



## Census 2022 Spring Parosphromenus-Project: Comments

This document describes the relevant aspects of the outcome of the spring census 2022.

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: 01.04.2022 – 15.05.2022

**Participation** (including negative reports): 49 ↓

**Institutions** (Zoos or conservation institutions reporting to the census): 7 ↑

The number of participants is slightly down compared to last fall, but remains strong on a multi-year timescale, with close to 50 reports counted. Again, most participants have included their country codes, with a total of 16 countries or states represented overall. For the first time, we also want to highlight the growing number of institutions affiliated with the PP who report strong numbers. 7 different Zoos or Conservatories from 6 different countries have reported keeping parosphromenus.

This Census unfortunately marks the moment when we lose two species from our records, namely *P. allani* and *P. rubrimontis*. While this is unfortunate, this was to be expected as the numbers of those species have been declining for quite a while. It has historically been the case that parosphromenus species were lost and reintroduced to the project and we hope these two will not be lost for long. Naturally, these developments are hard to stop even if foreseen from the numbers a year ahead, especially since breeding is never trivial and often impossible with small groups or older individuals. On a slightly more happy note, the recently described *P. juelineae* was first reported to a census. We hope for the best.

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**

*P. alfredi* → IUCN @

Relatively stable, yet small population. Only one report of “Kota Tinggi” but newly introduced form *cf. alfredi* “Rompin”. Continuous breeding success is very positive.

*P. allani* ↓ !! LOST

The threat of loss has materialized. No more reports.

*P. anjunganensis* ↓ @

Slight decrease in reports, but overall healthy population sizes. Previously reported populations might still exist but not have been reported.

*P. barbarae* ↓ !! HIGH RISK

Challenging situation with **only one population** that could successfully breed remaining.

*P. bintan* → @

Continuing strong reporting with many breeding successes provides a great base for the *cf. bintan* group. Redistribution of “Bintan” form to a second institution is a great development, providing more certainty for “true” “bintan” with a known location of origin to be preserved.

*P. deissneri* → @

The good developments carry on. Redistribution of “neotype” and “Bangka” variants progresses. Now is the time to establish a broad breeder base and potentially look for institutions to take care of the variants not yet kept at PCBA.

*P. filamentosus* → @

Some fluctuations to the breeder base is observed but the **overall picture is stable**. Great developments at Aquazoo Düsseldorf where a **first institutional population was established**. Breeding success of *cf. filamentosus* “Siong” should hopefully allow more redistribution.

*P. gunawani* → @

Stable situation with some breeding success and **two institutional populations**.

*P. harveyi* ↑

Stable and reproducing populations allow for **further redistributions**. The fact that the locations of origin is known for all populations in the project is quite rare and precious.

*P. juelinae* ↑ @

**Newly introduced species (recently described)**. Only one population in Europe but with a very accomplished breeder.

*P. linkei* → @

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

*P. nagy* →/↓

**Continually good levels of breeders and population sizes** for different variants. “*Sedili*” was however not reported anymore.

*P. opallios* ↑ @

Strong developments and successful breeding as well as redistribution drive an expansive trend. Broad base of keepers has been established. Now, we should focus on sustaining this great result.

*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** @

Stable but very small number of keepers. Needs attention to avoid loss in the future.

*P. paludicola* → @

**Fewer reports than last fall but still stable population sizes**. Possibly, future redistribution of the relatively large sets of offspring are useful.

*P. parvulus* →

**Slight rebound from the low numbers last fall**. Requires attention.

*P. phoenicurus* ↓

Reduced number of reports of “*Kota Kerincikiri*” and the “*Aquarium Diezenbach*” variants are a bit alarming. **After some years of great stability, focus is needed to keep this species thriving**.

*P. quindecim* ↑ **!! HIGH RISK**. @

Better situation with more breeders and some breeding success. However, **three populations are too few to call it a stable species**. Breeding and redistribution is needed to get out of this troublesome regime.

*P. rubrimontis* ↓↓ **!! LOST**

**After a few years of declining numbers, we have lost this species as well from our tanks**.

*P. sumatranus* →

**Stable** yet rather small number of keepers and individuals.

*P. tweediei* ↓ **IUCN HIGH RISK**.

**Dramatic decrease in breeder base is alarming**.

**Other species** → @

Continually good progress regarding undescribed species. Many small populations with some possibilities e.g. to establish a larger base of keepers of *"Ampah"*, *Dietzenbach* *"Batu Phahat"* and others.