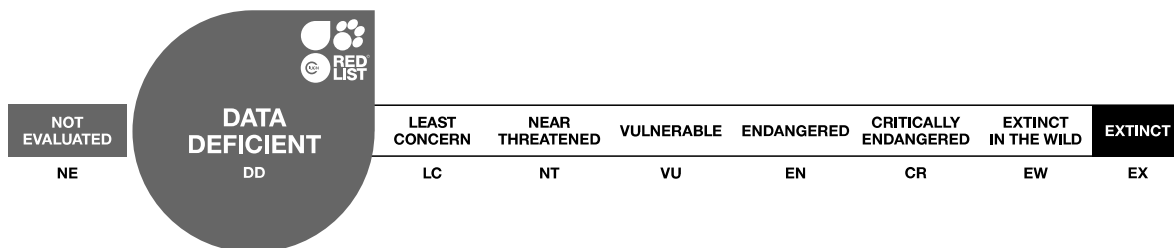


## *Alburnoides taeniatus*, Striped Bystryanka

Assessment by: Karimov, B.



View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

**Citation:** Karimov, B. 2020. *Alburnoides taeniatus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020*: e.T131010092A156727662. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T131010092A156727662.en>

**Copyright:** © 2020 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

*Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.*

*Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).*

*The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#). The IUCN Red List Partners are: [Arizona State University](#); [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).*

*If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.*

## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae

**Scientific Name:** *Alburnoides taeniatus* (Kessler, 1874)

### Synonym(s):

- *Alburnus taeniatus* Kessler, 1874

### Common Name(s):

- English: Striped Bystryanka
- Russian: Полосатая быстрянка

### Taxonomic Source(s):

Eschmeyer, W.N., Fricke, R. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2018. Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 31 May 2018. Available at: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (Accessed: 5 June 2018).

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2020

**Date Assessed:** October 21, 2019

### Justification:

*Alburnoides taeniatus* is very poorly known and has not been found in the recent years in most of its former habitats. It is often confused with *Alburnus oblongus* or *Alburnoides holciki* and it is therefore difficult to assess its extinction risk. It should be noted that it cannot be fully excluded that this species might have gone extinct unnoticed. Therefore, this species is assessed as Data Deficient.

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species distribution is very poorly known and it has been confused with *Alburnoides holciki*, as well as with *Alburnus oblongus*, in the Amu-Darya and maybe also in the Syr Darya drainages, making it difficult to base the distribution of the species on published records (see below). It is often recorded, but there seems to be no record approved by a picture or any other proof of identification in the last decades and it cannot be fully excluded that the species might have gone extinct unnoticed. According to some authors it is regional endemic of Central Asia (Salnikov 2014).

Based on literature, this species is believed to have widespread before the introduction of about 20 alien fish species mostly from China. It is reported to occur in the Amu Darya drainage including rivers Qonduz and Khanabad in Afghanistan, the Zerafshan and Syr Darya, including the Chu River. A few larvae

of this species was found in 1989 below city Turkmenabat in Turkmenistan, midstream of Amu-Darya (Joldasova and Pavlovskaya, 1991). According to Salnikov (2014) it is also found in Tedzhen and Murgab rivers, as well as in Sarykamish lake and many other artificial water bodies in mid- and down- streams of Amu-Darya river. In the Syr Darya river it is believed to be extremely rare, last time the species was reported from the upstream at the end of 1990s (Coad 1981, Savvaitova and Petr 1999), but its actual distribution within the Syr Darya is unknown. According to some researchers it still occurs in the Chu River (Данько and Дукравец 2013). In the mid- and downstream parts of the Amu Darya drainage it is also very rare, however, in the upstream parts in lower reaches of its tributaries (Vakhsh, Dushanbinka, Kafirnigan) it is still abundant (Mirzoev 2019). Amirkulov (2004) has reported that during 2000-2004 this species was alien to Nurek reservoir in Tajikistan and was very abundant.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native, Extant (resident):** Afghanistan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan

# Distribution Map

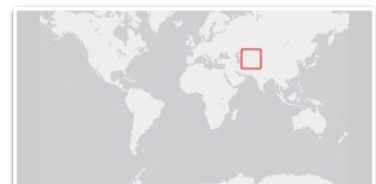
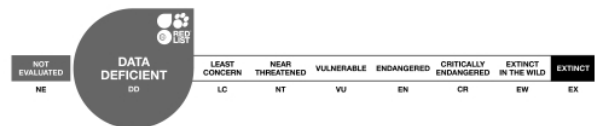


## Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

## Population

There is no positive record of this species in the last decades and it is therefore not possible to estimate its population trend. Due to there only being a few field studies on this species and the common confusion of this species with *Alburoides coadi* and *Alburnus oblongus*, it cannot fully be excluded that this species might have gone extinct unnoticed.

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It remains unclear if the habitat information derived from literature relate to this species or to other species of *Alburoides* or *Alburnus*. The main biotope of this species are river margins with a slow water flow and developed underwater vegetation with a clay-silty bottom. Individuals with a length of 3.5-15 cm and a mass of 8-75 g were recorded (Salnikov *et al.* 2014). Individuals with a length of 4.5-12 cm predominated. It becomes sexually mature at 2-3 years of life with a body length of 4-7 cm. Spawning grounds are located in coastal strips of lakes with abundant flooded vegetation. Spawning occurs at shallow depths at a water temperature of 20-25°C. In 2015, in the lakes of Halkakul and Dedovo, spawning was observed in late April and early May. The height of spawning occurs at the end of April. In early June, individuals with mature sexual products were captured. In individuals with a length of 5.5-6.8 cm caught in April 2015 the fecundity was from 1,234 to 6,548 eggs.

**Systems:** Freshwater (=Inland waters)

## Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not used.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats to this species are dam construction, large-scale water extraction for irrigation, and pollution with agricultural pollutants and salinization (Karimov 2011; Kamilov *et al.* 2014, 2019, 2020).

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

No conservation measures have been implemented so far for this species. However, there is a strong need to conduct research on this species to clarify its distribution, threats and population trend.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Karimov, B.

**Reviewer(s):** Freyhof, J., Mamilov, N. & Bogutskaya, N.

## Bibliography

- Amirkulov, K. 2004. *Ichthyofauna of Nurek water reservoir. Ихтиофауна Нурекского водохранилища*. Dushanbe.
- Coad, B.W. 1981. Fishes of Afghanistan, an annotated check-list. *Publications in Zoology, No. 14. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa*: 26.
- IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-3. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 10 December 2020).
- Karimov, B.K. 2011. An overview on desert aquaculture in Central Asia (Aral Sea Drainage Basin). . *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Proceedings Rome, FAO(20)*: 57–80.
- Karimov, B.K., Aladin, N.V., Plotnikov, I.S. and Keyser, D. 2020. Status and possible future of the Aral Sea and aquatic ecosystems in southern Aral Sea Region (Priaralye) in Anthropocene. *Eurasian journal of ecology* 62(1): 4-16.
- Karimov, B.K., Matthies, M. and Kamilov, B.G. 2014. Unconventional water resources of agricultural origin and their re-utilization potential for development of desert land aquaculture in the Aral Sea basin. In: Bhaduri, Bogardi, Leentvaar, Marx (ed.), *The Global Water System in the Anthropocene: Challenges for Science and Governance*, pp. 183-201. Springer International Publishing Switzerland.
- Karimov, B.K., Matthies, M., Talskikh, V., Plotsen, M.A. and Karimov., E.B. 2019. Salinization of River Waters and Suitability of Electric Conductivity Value for Saving Freshwater from Salts in Aral Sea Basin. *Asian Journal of Water, Environment and Pollution*. DOI 10.3233/AJW190039 16(3): 109-114.
- Mirzoev, N.M. 2019. Ichthyofauna of downstream parts of River Vakhsh.
- Pavlovskaya L. P., Zholdasova I. M. 1991. Pavlovskaya L. P., Zholdasova I. M. 1991. Anthropogenic changes in the fish population of the Amu Darya river (based on the materials of the eggs transfer). *Voprosi ichthyologii*: 585-595.
- Salnikov, V.B. 2014. Ichthyofauna Of The Amu Darya River In Turkmenistan :Current Composition And State Of Populations Aboriginal Species. Available at: [http://life-on-earth.ru/images/Lopatonosy-Turkmenistan/Salnikov\\_Ichthyofauna\\_of\\_Amudarya\\_River.pdf](http://life-on-earth.ru/images/Lopatonosy-Turkmenistan/Salnikov_Ichthyofauna_of_Amudarya_River.pdf).
- Savvaitova, K.A. and Petr, T. 1999. Fish and fisheries in lake Issyk-Kul (Tien Than), river Chu and Pamir lakes. *Fish and Fisheries at Higher Altitudes: Asia, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper*, pp. 168-187. FAO, Rome.
- Данько, Е.К. and Дукравец, Г.М. 2013. О полосатой быстрянке *Alburnoides taeniatus* (Kessler) из бассейна реки Шу. *Selevinia* 21: 144.

## Citation

Karimov, B. 2020. *Alburnoides taeniatus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T131010092A156727662. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T131010092A156727662.en>

## Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the [Terms of Use](#).

## External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and for [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

# Appendix

## Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.5. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	-	Suitable	-

## Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.2. Dams & water management/use -> 7.2.3. Abstraction of surface water (agricultural use)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.2. Dams & water management/use -> 7.2.11. Dams (size unknown)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.3. Herbicides and pesticides	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.4. Type Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

## Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

## Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Action Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection



<b>Conservation Action Needed</b>
-----------------------------------

2. Land/water management -> 2.2. Invasive/problematic species control
---

## Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

<b>Research Needed</b>
------------------------

1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
--

1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
-----------------------------

3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
---

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
---------------------

Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
--

Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
---

Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
---

Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
---

Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
--

Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: Unknown
--

Lower elevation limit (m): 100
--------------------------------

Upper elevation limit (m): 2,000
----------------------------------

<b>Population</b>
-------------------

Continuing decline of mature individuals: Unknown
---

Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
-------------------------------

Population severely fragmented: Unknown
---

Continuing decline in subpopulations: Yes
---

Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: Yes
---

All individuals in one subpopulation: No
--

<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
-----------------------------

Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: No
--

Movement patterns: Not a Migrant
----------------------------------

Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)
---

## The IUCN Red List Partnership



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the [IUCN Global Species Programme](#), the [IUCN Species Survival Commission \(SSC\)](#) and [The IUCN Red List Partnership](#).

The IUCN Red List Partners are: [Arizona State University](#); [BirdLife International](#); [Botanic Gardens Conservation International](#); [Conservation International](#); [NatureServe](#); [Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew](#); [Sapienza University of Rome](#); [Texas A&M University](#); and [Zoological Society of London](#).