



Census 2021 Spring Parosphromenus-Project: Comments

This document describes the relevant aspects of the outcome of the spring census 2021.

It aims to highlight developments on a short-term basis and to supplement the reader of the general synopsis with an overview on the most important changes with respect to the spring census.

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Period of data collection: 01.10.2021 – 14.11.2021

Participation (including negative reports): 54 ↑

We are pleased to report another slight rise in participation to the census, confirming the upwards trend started last year. For the first time, we have asked participants to share their home country (or state in the US) to get a better handle on redistribution. The vast majority of participants have included their location. In total, reports from 18 countries, states or territories have reached us, spanning 5 continents. European countries form the core with reports from 11 different states. We hope to increase our presence overseas in the future. Many local breeders are actively engaged in growing the community, which is of great importance.

We are pleased to have seen contributions from institutions in Denmark, the UK, Germany, Poland and Indonesia. The successes in breeding efforts at these zoos and conservation institutions have progressed in many cases, supporting the positive trend on this front.

Overall, the number of populations with known location/origin is increasing, providing better traceability and identification capabilities. We welcome this trend and hope the newly introduced variants will prevail within the network.

Pictograms used to assess the short-term trends:

↑: positive changes compared to past census

→: stable population and number of keepers

↓: negative developments, decreasing numbers of keepers and population

@: kept at institution/zoo

!: special situation/development

!! HIGH RISK: Species with high risk of getting lost in the near term

IUCN: (related comments in blue) Species listed by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) as endangered. Special efforts are taken in cooperation with Chester Zoo to establish insurance populations with the most skilled breeders from our network.

P. alfredi ↑ IUCN @

Very stable populations with experienced breeders of the “*Sedili*” variant are accompanied by novel imports of the “*Kota Tinggi*” variant. Broader distribution of *cf. alfredi* is equally positive. The species is part of the Parosphromenus Project cooperation with Chester Zoo/IUCN to maintain insurance populations.

P. allani → !! HIGH RISK

Only one population solely consisting of males is alarming. Without further imports, this species will be lost within a few years.

P. anjunganensis → @

A rather positive situation has stabilized on **secure levels** of distribution. If breeding is kept up, *P. anjunganensis* should remain safe. Novel report of the “*Anjungan*” variant.

P. barbarae → !! HIGH RISK @

Offspring from Seifert was redistributed, which is a positive sign. However, the low number of breeders is still a concern.

P. bintan ↑ @

Continuing strong reporting with many breeding successes provides a great base for the *cf. bintan* group. Important new **introduction of “*Bintan*” form**, which is the first variant of known location of origin.

P. deissneri ↑ @

Distribution of the “*neotype*” is **progressing well**. Novel reports of “*Bangka*” and “*Desa Kempinking*” are equally positive. If the various forms are successfully bred and transformed into sustainable populations, this can become one of the most significant success stories of the project.

Serious efforts are being made that this species becomes listed at the IUCN RED LIST, and until this is achieved, efforts will be made to establish ‘insurance populations’ for this species as well, therefore this will hopefully very soon also be listed as an IUCN PROTECTED SPECIES.

P. filamentosus →

Stable but small population size and breeder base. The “Siong” variety was not reported anymore.

P. gunawani ↑ @

Increasing numbers from various locations around the world are very positive. Two institutions currently keep this species.

P. harveyi →

Stable populations can be expanded by **successful breeding in numerous cases**. Two breeders expressed their **willingness to redistribute** some of their offspring. In case of interest, please contact us!

P. linkei → @

Very positive situation sustains. Two forms are by now kept by institutions.

P. nagyi ↑

Impressive number of variants with known location as well as **expanding keeper base are highly encouraging**. The different local variants should be obvious candidates for inclusion in Zoos or other institutions. Please contact us if there is interest in receiving some of the “Pekan Nenas”.

P. opallios ↑ @

Redistribution was successful in increasing the keeper base and overall numbers. Up until recently, the situation was rather dim for *P. opallios* but we seem to have reversed this trend!

P. ornaticauda → @

Very **stable progress** has been made with regards to redistribution and breeding. The population seems to be in good shape.

P. pahuensis → !! HIGH RISK @

While the first report from Prigen is hopeful for the “Melak” variant, the **overall situation remains challenging** with only one private breeder keeping this unique species.

P. paludicola ↑ @

Good progress on **distribution** alongside a strong representation at Chester Zoo make *P. paludicola* a stable species.

P. parvulus ↓

Decrease in keepers is alarming. The well-known difficulties in reliable breeding could accentuate the situation further over the coming years.

P. phoenicurus →

Stable but often small populations call for caution. Novel introduction of *cf. “Kiri”* with substantial numbers could open redistribution opportunities.

P. quindecim ↓ !! HIGH RISK. @

Reduced numbers are problematic.

P. rubrimontis → !! HIGH RISK.

Again, only reported by Hallmann with some potential for redistribution. **Action is required** to improve the state of this species!

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P. sumatranus →

Stable yet rather small number of keepers and individuals.

P. tweediei → IUCN

Very similar situation to last spring. Small, stable breeder base with potential for redistribution. The species is part of the Parosphenomenus Project cooperation with Chester Zoo/IUCN to maintain 'insurance populations', and is currently being held by few breeders only, who will maintain and seek to increase number. It will not be distributed unless a certain size of population within the insurance populations has been reached.

Other species ↑ @

Introduction of numerous novel variants/species, often with limited numbers of keepers. **Notably, some are successfully bred with possibilities for redistribution.**