated	ICES catch	Missing photos	Public aquariums
Pelagic	SAUP catch	Ecopath data	MPA database
Deep-water	Fish Loss	Species Ecology Matrix	Spawning aggregation
		Checklist (extended)	

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 = 363

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	*Acanthopagrus berda*	native	Goldsilk seabream	
Perciformes	Gobiidae	*Acentrogobius simplex*	native	Bagamoyo goby	Bagamoyo goby
Perciformes	Cichlidae	*Alcolapia alcalica*	native	Magadi tilapia	Lake Natron tilapia
Perciformes	Cichlidae	*Alcolapia grahami*	native		Lake Magadi tilapia
Characiformes	Alestidae	*Alestes baremoze*	native	Silversides	Delete
Characiformes	Alestidae	*Alestes dentex*	native	Characin	Delete
Characiformes	Alestidae	*Alestopetersius leopoldianus*	misidentification		
Perciformes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis gymnocephalus*	native	Bald glassy	Dodosi
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Amphilius athiensis*	endemic		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Amphilius grandis*	endemic		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Amphilius jacksonii*	native	Marbled mountain catfish	Mumi
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Amphilius krefftii*	native		
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Amphilius uranoscopus*	native	Stargazer mountain catfish	Stargazer mountain catfish
Siluriformes	Amphiliidae	*Andersonia leptura*	questionable		Whiptailed Nile catfish
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla anguilla*	introduced	European eel	European eel
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla bengalensis labiata*	native	African mottled eel	Fiyoka
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla bicolor bicolor*	native	Indonesian shortfin eel	Mkunga
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla marmorata*	native	Giant mottled eel	
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla mossambica*	native	African longfin eel	Mkunga
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys antinorii*	native	Black lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys bukobanus*	native	Bukoba lampeye	Mande
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys jeanneli*	native	Omo lampeye	Omo lampeye
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys kongoranensis*	native	Kongoro lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys meyburghi*	native		
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys pumilus*	misidentification	Tanganyika lampeye	
Cyprinodontiformes	Poeciliidae	*Aplocheilichthys rudolfianus*	native	Lake Rudolf lampeye	Turkana lampeye
	Arliidae	*Arius africanus*			
	Cichlidae	*Astatoreochromis alluaudi*			

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.recoscix.org/openscrn.htm
Occurrences: Occurrences Point map
Main Ref: Seegers, L., L. De Vos and D.O. Okeyo, 2003
National Database:

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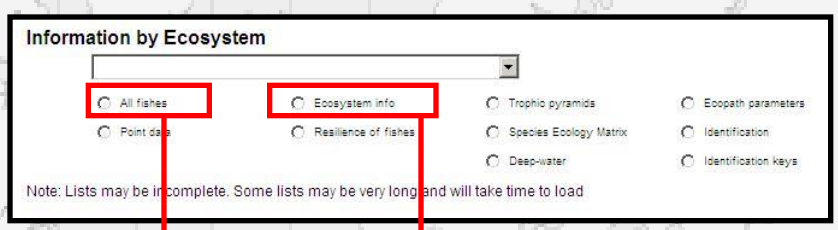
Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)

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

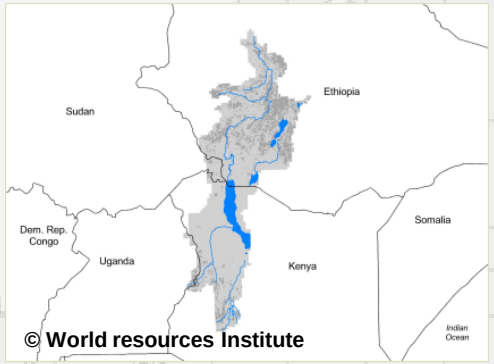
Zoogéographie dans FishBase

La biodiversité dans les écosystèmes



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
Alestes baremoze	Silversides	Alestidae	benthopelagic	43.0 TL	3.0	native
Alestes dentex	Characin	Alestidae	pelagic	55.0 TL	2.9	native
Brycinus ferox	Large-toothed Lake Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	9.9 TL	2.9	endemic
Brycinus macrolepidotus	True big-scale tetra	Alestidae	pelagic	64.7 TL	2.3	native
Brycinus minutus	Dwarf Lake Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	4.0 TL	3.0	endemic
Brycinus nurse	Nurse tetra	Alestidae	pelagic	25.0 TL	2.4	native
Hydrocynus forskahlii	Elongate tigerfish	Alestidae	pelagic	95.2 TL	4.0	native
Hydrocynus vittatus	Tiger fish	Alestidae	demersal	116.6 TL	4.4	native
Micralestes elongatus	Elongated Turkana robber	Alestidae	pelagic	6.0 TL	3.3	native
Andersonia leptura		Amphiliidae	demersal	50.0 TL	3.1	native
Heterotis niloticus	African bonytongue	Arapaimidae	pelagic	122.0 TL	2.5	native
Bagrus bajad	Bayad	Bagridae	demersal	124.3 TL	4.0	native
Bagrus docmak	Semutundu	Bagridae	benthopelagic	70.5 TL	4.1	native
Haplochromis macconnelli		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	9.4 TL	3.3	native
Haplochromis rudolfianus		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	7.1 TL	3.2	native
Haplochromis turkanae	Turkana haplo	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	10.5 TL	3.5	native
Hemichromis exsul	Turkana jewel cichlid	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	12.2 TL	3.4	endemic
Hemichromis letourneuxi	Jewel fish	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	14.5 TL	3.0	native
Oreochromis niloticus niloticus	Nile tilapia	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	73.2 TL	2.0	native
Oreochromis niloticus vulcani		Cichlidae	benthopelagic	31.2 TL	2.2	native
Sarotherodon galilaeus galilaeus	Mango tilapia	Cichlidae	demersal	41.0 TL	2.0	native
Tilapia zillii	Redbelly tilapia	Cichlidae	benthopelagic	48.8 TL	2.0	introduced
Citharinus citharus citharus	Moon fish	Citharinidae	demersal	70.8 TL	2.0	native
Citharinus citharus intermedius		Citharinidae	pelagic	70.8 TL	2.1	endemic
Clarias gariepinus	North African catfish	Clariidae	benthopelagic	170.0 TL	3.2	native
Heterobranchus longifilis	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		5° N 2° n - 35° E 37° E		
Location Map					
Size Ref	River Length		Area	Drainage Area	203300
Depth	Average Depth		Max Depth	Ref	
Temperature	Surface				
	100 Meters Depth				
Description					
URL 1	http://www.ilec.or.jp/database/afr/afr-20.html				
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,…].

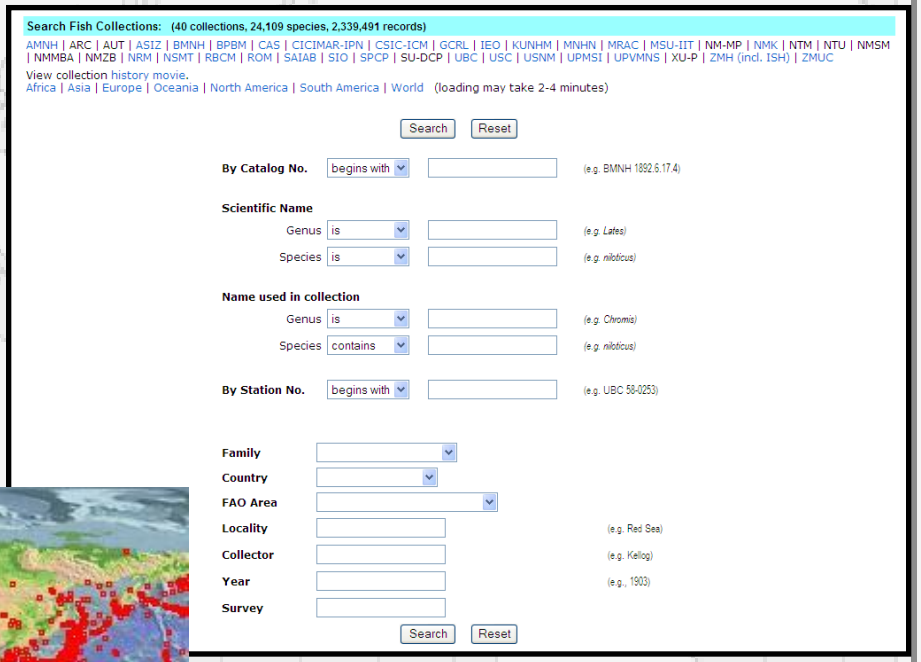
Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)

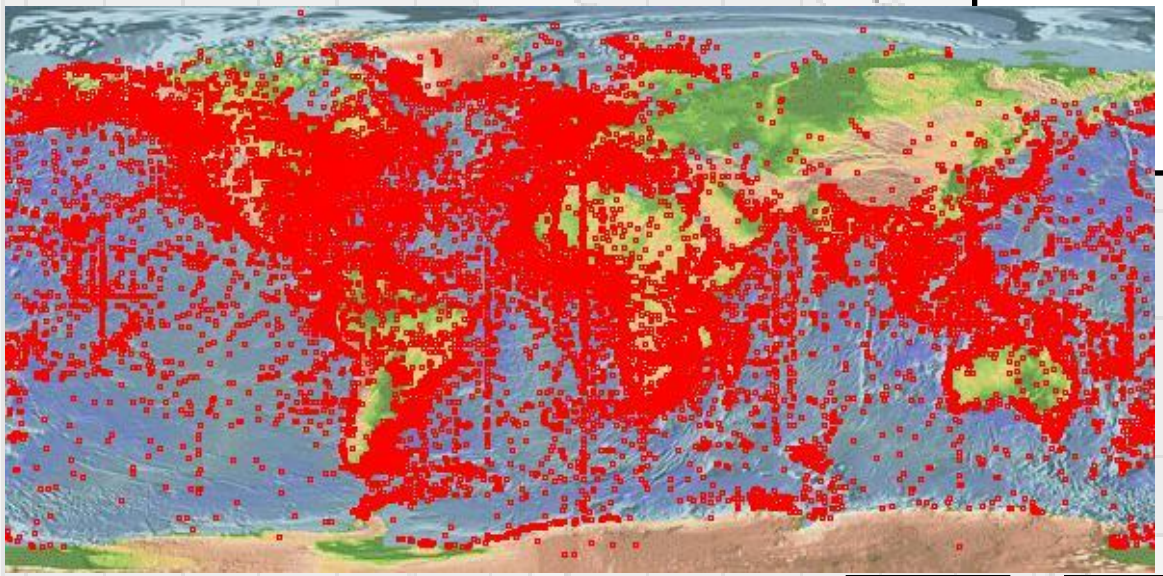
Formation "FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons" - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

Les occurrences – ‘fish collections’

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





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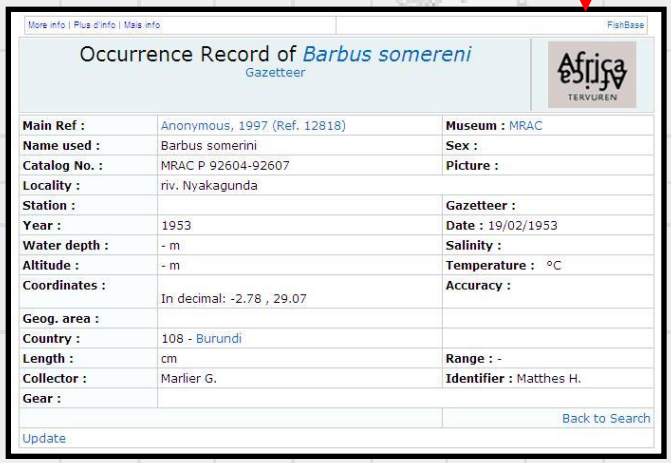
Formation “FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons” - Session 2018

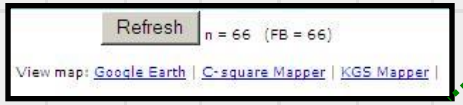
Cartes de distribution

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	





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

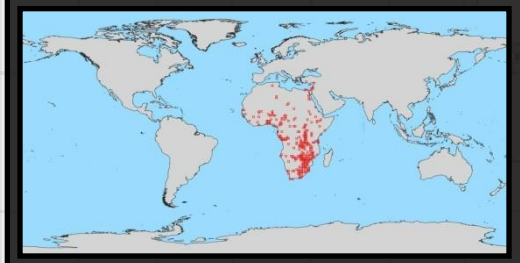
Cartes de distribution

‘C-square mapper’. **Exemple: *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822)**

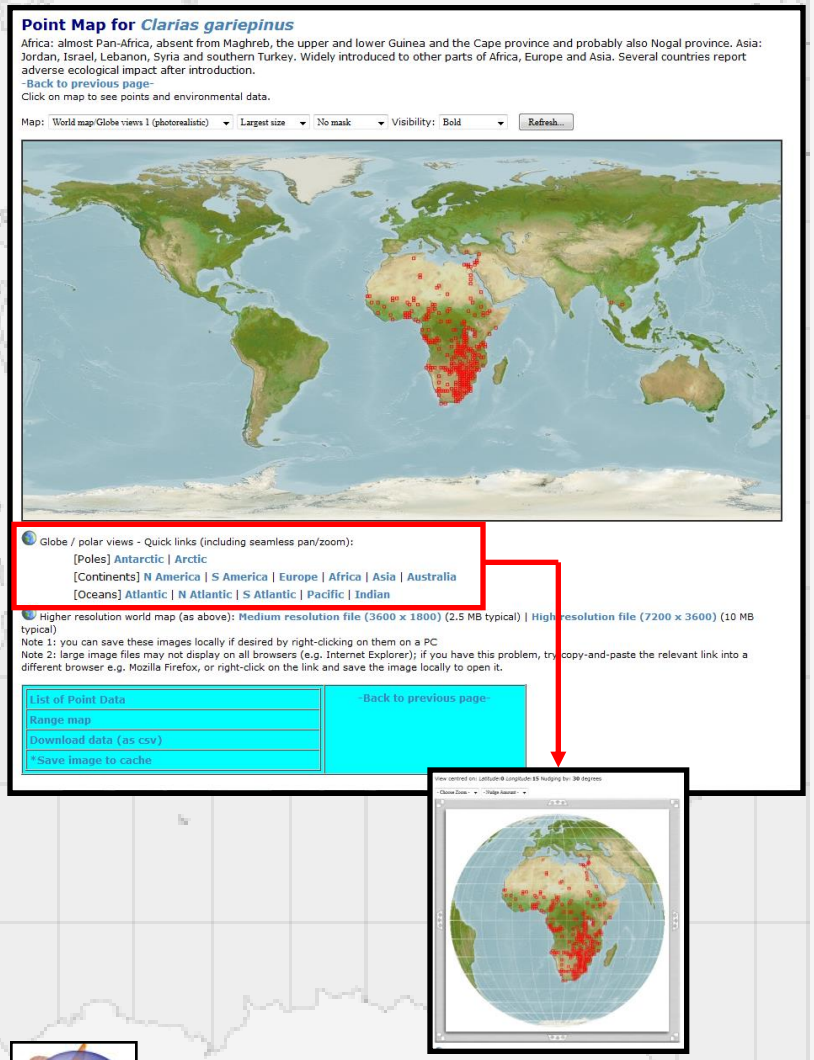
On a différentes possibilités pour faire une carte de distribution avec le ‘C-square mapper’.

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.



Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (MRAC Tervuren)

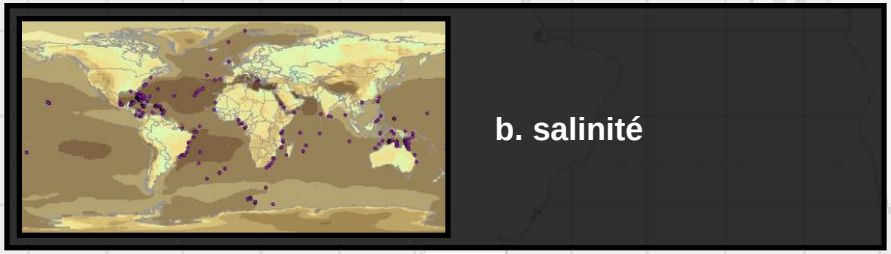
Formation “FishBase et la Taxinomie des Poissons” - Session 2018

Cartes de distribution

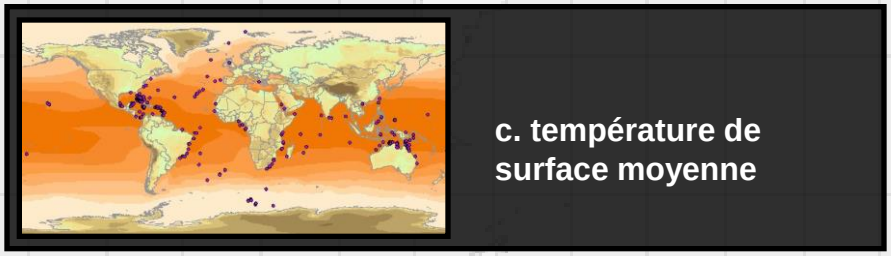
‘KGS mapper’ (OBIS). **Exemple: *Sphyraena barracuda* (Edwards, 1771)**

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.

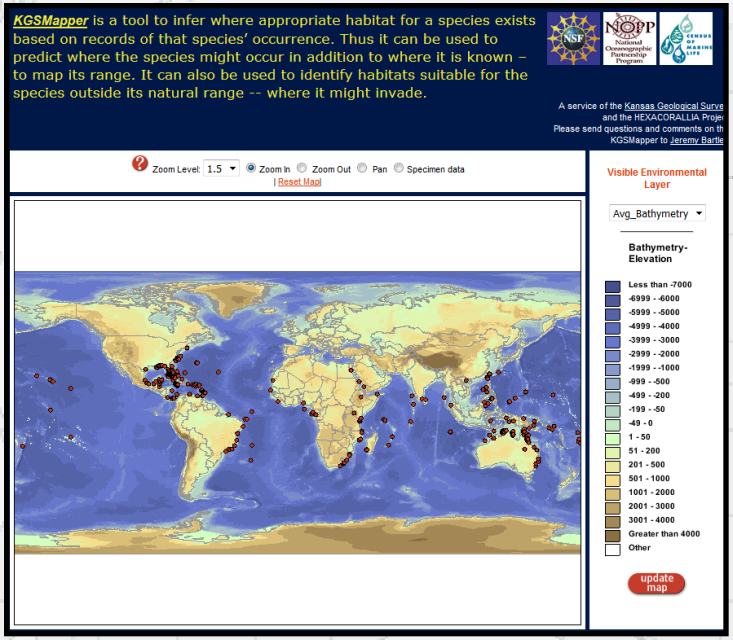
a. bathymétry



b. salinité



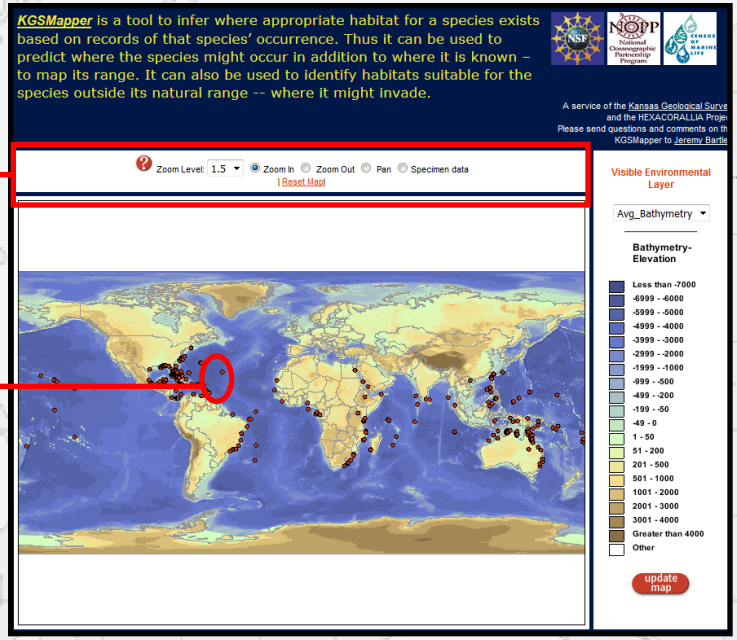
c. température de surface moyenne



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.



Delete Selected records

1 Records found

Select for deletion	Latitude,Longitude of cell-centers	Scientific Name
☐	26.25,-50.75	Sphyraena barracuda

ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR ALL LOCATIONS

--	18-year Mean Monthly Sea Surface Temp. (°)	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. devn. 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 | OTHER BOTTOM | OTHER SURFACE | TEMPERATURE | ARAGONITE

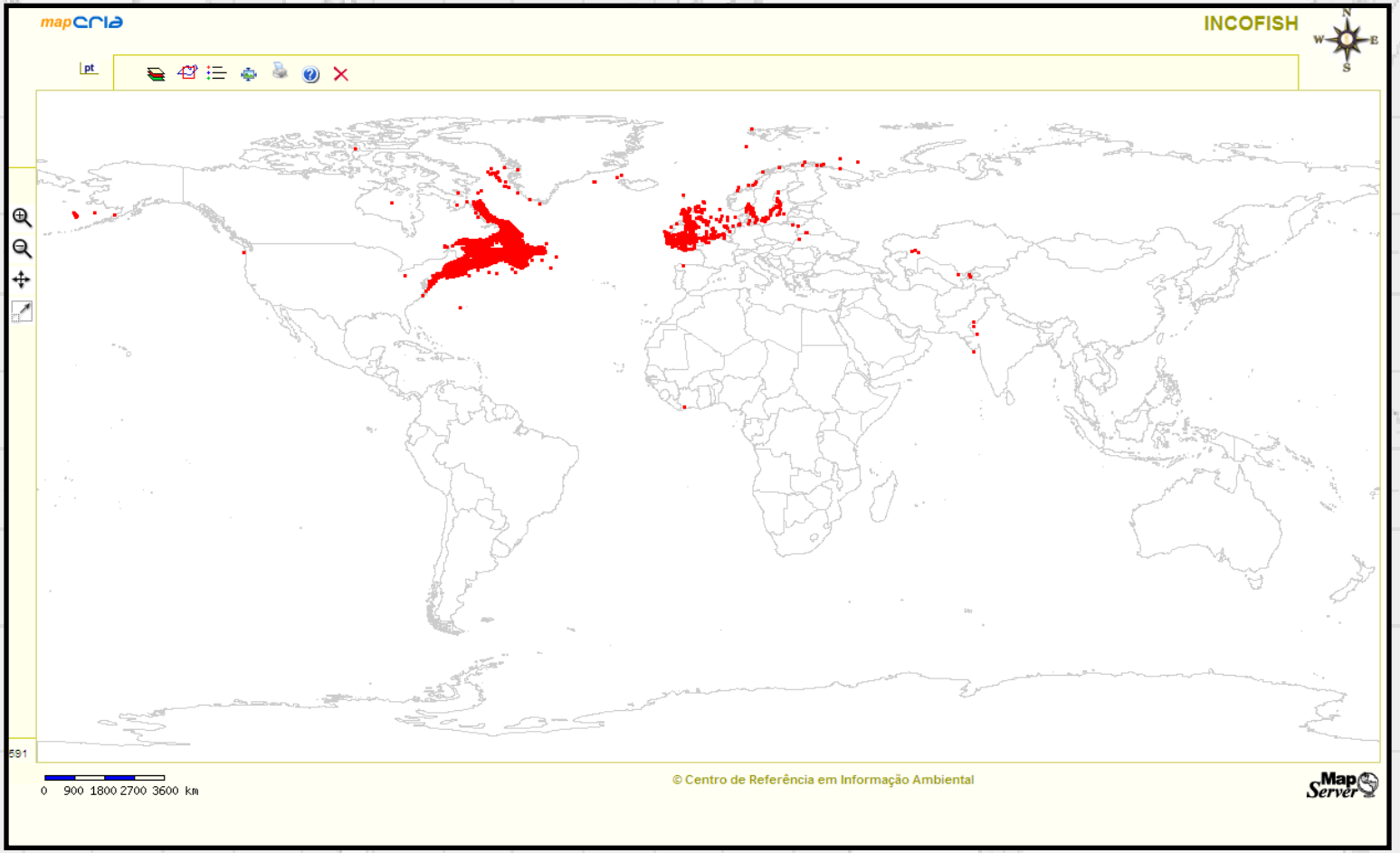
BATHYMETRY

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	☐	☐ <	☐ >
MEAN BATHYMETRY Source : ETOPO2	1176.73	1618.49	1 to 2795.22	1 to 4413.71	1 to 5463.52	☐	☐ <	☐ >
MINIMUM BATHYMETRY Source : ETOPO2	645.24	1438.99	1 to 2084.23	1 to 3523.21	1 to 5374	☐	☐ <	☐ >
STD DEV BATHYMETRY Source : ETOPO2	312.8	387.76	0 to 700.56	0 to 1088.31	0 to 1962.5	☐	☐ <	☐ >

Cartes de distribution

‘CRIA mapper’. **Exemple: *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758**

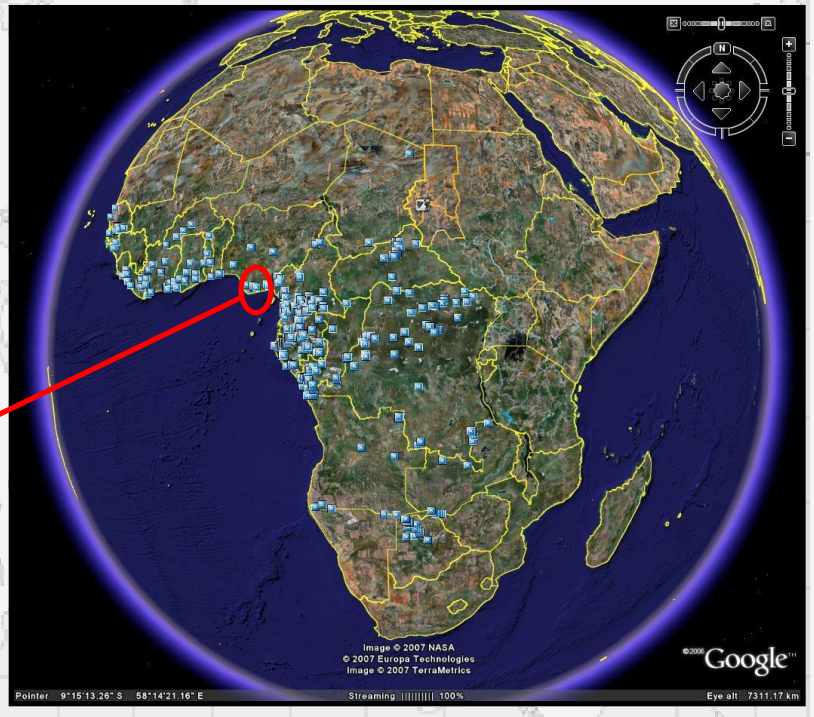
Le CRIA mapper donne une vue d'ensemble claire des différentes données ponctuelles dans FishBase, avec la possibilité d’agrandir.



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.



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 *Hepsetus odoe*

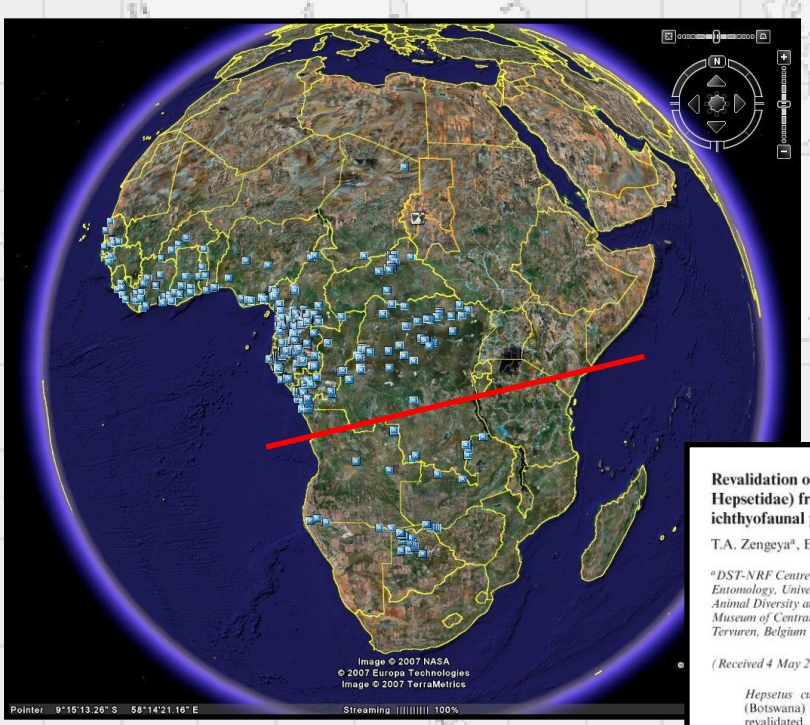
Gazetteer

Main Ref :	Anonymous, 1997 (Ref. 12818)	**Museum :** [P]
Name used :	Hepsetus odoe	**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.	**Identifier :** 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[c]*

[a]*DST-NRF Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology (CIB), Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa;* [b]*K. U. Leuven, Laboratory of Animal Diversity and Systematics, Charles Deberiotstraat 32 B-3000 Leuven, Belgium;* [c]*Royal 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 “lac 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]*

[a]*K.U.Leuven, Laboratory of Animal Diversity and Systematics, Charles Deberiotstraat 32 B-3000 Leuven, Belgium;* [b]*Royal 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)

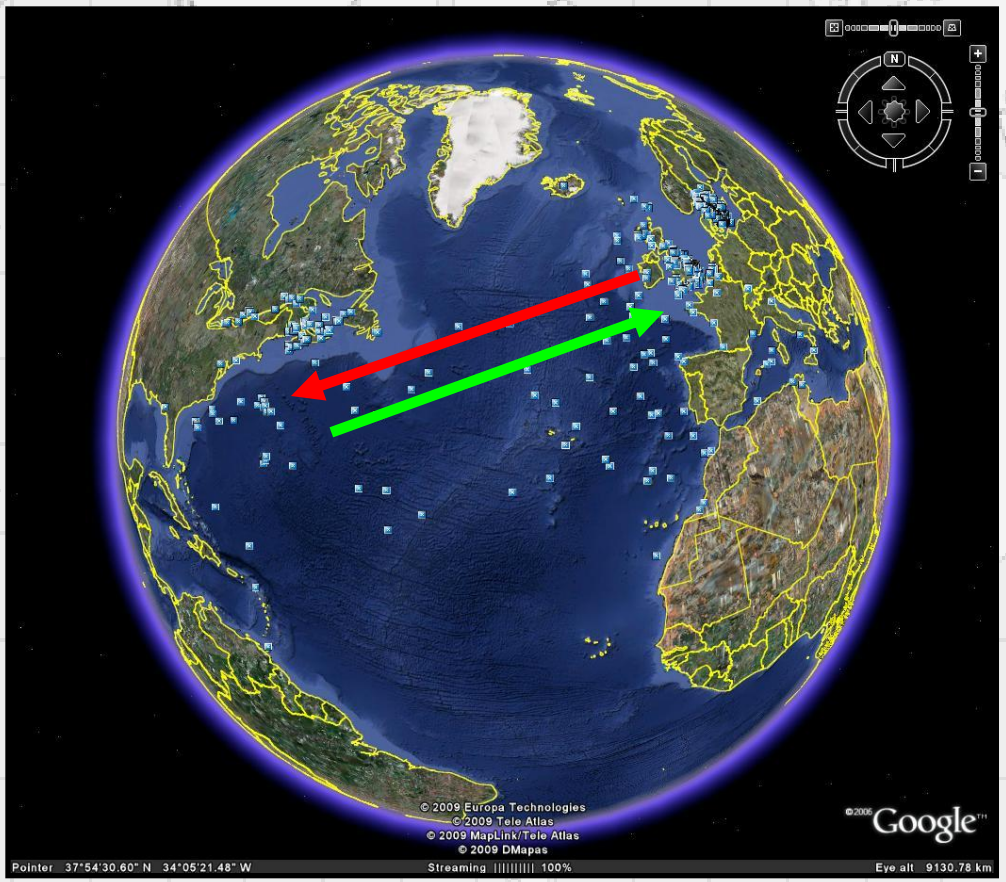
Within the genus *Hepsetus*, a new species from the eastern part of West Africa is described. *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov. is mainly distinguished from *Hepsetus odoe* by a smaller number of lateral line scales [43–51 vs 50–60 (exceptionally 49)] and a shallower head depth [38.0–45.6 (mean 42.0) % head 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.

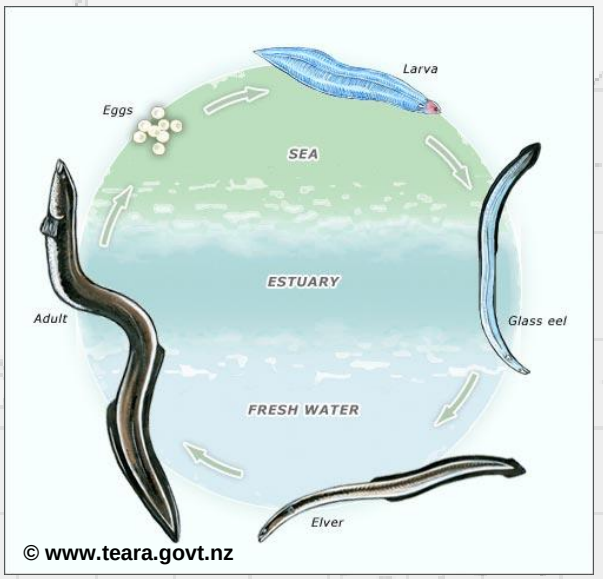
Keywords: *Hepsetus odoe*; *Hepsetus akawo* sp. nov.; West Africa; revision; new species

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.





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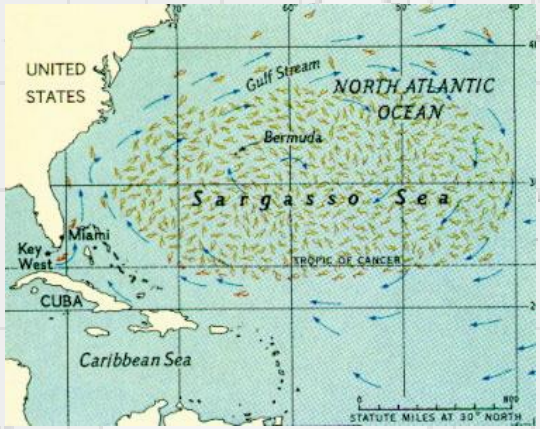
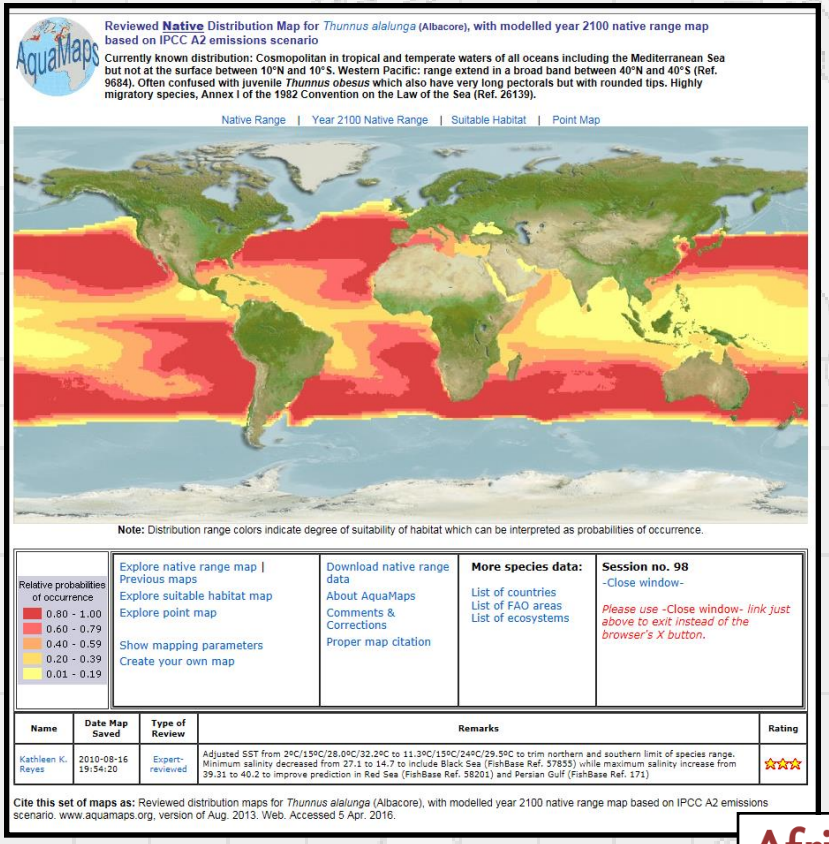


Cartes de distribution

‘AquaMaps’. Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

‘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.**



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.

Relative probabilities of occurrence
0.80 - 1.00
0.60 - 0.79
0.40 - 0.59
0.20 - 0.39
0.01 - 0.19

Explore native range map | Previous maps
Explore suitable habitat map
Explore point map
Show mapping parameters
Create your own map

Download native range data
About AquaMaps
Comments & Corrections
Proper map citation

More species data:
List of countries
List of FAO areas
List of ecosystems

Session no. 98
-Close window-
Please use -Close window- link just above to exit instead of the browser's X button.

Name	Date Map Saved	Type of Review	Remarks	Rating
Kathleen K. Reyes	2010-08-16 19:54:20	Expert-reviewed	Adjusted SST from 2ºC/15ºC/28.0ºC/32.2ºC to 11.3ºC/15ºC/24ºC/29.5ºC to trim northern and southern limit of species range. Minimum salinity decreased from 27.1 to 14.7 to include Black Sea (FishBase Ref. 57855) 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)	★★★

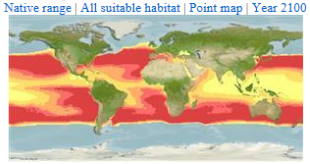
Cite this set of maps as: Reviewed distribution maps for *Thunnus alalunga* (Albacore), with modelled year 2100 native range map based on IPCC A2 emissions scenario. www.aquamaps.org, version of Aug. 2013. Web. Accessed 5 Apr. 2016.

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-likes) > 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

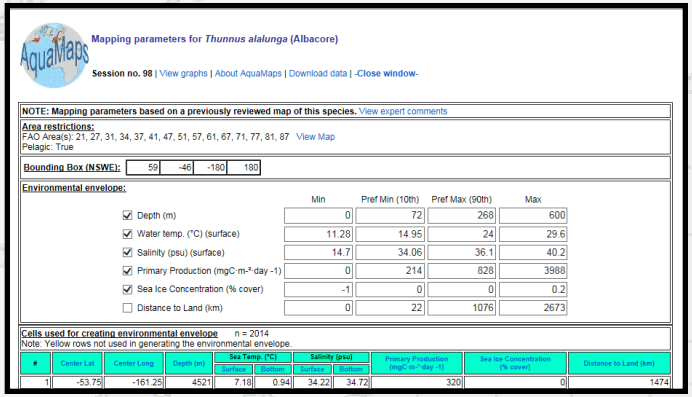
Cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate waters of all oceans including the Mediterranean Sea but not at the surface between 10°N and 10°S. Western Pacific: range extend in a broad band between 40°N and 40°S (Ref. 9684). Often confused with juvenile *Thunnus obesus* which also have very long pectorals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

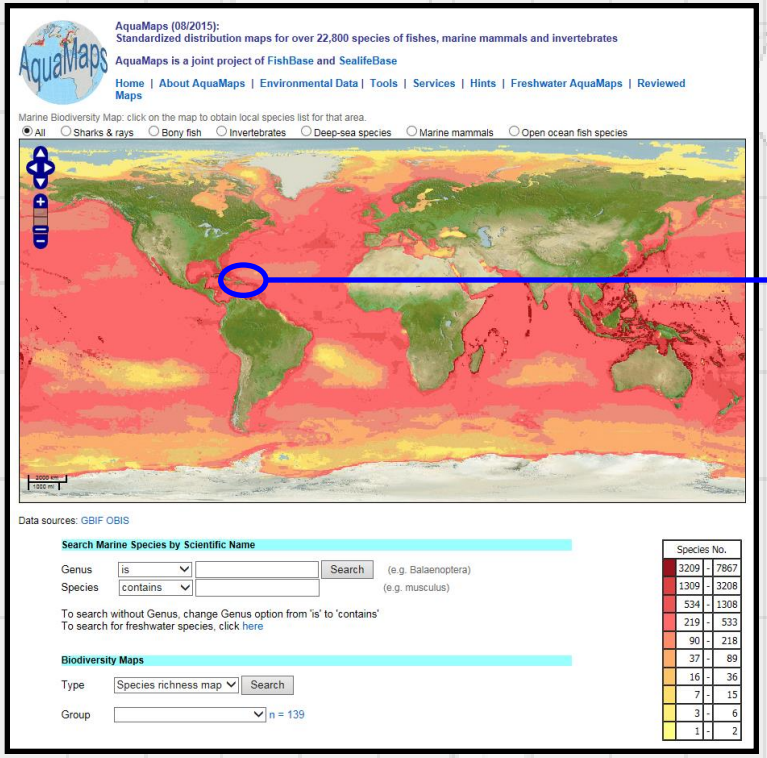
La probabilité d’occurrence est rangée de plus haut (rouge) au plus bas (jaune).

Cartes de distribution

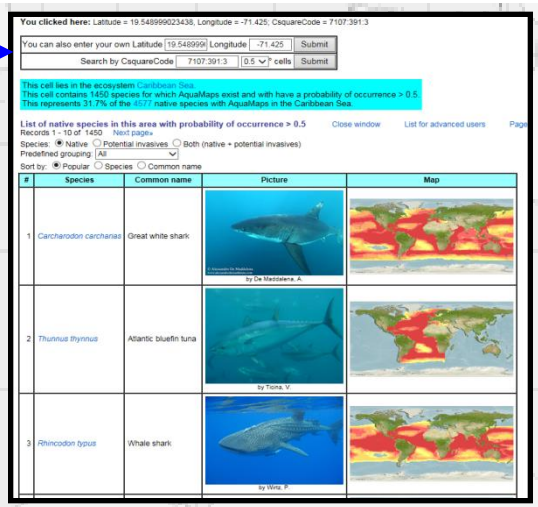
‘AquaMaps’. Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

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.





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.



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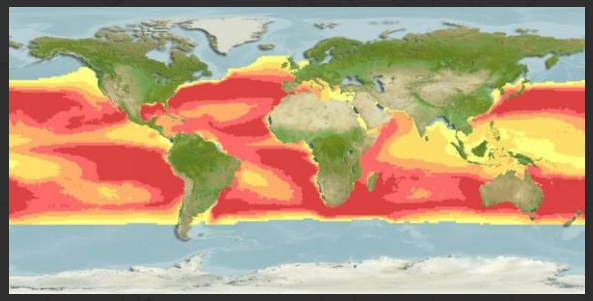
Cartes de distribution

'AquaMaps'. **Exemple: *Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)**

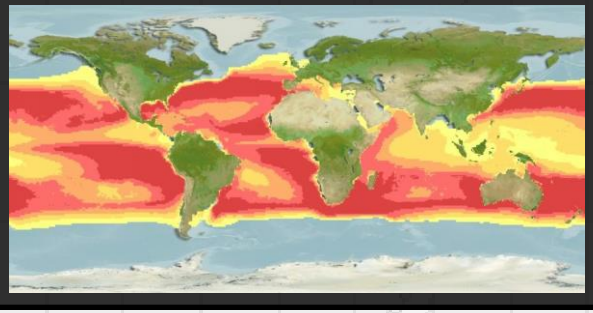


Distribution originale: ceux-ci sont tous les secteurs avec les conditions écologiques convenables qui tombent dans l'air de distribution connue de la littérature.

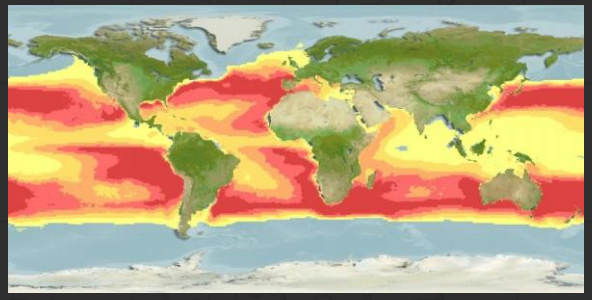
Carte par point: ceci est un aperçu général des occurrences (FishBase, IOBIS and GBIF). Ceux-ci ont été utilisés pour produire un profil écologique de tolérance.

| 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*

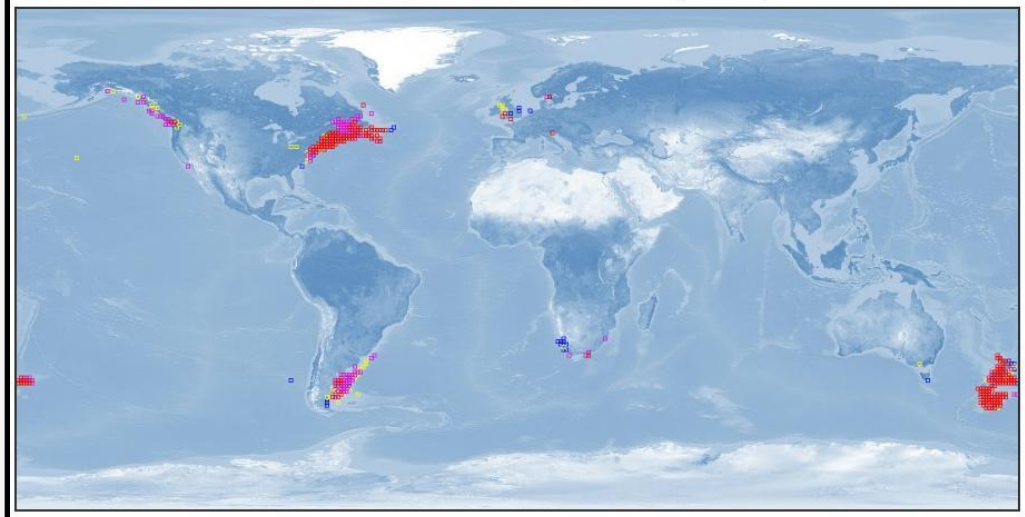
Western Atlantic: Greenland to Argentina. Eastern Atlantic: Iceland and Murmansk Coast (Russia) to South Africa, including the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Western Pacific: Bering Sea to New Zealand. Reports from off New Guinea are doubtful (Ref. 6871). Eastern Pacific: Bering Sea to Chile.

-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: World map/Globe views 4 (grey toned) | 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

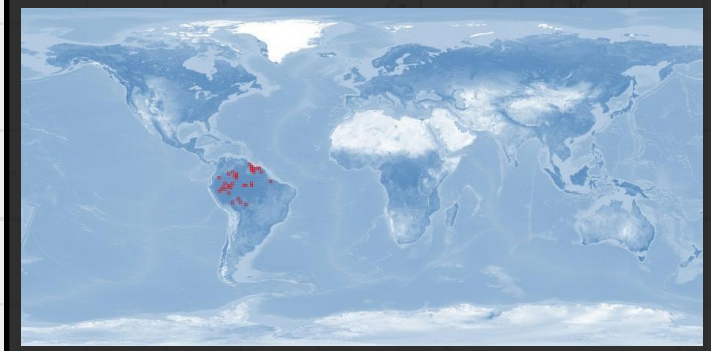
Une carte saisonnière est disponible, qui est fondé sur les occurrences vue dans le temps. Ils sont identifiés par une couleur par la saison qu’ils sont collectés.

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.**



Carte par point

Distribution originale

Habitat convenable

Mapping parameters for *Carnegiella strigata* (Marbled hatchetfish)

View graphs | About AquaMaps | Download data (as csv)

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	25.25	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	2026	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	5.246	74.818	6.371	3	586	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 utilisées pour cette ‘AquaMaps’ incluent l’élévation, tempèrature et caractères de sol (pH,…).

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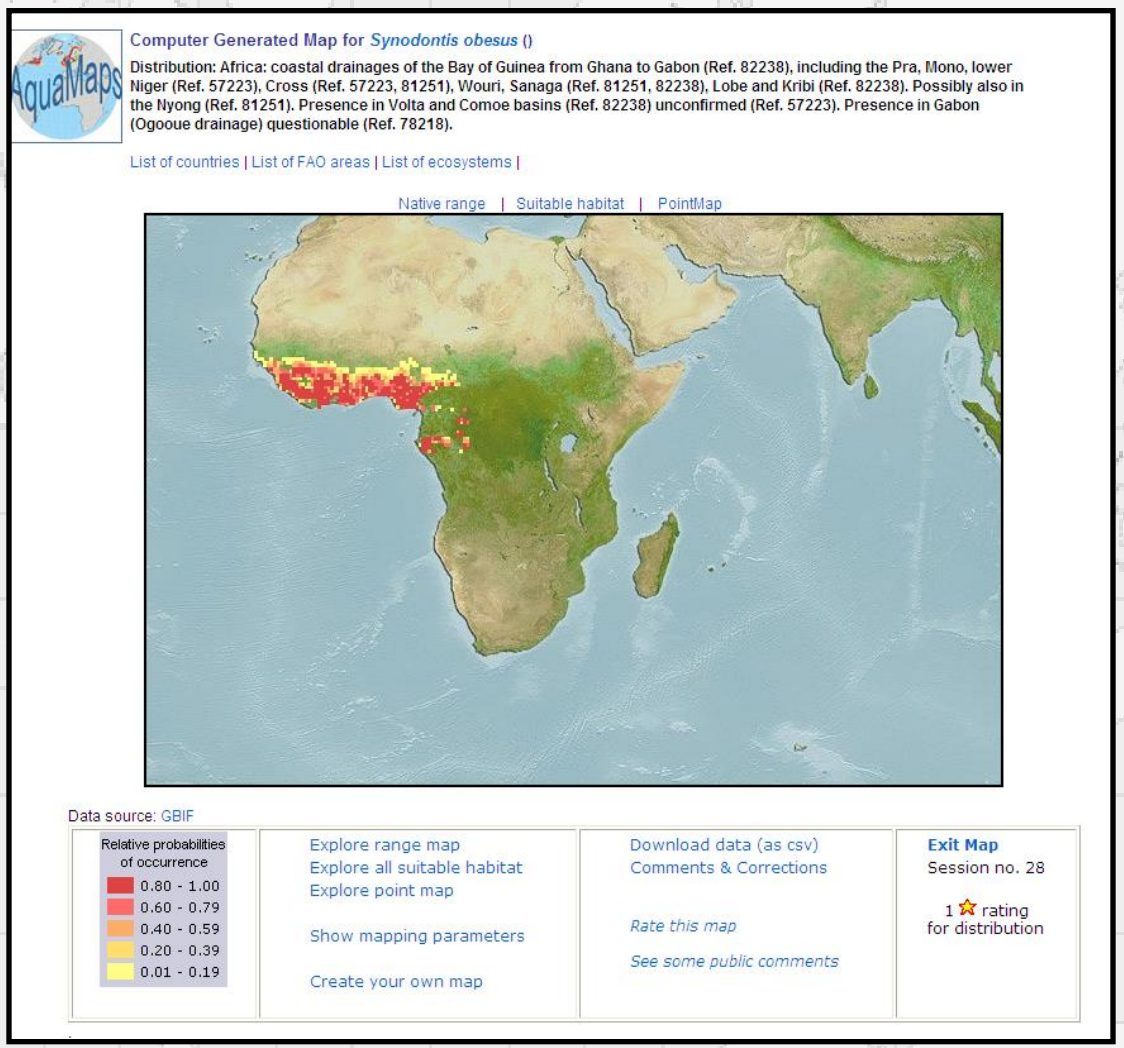
Cartes de distribution

‘Freshwater AquaMaps’. **Exemple: *Synodontis obesus* Boulenger, 1898**

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