
THAILAND RED DATA : MAMMALS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

compiled by

Jarujin Nabhitabhata
Tanya Chan-ard



Office of Natural Resources and
Environmental Policy and Planning



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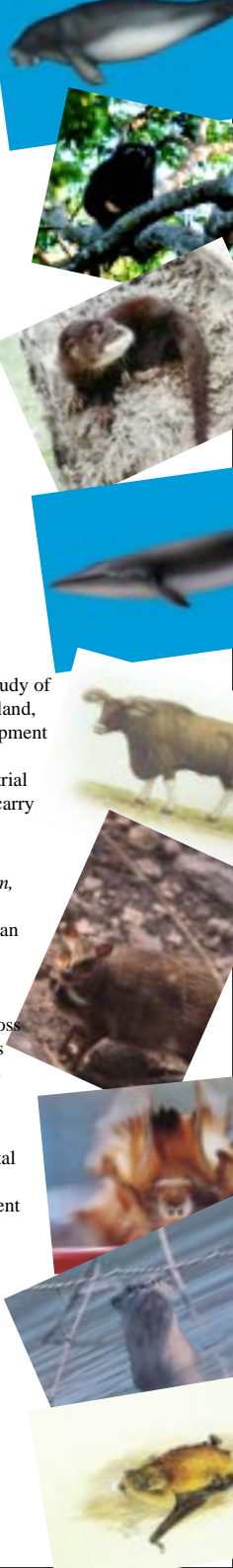
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FOREWORD

In 1996, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) organized a meeting with a major purpose to assess the status of the biological resources in Thailand, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. The IUCN Red List Categories was used as a guiding document. The initial IUCN List, which provided a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies, was created under the 2.3 : IUCN (1994) version numbering system. Its identification criteria was later modified and upgraded to the 3.1 : IUCN (2001) version. In 2004, the IUCN released a Red List of Threatened Species. Which is considered as the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species.

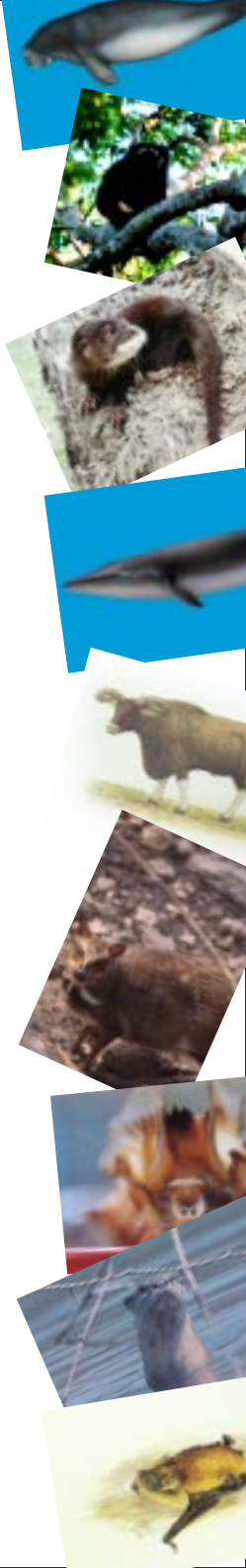
ONEP as the National Focal Point to the CBD, found it necessary to update the inventory and status of threatened species in Thailand. Thus in October 2004, the Thailand Red Data: Vertebrates List and Project was initiated and underwent a series of data collection, analyses, and meetings amongst involved experts.

ONEP sincerely hopes that this manual will be helpful in the identification of mammals, reptiles and amphibians in Thailand as well as provide basic information for research use in development projects, and related policy development that would all lead to sustainable biological management. Furthermore, ONEP had also published the books titled "Thailand Red Data: Birds" and "Thailand Red Data: Fishes", which will be helpful in the same way.

ONEP would also like to thanks all experts and academics involved who have helped in the creation of this Red List. Lastly, ONEP would like to pay gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their financial support in publishing this manual.

N. Kosiratna

Mrs. Nisakorn Kosiratna
Secretary General
ONEP
2005





ABSTRACT



Thailand is a country with a wide range of biological diversity, and high in forest resources and wildlife. Concluding from the status study of mammals, reptiles and amphibians, there are 13 orders, 42 families, 147 genera, and 302 species of mammals; 3 orders, 23 families, 139 genera, and at least 350 species (366 forms) of reptiles; 3 orders, 8 families, 40 genera, and 137 species (138 forms) of amphibians. However new records of these three groups of animals are continuously being reported.

The above three groups of animals have been categorized and listed as either extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, data deficient or endemic. Out of 159 species of mammals classified, one is an extinct species, the Schomburgk's Deer (*Cervus schomburgki*). This deer has been extinct from Thailand and the world for over 70 years. In the past, the Schomburgk's Deer was prevalent in the central plains of Thailand, but presently only antler remains are found. There are also 4 species that are extinct in the wild, 12 critically endangered, 35 endangered, 69 vulnerable, 15 near threatened, 10 species of least concern, 13 with deficient data, and 5 endemic.

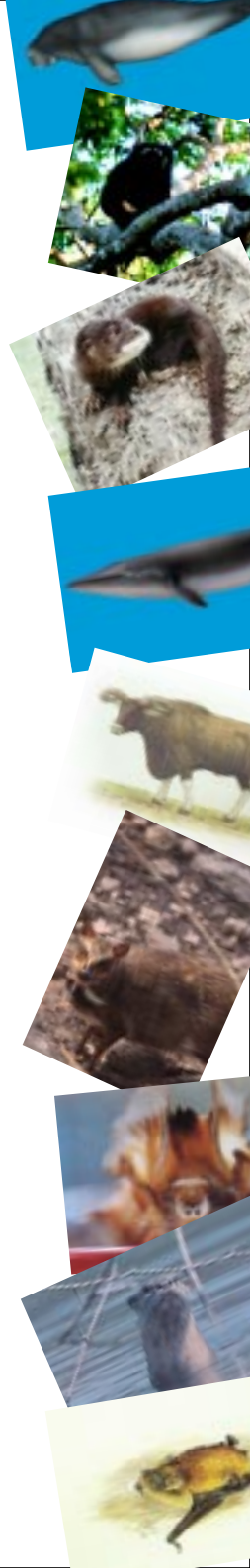
A total of 350 species (366 forms) of reptiles have been classified, all of which have been found and reported in Thailand. The false gavia (*Tomistoma schlegelii*) is listed as extinct in the wild due to intense hunting, and since its eggs require a long incubation period, they are at greater risk to harm from various predators. Presently there is no existing record of false gavials found in the wild. Within the remaining reptile species, eleven are classified as critically endangered, 5 (6 forms) as endangered, 16 as vulnerable, 48 (50 forms) as near threatened, 183 (190 forms) as least concern, 89 (92 forms) as data deficient, and 47 species (49 forms) as endemic. It is note that certain subspecies of the same species are categorized separately.

There are 137 species (138 forms) of amphibians that have been categorized, all of which have been found and reported in Thailand, including 5 species that are vulnerable, 33 species that are near threatened, 64 species (65 forms) that are of least concern, 35 species that are deficient in data and finally, 7 species are endemic.

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Lastly, we sincerely hope that this book is educational and useful in the identification and status assessment of mammals, reptiles and amphibians, as well as provide basic information for research use in development projects, and related policy creation that would all lead to sustainable biological management.



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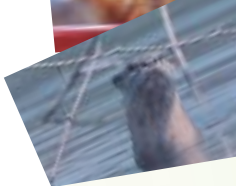
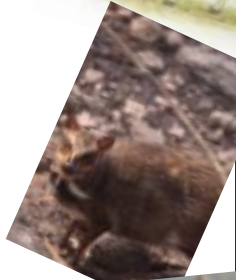
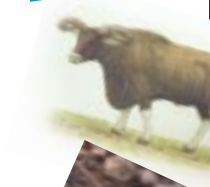
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MAMMALS

EX = Extinct
EW = Extinct in the Wild
CR = Critically Endangered
EN = Endangered
VU = Vulnerable
NT = Near Threatened
LC = Least Concern
DD = Data Deficient
Endemic

WS = Wildlife Sanctuary
NH = Non-hunting area
NP = National Park



Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Artiodactyla
Family:	Cervidae
Scientific Name:	<i>Cervus schomburgki</i>
Common Name:	เนื้อสมัน Schomburgk's deer

**Habitat:**

Lowland floodplain of rivers.

Locality:

Formerly throughout the Central Chao Phraya River Floodplain, west to Uthai Thani, east to Nakhon Nayok, Prachin Buri, Chachoengsao, Bangkok and Samut Prakarn. Now entirely extirpated from Thailand.

Description:

This spectacular deer is endemic to low-lying plains of the central part, but at present already extinct. Back uniformly dark brown with lighter underpart. Forehead and legs of reddish shades of brown. Short tail has silvery white under surface. Distinctive antlers of the bucks often described as basket-like, formed by the forking at every point of branching; beam relatively short; and brow tine always forked.

Cervus eldii

Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Artiodactyla
Family:	Cervidae
Scientific Name:	<i>Cervus eldii</i>
Common Name:	ละอง, ละมั่ง Eld's deer

**Habitat:**

Clearings in mixed deciduous forest.

Locality:

Formerly seen in small herds in Lop Buri, Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Ratchasima and adjoining provinces.

Description:

Shoulder height 1.2 m.

This medium-sized deer has variable coat colours according to the season, light brown with pale underpart in dry season and dark brown with whitish underpart in wet season. White colour appears on chin, around eyes and along ear margins. Only bucks have antlers, which are bow-shaped with long brow tine forming a continuous curve with the beam, with many small tines clustered at the upper end of the beam. Does lighter in colour than bucks; fawn distinctly spotted.



Class: Mammalia
Order: Artiodactyla
Family: Bovidae
Scientific Name: *Bos sauveli*
Common Name: กูปรี
 Kouprey

**Habitat:**

Clearings in mixed deciduous forest.

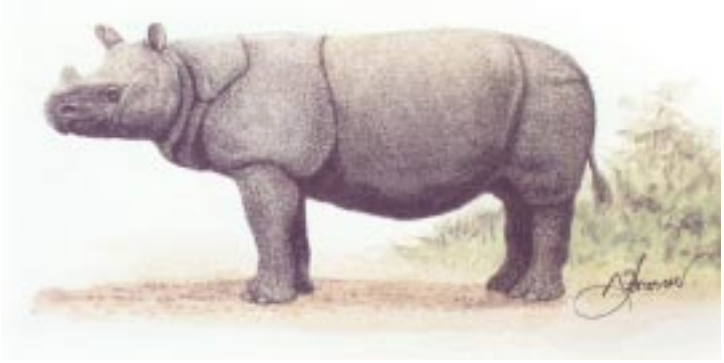
Locality:

Extinct from Thailand. Formerly from Ubon Ratchathani (Yod Dom) and Buri Ram (Dong Yai).

Description:

Head-body 2.1-2.2 m; tail 100-110 cm; height 1.7-1.9 m, weight 700-900 kg.

A large wild cattle with peculiar horn shape and in adult bulls long hanging dewlaps. Old bulls almost black or very dark brown; cows and young bulls grey with lighter underpart. Both sexes have white stockings. Horns of bulls curving forwards and round, then up with frayed tips, while those of cows are lyre-shaped. Dorsal ridge in bulls weakly developed.

Rhinoceros sondaicus

Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Perissodactyla
Family:	Rhinocerotidae
Scientific Name:	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>
Common Name:	แรด, ระมาด Javan rhinoceros

**Habitat:**

Evergreen forest with hills and streams.

Locality:

Now already extinct from Thailand. Formerly from Kanchanaburi (Thung Yai).

Description:

Height up to 1.7 m; weight up to 1.4 t.

This massive herbivore, of armour-plated appearance, has only one horn on the end of the nose, grey hairless skin and short stout legs. Unlike the cattle horns, rhino horns have no bony core like those of cattle and sheep, and consisting entirely of keratin fibres fusing compacted together on a roughened area on the skull. Each foot has only three toes. Three skin folds crossing body on neck, behind front legs and before hind legs.



Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Perissodactyla
Family:	Rhinocerotidae
Scientific Name:	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>
Common Name:	ពិន្ទេង Sumatran rhinoceros

**Habitat:**

Evergreen forest with hills and streams.

Locality:

Now already extinct from Thailand. Formerly from Chaiyaphum (Phu Khieo-1983); Narathiwat (Hala-Bala-1985-1986); Phetchaburi (Kaeng Krachan-1987); Surat Thani (Khao Sok-1987, Khlong Saeng-1987); Kanchanaburi (Thung Yai Naresuan-1988); Chaiyaphum (Phu Khieo-1996); Narathiwat/Yala (Hala-Bala-1997).

Description:

Head-body 2.5-3.2 m; tail 40-50 cm; height 1.2-1.4 m; anterior horn up to 38 cm; weight 800-1,000 kg.

A two-horned hairy herbivore with large stocky body, short stout legs and three toes on each foot. Skin grey or reddish grey, sparsely covered with long hair. Young somewhat shaggy. Anterior horn much longer than posterior one; both on top of its nose. Only one skin fold seen across the body behind the front legs.