Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Manipur Biodiversity Board

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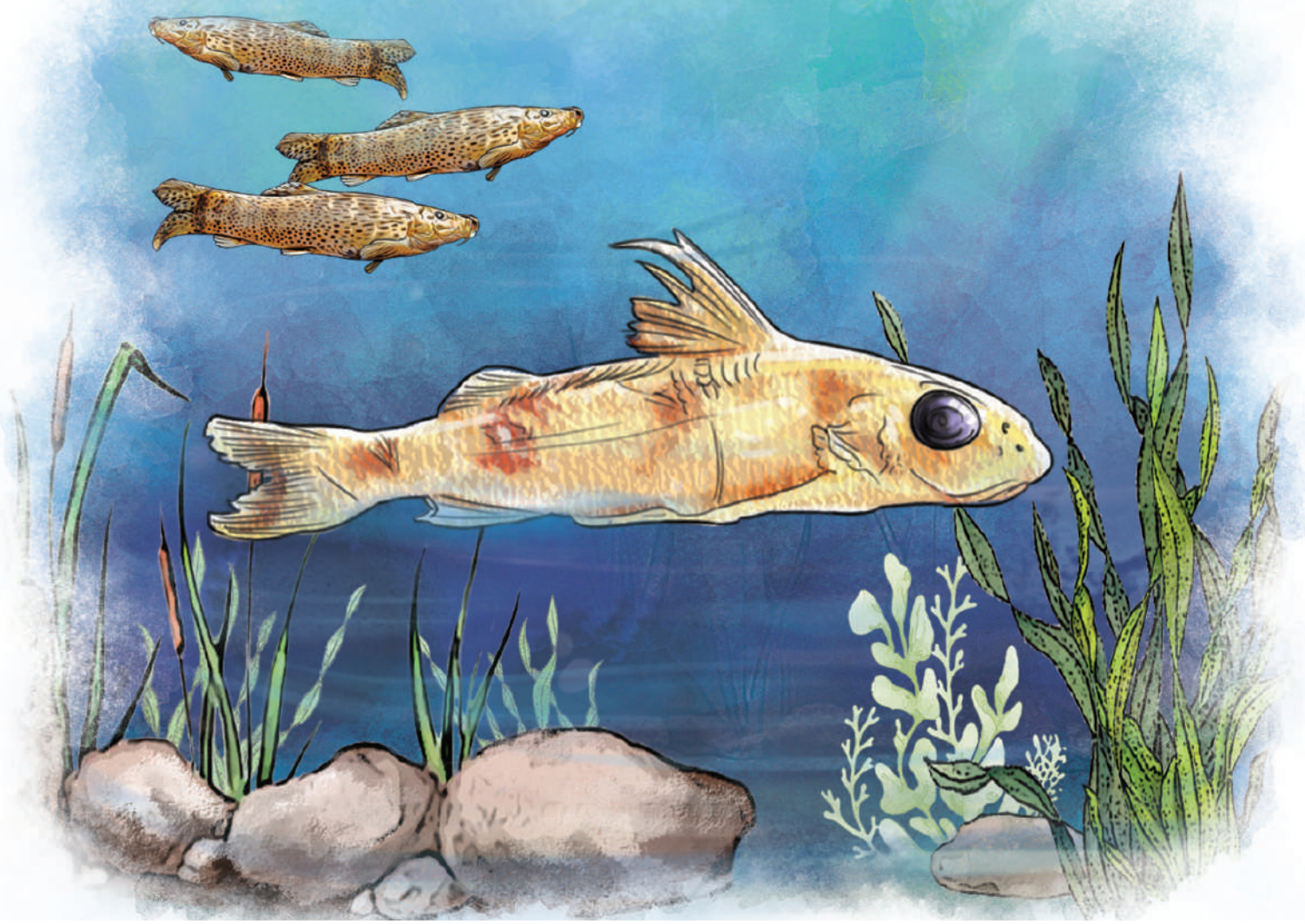
A Table Book on Fishes

Freshwater Fishes of Manipur, India



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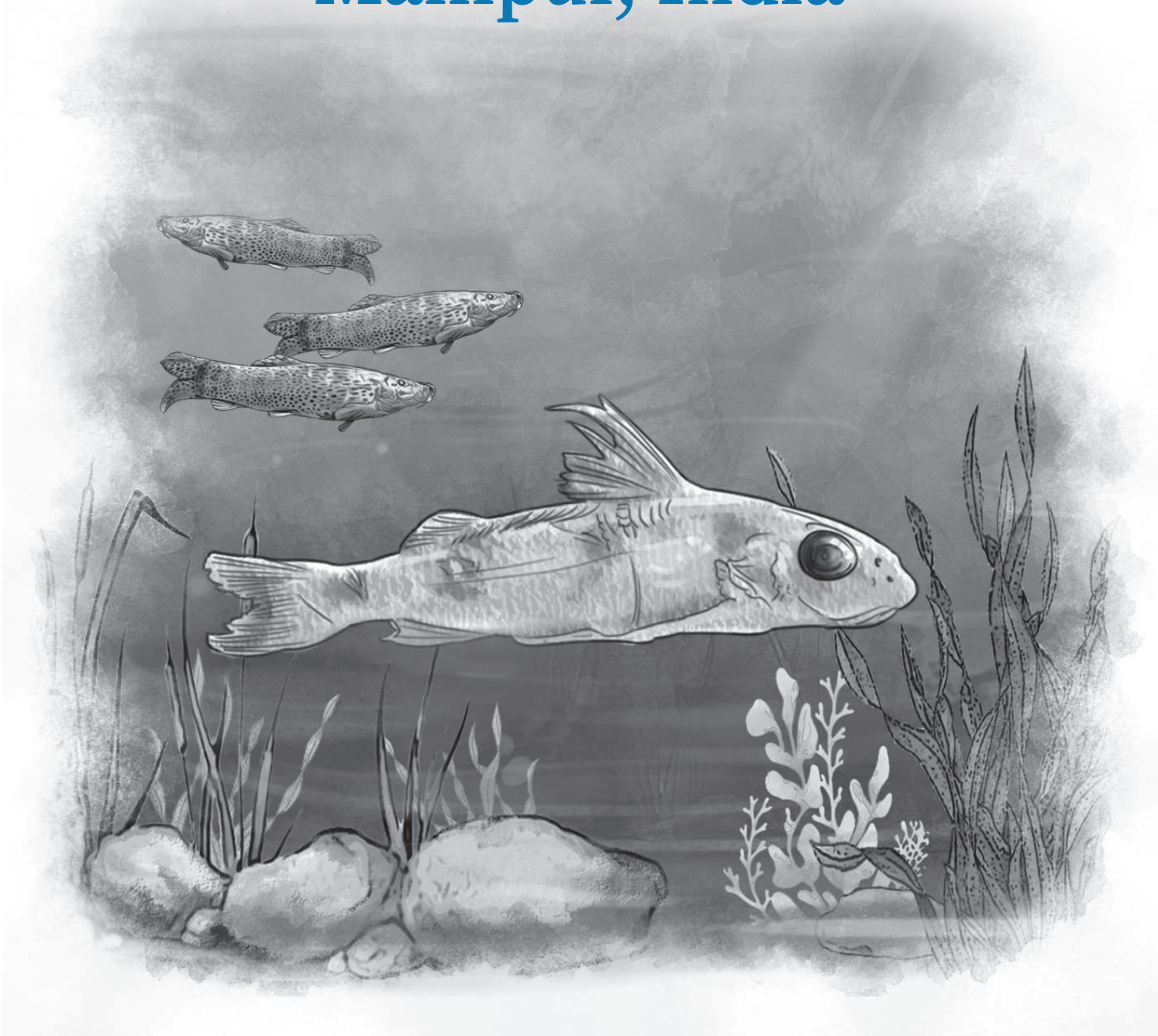
A Table Book on Fishes

Freshwater Fishes of Manipur, India



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Foreword

The captivating land of Manipur is a treasure trove of biodiversity, particularly its aquatic bioresources. The state's rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, reservoirs, ponds, tanks, and waterlogged areas—including marshes, high-altitude waterbodies, low-lying paddy fields, and both seasonal and perennial swampy regions—are rich habitats for diverse aquatic life. As part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot, Manipur boasts exceptional genetic and ecosystem diversity. Its intricate network of lakes and rivers provides refuge to numerous invaluable aquatic species.

On this International Day for Biological Diversity, we honour the unsung custodians of these aquatic treasures—the local communities of Manipur—who have shared their extensive knowledge and heartfelt information on the fishes of Manipur. This coffee table book, *"Freshwater Fishes of Manipur, India – A Table Book on Fishes"*, is a tribute to the vibrant fish species inhabiting these waters and to the community wisdom that has safeguarded them for generations.

Authored by Dr. Irengbam Linthoingambi, the book combines in-depth knowledge, captivating visuals, and detailed information about Manipur's fish species, making it both enlightening and engaging. Beyond its aesthetic appeal, this book serves as a call to action—a reminder of our shared responsibility to conserve Manipur's aquatic biodiversity.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH India for their invaluable support through the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation Project, *Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the Northeastern Himalayan Region of India (NERAQ)*. Their continuous assistance in organizing Biodiversity Day and facilitating the editing and printing of this book has been instrumental in promoting awareness and effective learning.

May this endeavour deepen our collective appreciation of our biodiversity's unparalleled values and inspire a renewed commitment to preserving it for future generations.

Smt. Soreiphy Vashum, IFS
Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(Member Secy: Manipur Biodiversity Board)
Government of Manipur

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Preface

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the efforts of the Manipur State Biodiversity Board in organizing the *International Day for Biological Diversity & Community Convention on Fishes, 2014*. This event was aimed at broadening outreach, encouraging the active participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in Manipur, and showcasing their vital contributions to implementing the Biodiversity Plan for sustainable management of biodiversity.

I commend the dedicated officers and staff of the Forest Department and the Manipur Biodiversity Board for their tireless efforts in commemorating this significant day.

The *Table Book, Freshwater Fishes of Manipur, India*, is a testament to the knowledge shared by participants from various indigenous communities about the state's rich ichthyological diversity. More than just a book, it serves as an educational tool, a medium for fostering appreciation, and an advocacy resource for conserving the natural world. It highlights Manipur's unique aquatic ecosystems, inspiring pride and stewardship among local communities, stakeholders, and relevant organizations.

I trust that this book will not only offer a visual and intellectual delight but also act as a catalyst for greater understanding and protection of Manipur's aquatic treasures.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the researchers from Dhanamanjuri University, whose meticulous documentation and dedication have been instrumental in bringing this book to fruition.

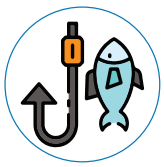
Finally, I congratulate the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH India for their invaluable support through the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation Project, "*Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the North-Eastern Himalayan Region of India*" (NERAQ).

With this book, let us reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding Manipur's rich biodiversity for future generations.

Shri. Sanajaoba Khuraijam, IFS
Conservator of Forests cum Nodal Officer, GIZ – NERAQ Project
Forest Department, Manipur

Symbols

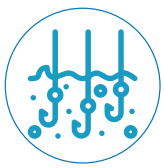
Destructive Fishing Methods- Dynamite



Electrofishing

Poisonous Plants

Illegal Fishing Practices



Overfishing

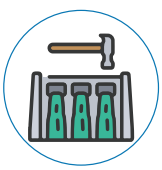
Fishing During Breeding Season

Habitat Loss

Climate Change

Water Pollution

Pollution



Construction

Overexploitation

Chemical Fishing

Acknowledgement

The publication of *Freshwater Fishes of Manipur, India: A Table Book on Fishes* owes its completion to the collective knowledge and unwavering support of the Aimol, Anal, Chiru, Chothe, Inpui, Khoibu, Kom, Liangmai, Lamkang, Mao, Maram, Maring, Meitei, Monsang, Poumei, Rongmei, Tangkhul, Tarao, Thangal, and other tribal communities of Manipur. Their contributions were instrumental in shaping this work.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Dr. L. Kosygin, Dr. K. Nebeshwar Sharma, Dr. Achom Darshan, Dr. Bundong Shangningam, Mr. Ts Mhanthung Anal, Dr. Rajeev Raghavan, and Dr. Lalramliana for their invaluable cooperation in providing literature and expert suggestions for fish identification.

This book was made possible by the enthusiastic commitment to biodiversity conservation demonstrated by GIZ-GmbH, in partnership with MoEFCC, under the ***Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the Northeastern Himalayan Region of India (NERAQ Project).*** The financial support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection (BMUV) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI) was pivotal in realizing publication of this book.

Special thanks are due to Smt. Soreiphy Vashum, IFS, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Member Secretary of the Manipur Biodiversity Board, and Shri Sanajaoba Khuraijam, IFS, Conservator of Forests, Government of Manipur, and Nodal Officer of the GIZ-NERAQ Project Manipur. Their innovative ideas, expertise, and guidance were instrumental throughout this endeavor. Their support during the *International Day for Biological Diversity* and the *Community Convention on Fishes* played a vital role in recording and compiling the information presented in this book.

We also extend our gratitude to Shri Kshetrimayum Bidyananda, Khumukcham Ibochouba, and the staff of the Manipur Biodiversity Board for their efforts in organizing the Biodiversity Day program and coordinating the participation of various communities.

Our appreciation goes to the staff of the Forest Department, Manipur, for their extensive logistical support in organizing the Community Convention on Fishes, ensuring the program's success. Lastly, we sincerely thank Rishikanta Usham for his assistance in photography of fish species featured in this publication.

Introduction

Manipur is blessed with abundant natural resources, including a rich diversity of rivers, lakes, and ponds. The state's river systems are classified into two distinct drainage patterns: the Barak drainage system and the Chindwin-Irrawaddy system. The Barak and its tributaries host a fauna dominated by Assamese elements and hill-stream species, while the Chindwin drainage primarily supports endemic and Burmese elements. According to the IUCN, several fish species in Manipur are listed as threatened.

In addition to its unique drainage systems, Manipur benefits from diverse geological formations and climatic conditions. Torrential hill streams, in particular, harbour a high diversity of species, many of which are feared extinct or remain undiscovered. Recent studies, including those by Vishwanath (2021) on the fishes of the Eastern Himalayas and Linthoingambi et al. (2023), have led to the discovery of new genera from Northeast India, including Manipur.

Experts have pointed out that conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is often overlooked in favour of innovative development projects. This highlights the need to compile traditional knowledge from local fishermen and communities living near fish habitats. Since local communities may not always recognize scientific or common names, documenting fish names in local dialects becomes essential for researchers and scholars.

Effective conservation requires engaging local communities, particularly during breeding seasons and in regulating fishing practices. This book, which catalogues local fish names, aims to bridge the gap between scientific research and local knowledge. By understanding fish names in almost all dialects spoken across Manipur, researchers can take a significant step toward studying the ecosystem diversity of endemic species. Manipur's high endemism, combined with its status as part of one of the world's hottest biodiversity hotspots, underscores the urgency of preserving its aquatic treasures.

Participants at the Community Convention on Fishes held on 22nd May 2024 during the International Day for Biological Diversity held at Imphal

The state is facing significant threats, particularly to its aquatic ecosystems, leading to a noticeable decline in species diversity. To address this issue and enhance the conservation of these unique ecosystems, raising awareness about the importance of ecosystems and their services—vital to human livelihoods—is essential.

To promote sustainable use of biodiversity and aquatic resources in Northeast India, the GIZ-NERAQ project collaborated with the Manipur State Biodiversity Board to commemorate the **"International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) 2024 and Community Convention on Fishes".**

The celebration has maximized the outreach, engaged indigenous peoples and local communities, and highlight their vital role in implementing the Biodiversity Plan for sustainable biodiversity management. Emphasizing that everyone has a role to play, the event aligned with the 2024 theme, "Be Part of the Plan," encouraging collective action to protect and manage biodiversity. The event also sought to improve knowledge among relevant departments, organizations, and stakeholders while motivating indigenous communities to adopt positive behaviors for preserving biodiversity and ecosystems.

The campaign had brought together representatives from various sectors, including Forest, Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture departments, indigenous communities, students, policymakers, local villagers, youth, and politicians. Special attention was given to engaging local and fishing communities who rely directly on aquatic resources for their livelihoods, emphasizing their critical role in fostering sustainable management practices.

During the Community Convention on Fishes, participants contribute valuable knowledge about fish species, including their local names, availability, distribution patterns, breeding seasons, and associated threats. This process is carried out with the guidance of taxonomic experts and ichthyologists, ensuring scientific accuracy and comprehensiveness. The information gathered during this convention is meticulously compiled into a well-structured book, designed to enhance awareness across diverse segments of society.

Below is a simple, visually engaging, and easy-to-use identification key diagram for the terms related to fish morphology mentioned in this book.

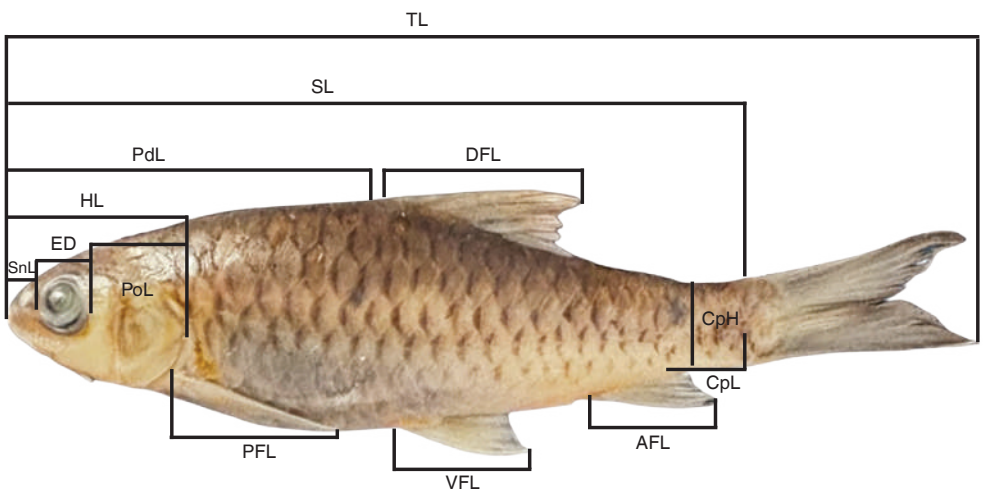


Figure: Morphological feature of Fishes [Sn L: Snout length, ED: eye diameter; HL: head length, PoL: post orbital length; PFL: pectoral fin length, VFL: pelvic fin length, AFL anal.fin length, CpL: caudal peduncle length, CPH: caudal peduncle height; TL: total length, SL: standard length, DFL dorsal fin length, PdL: predorsal length]

Results

Sl No.	Fish Species	Common Name	Average Size (in inches)
	Small fishes less than 12 inch average		
1	*Pethia ticto*	Ticto barb	1.2 – 3.9
2	*Devario acuticephala*	Manipur danio	1.4 - 2.5
3	*Esomus denrica*	Flying barb	1.6 - 2.3
4	*Psilorhynchus ngathanu*	Torrent minnow	1.8 - 2.1
5	*Amblypharyngodon mola*	Mola carplet	1.8 - 3.5
6	*Schistura sikmaiensis*	Stone loach	2.0 - 4.1
7	*Barilius dogarsinghi*	Manipuri Barila	2.1 – 2.7
8	*Pethia manipurensis*	Red Jasper Barb	2.2 – 2.5
9	*Parambassis ranga*	Indian glass perch	2.2 – 3.0
10	*Trichogaster fasciata*	Striped gourami or Colisa	2.4 – 4.0
11	*Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei*	Burmese loach	2.5 – 3.5
12	*Pangio pangia*	Kulhi loach	2.6 – 3.2
13	*Glyptothorax lairamkhullensis*	Torrent Catfish	2.6 – 3.6
14	*Devario aequipinnatus*	Giant danio	2.7 - 3.12
15	*Puntius chola*	Chola barb	2.7– 5.8
16	*Puntius sophore*	Pool barb	2.8 – 3.2
17	*Puntius jayarami*	Jayaram's Barb	2.8 – 3.3
18	*Garra chingaiensis*	Doctor fish	2.9 – 3.7
19	*Glyptothorax granulus*	Torrent Catfish	3 – 3.5
20	*Batasio tengana*	Batasio	3.0 – 3.5
21	*Garra lissorhynchus*	Doctor fish	3.0 - 3.6
22	*Anabas testudineus*	Climbing perch	3.1 - 3.6
23	*Mystus ngasep*	Ngasep catfish	3.4 – 4.2
24	*Balitora burmanica*	Burmese stone loach.	3.5 – 3.9
25	*Osteobrama belangeri*	Manipur Osteobrama	3.5 – 4.8
26	*Mystus tengara*	Gangatic mystus	4.0 – 6.5
27	*Balitora brucei*	Gray's stone loach	4.1 – 4.5
28	*Glossogobius giuris*	Tank gobi/ Bar eyed goby	4.3 – 8.9
29	*Glyptothorax ngapang*	Ngapang Catfish	4.8 - 5.4
30	*Garra paratrilobata*	Doctor fish	4.8 – 5.6

31	*Gagata cenia*	Clown fish	4.8 - 5.9
32	*Channa punctata*	Spotted snakehead	6.0 – 6.5
33	*Lepidocephalichthys guntea*	Guntea loach	5.6 – 6.2
34	*Mystus bleekeri*	Bleeker's Mystus	5.8 – 6.4
35	*Barilius bendelesis*	Barila	5.7 – 8.7
36	*Semiplotus manipurensis*	Stedman barb	6.3 - 7.2
37	*Labeo bata*	Bata	7.9 – 10
38	*Syncrossus berdmorei*	Blyth's Loach	8.0 – 10
39	*Raiamas guttatus*	Burmese trout	8.2 – 11.2
40	*Ompok pabo*	Butter catfish Pabdah	8.2 – 9.4
41	*Glyptothorax cavia*	Torrent Catfish	9 – 11
42	*Heteropneutes fossilis*	Stinging catfish	10 – 12.5
43	*Xenentodon cancila*	Asian needlefish	11.1 -12.5

Larger Fishes more than 12 inch average

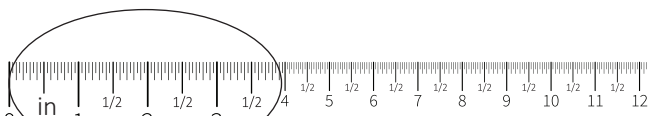
44	*Systomus sarana*	Olive barb	12 – 13
45	*Tor tor*	Mahseer	12 – 13.8
46	*Hilsha ilisha*	Hilsa	12 – 15.5
47	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Longfin eel fish	12.2 - 17
48	*Schizothorax richardsonii*	Snowtrout	12.8 – 21
49	*Catla catla*	Catla	13 – 17
50	*Eutropiichthys vacha*	Schibid catfish	13- 15
51	*Bangana dero*	Bangana / Kalabans	13.7 - 19.6
52	*Clarias magur*	Walking catfish.	15 – 20
53	*Cyprinus carpio*	Common carp	15 - 32
54	*Monopterus albus*	Swamp eel	15.5 – 17.0
55	*Ompok bimaculatus*	Butter Catfish	16 - 17.5
56	*Channa striata*	Striped snakehead	20.0 - 23.6
57	*Notopterus notopterus*	Bronze featherback	22.5 – 23.8
58	*Ctenopharyngodon idellaI*	Grass carp	23.3–40.5
59	*Chitala chitala*	Indian knifefish	28 – 40
60	*Mastacembelus armatus*	zig-zag eel	34 – 38
61	*Labeo dyocheilus*	Boalla, Kuria labeo	35.0 – 40
62	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Copper mahseer	45.0 – 47.0
63	*Labeo gonius*	Kurhi	55.0 – 65.0
64	*Tor putitora*	Golden mahseer	62.0 – 73.0
65	*Labeo rohita*	Rohu	65 – 85
66	*Wallago attu*	Wallago	77.2 – 83.3

Small Fishes
Less than 12 inch

1 Ticto barb or two-spot barb

Scientific Name: *Pethia ticto* (Hamilton 1822)

Type locality: Southern parts of Bengal



Average size | 1.2 – 3.9 inch

Identification features:

Lateral line exhibits a lack of completion due to the presence of 6–11 pored scales. Lateral series attends with 22–26 scales. Last simple dorsal fin ray is osseous and serrated posteriorly with15–7 serrae. Lateral line scale row has two black spots: one on 4th scale and another on 17th–20th scales. Dorsal fin has also two black bars.

Breeding season:

April to September

Distribution:

Brahmaputra basin of Manipur.

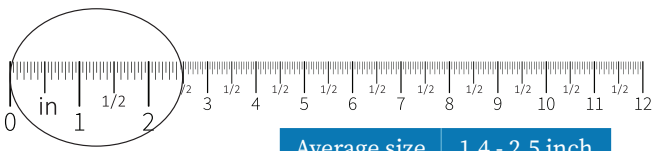
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods- dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngakhate	Liangmai	Mikniakha	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngakha	Lamkang	Ngakha kipril	Rongmei	Puthi
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Wonphuk
Chothe	Maha	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngakha
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Thangaanoi	Meitei	Ngakha	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

2 Manipur danio

Scientific Name: *Devario acuticephala* (Hora, 1921)
Type locality: Yairibok, Chindwin drainage, Manipur, India



Average size | 1.4 - 2.5 inch

Identification features:

Small body; P-stripe is wide which become narrower posteriorly and ends at caudal-fin base; Absence of pored scales; Pigmentation is less on the anterior portion of the body; a dark marking present in the cleithral area dorsal to the pectoral fin insertion.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Chindwin drainage in Manipur, India.

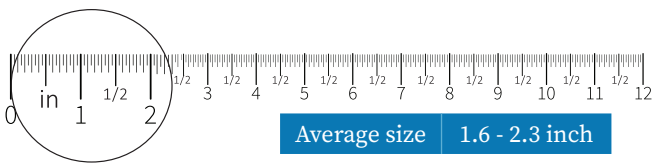
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

3 Flying barb

Scientific Name: *Esomus denrica* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Bengal, India



Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed with rounded stomach; Obliqued mouth with prominent lower jaw and without symphyseal knob (swelling on the tip of a fish's lower jaw); Body with a broad slivery blue green stripe on the side; Incomplete pored scales with four to six pored scales; maxillary barbels reaches anal fin.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Lilakhong, Imphal, Chindwin basin, Manipur.

Threats:

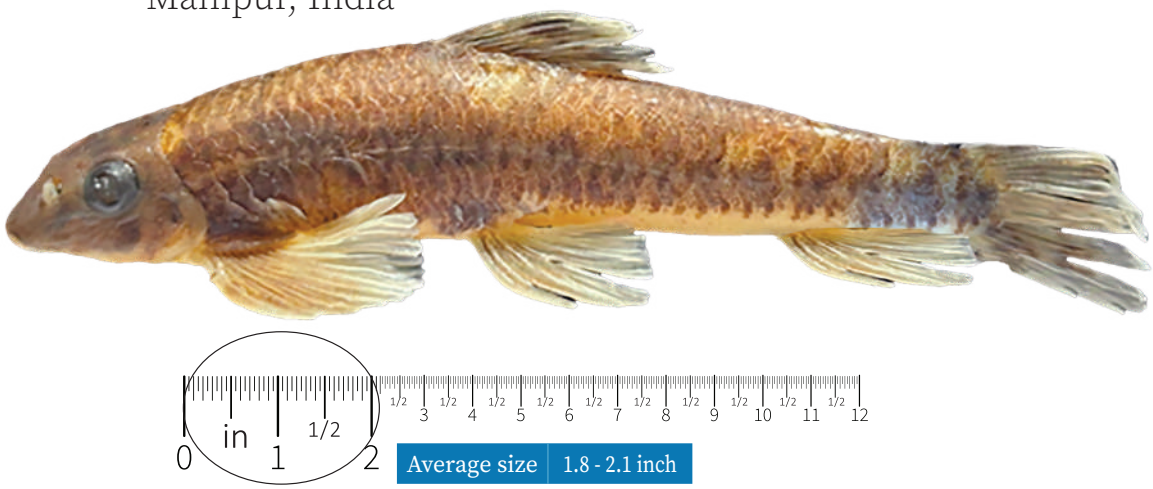
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kagungkha	Poumei	Khapa-e
Anal	Natara to	Lamkang	Ngakha	Rongmei	Khaniangna
Chiru	–	Mao	Khopa	Tangkhul	Wonshang
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka kalema	Tarao	Ngakha
Inpui	Ngarui	Maring	Meethik thanga	Thangal	Ntou Khai
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngasang/ Belun paibi	–	–
Kom	Ngakha	Monsang	–	–	–

4 Torrent minnow

Scientific Name: *Psilorhynchus ngathanu* Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2014

Type locality: Dutah River at Larong village, Chandel District, Chindwin Basin, Manipur, India



Identification features:

Papillated skin fold is present on the posterolateral to mouth. Scales are absent in mid-ventral region between pectoral fins. Dorsal-fin rays have two rows of spot. Two black bars are present on caudal fin: one complete in middle and another incomplete just posterior to caudal-fin base. Lateral line has squarish to rectangular black patches.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

It is widely distributed in Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

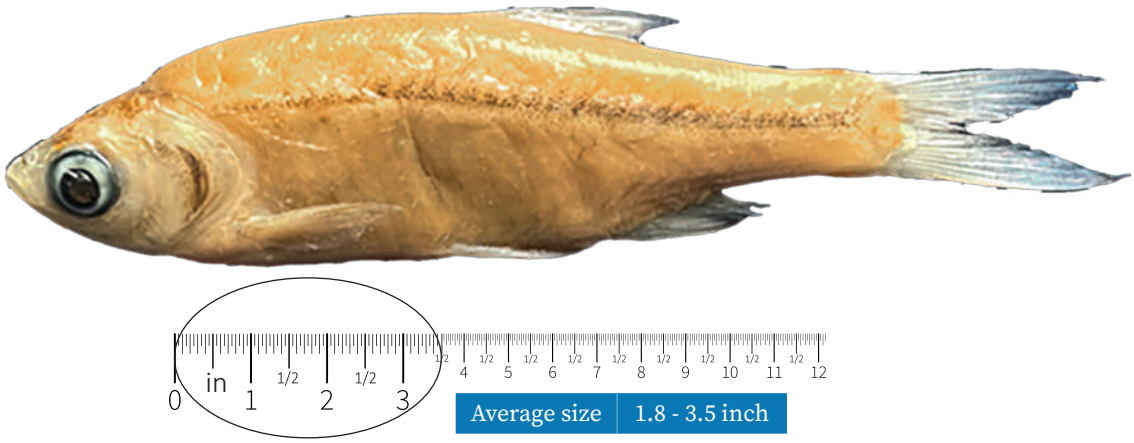
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngathanu	Lamkang	Llunglong	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Nunga	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngalim	–	–

5 Mola carplet

Scientific Name: *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Hamilton,1822)
Type locality: Gangetic provinces



Identification features:

The body is compressed and abdomen is slightly rounded. The head is moderate in size, eyes are large and there are no barbels. Dorsal-fin origin opposite to pelvic fin origin and midway between anterior margin of eye and caudal-fin base. Incomplete pored scales are present along the length of the body. A broad silvery lateral band is present on the body.

Breeding season:

April to December

Distribution:

Widely distributed in drainages of the Chindwin and the Barak River of Manipur.

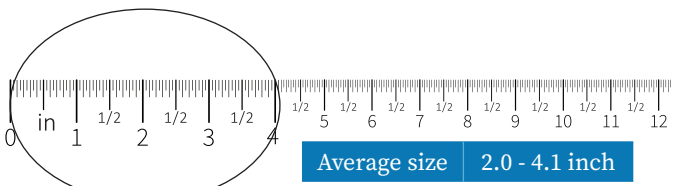
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngakha sinte	Liangmai	Khalikmana	Poumei	–
Anal	Nghakha popel	Lamkang	Muka nga	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngalong	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Khaiwonla
Chothe	Maha-nao	Maram	Ka Sasuna	Tarao	Mukanga
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Kha kalangna
Khoibu	Mokaangaa	Meitei	Mukanga	–	–
Kom	Ngakasing	Monsang	–	–	–

6 Stone loach

Scientific Name: *Schistura sikmaiensis* (Hora 1921)
Type locality: Sekmai stream near Pallel, Chindwin basin, Manipur, India



Identification features:

Body bars have 17–21. Broadness of bars equals that of interspace. Lateral line is complete. Branched dorsal fin rays is 8½. Processus dentiformes are absent. Caudal fin is forked.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Chindwin basin in Manipur.

Threats:

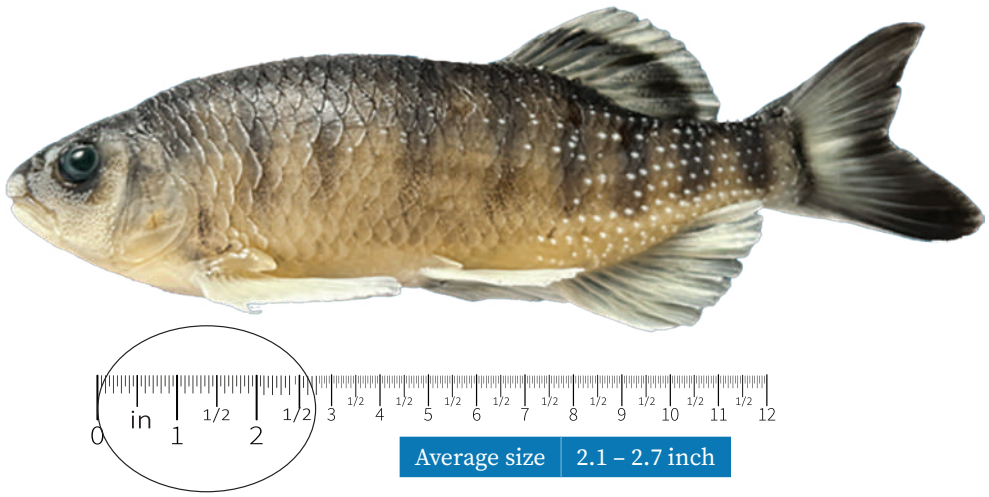
Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-lungnga	Liangmai	Lapiakha	Poumei	Kha nii kri
Anal	Ngashepahral	Lamkang	Nipril	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho lone krii	Tangkhul	Mahtra
Chothe	Lung-nga	Maram	Gatiolea	Tarao	Nga nivei
Inpui	Nganaan	Maring	Numupui	Thangal	Khai khami
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngatup	–	–
Kom	Ngalim karen	Monsang	Ngathimphu	–	–

7 Manipuri barila

Scientific Name: *Barilius dogarsinghi Hora, 1921*

Type locality: Ethok Spring near Chandrakhong, Manipur, India



Average size | 2.1 – 2.7 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed. Head is small and comparatively shorter than body depth. Minute projections are present on the tip of the snout, lower lip, and below the eyes and nares. Complete pored scales are present along the length of the body. Scales on the back side have rows of minute projections along the edge of each scale. Dorsal fin origin is far beyond the pelvic fin origin, its second branched fin ray vertically aligned with the anal fin origin. Sides of the body has 7-9 bars. The dorsal fin has a black median band.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Taret Lok, Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngawa	Liangmai	Khachen	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngaleng	Lamkang	Nipher	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Phalao (Ngapaila)
Chothe	Nga-phar	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngava
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngaleng	Meitei	Ngawa Phuri Thungbi	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

8 Red jasper barb

Scientific Name: *Pethia manipurensis (Menon, Rema Devi & Vishwanath 2000)*
Type locality: Loktak Lake, Chindwin basin, Manipur, India

Average size | 2.2 – 2.5 inch

Identification features:

Colour of fins and caudal fin are with scarlet red. Lateral line is incomplete with four to five pored scales. There are two black spots: one on interlace area between 3rd and 4th scale of lateral series of scales and another on the 17th scale. Last simple dorsal ray is strong, osseous and finely serrated posteriorly. Barbels are not present.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Widely distributed in Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khahengna	Poumei	Kha pa tae
Anal	Napem	Lamkang	Nakhanu	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngairemeisen	Mao	Khopa kate	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Mai anng nga
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Ntou khai
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Hurumeingangbi / Ngakha Meingangbi.	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngashepu	–	–

9 Indian glass perch

Scientific Name: *Parambassis ranga (Chanda ranga) (Hamilton, 1822)*
Type locality: Freshwaters of all parts of Gangetic provinces

Identification features:

Body deep and flattened from side to side; lateral line with 51–52 scales; small scales; body silvery-yellowish; thin light-brown bands running across the sides of the body; dorsal and caudal-fins edged black.

Breeding season:

June–August

Distribution:

Chindwin River basin, Manipur, India.

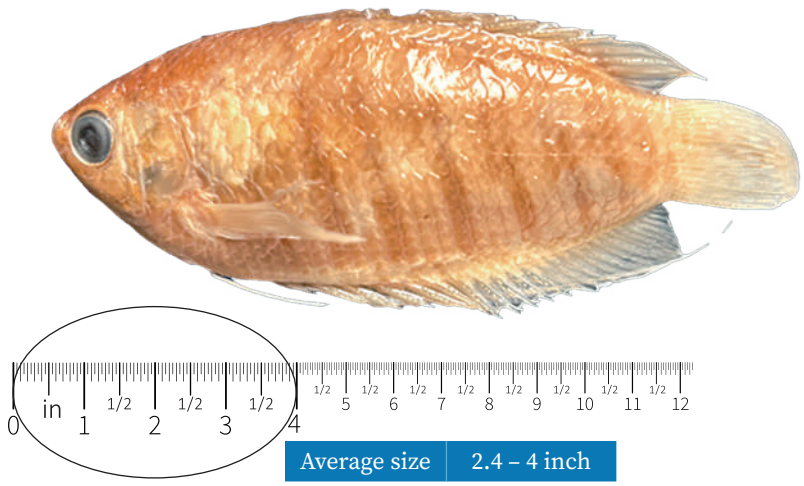
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, explosive (dynamite), habitat loss, overexploitation, and overfishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kharapna	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	Gulim kha
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Nga pitchang
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Kabong nou
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngamhai	–	–
Kom	Ngamhai	Monsang	–	–	–

10 Banded gourami or striped gourami or colisa

Scientific Name: *Trichogaster fasciata* (Bloch and Schneider, 1802)
Type locality: Tranquebar, India



Identification features:

Body is highly compressed and oval shaped; Small mouth; Pored scales is interrupted; Anal fin contiguous with caudal fin; 11-13 dark blue bars descending obliquely downward and backward on the body; Red margin is spotted on the anal fin and orange on the caudal fin.

Breeding season:

April to August

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-samchet	Liangmai	Khangupui	Poumei	–
Anal	Nghapeng	Lamkang	Ngapema	Rongmei	Maithin kha
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngapema
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai Tiphungpi
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngapemma	–	–
Kom	Ngapema	Monsang	–	–	–

11 Burmese loach

Scientific Name: *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* (Acanthopis berdmorei) Blyth,1860

Type locality: Tenasserim provinces, Myanmar

Average size | 2.5 – 3.5 inch

Identification features:

Body depth equal from head to caudal base; caudal fin truncated, no scales on the top of the head; anterior rostral barbel long, reaching the eye; black spots scattered along the sides, extending from the dorsal area to two-thirds of the body posteriorly, with larger spots forming a lateral series; lamina circularis creates a long, cylindrical appearance along the edge of the fin; caudal fin has three to six bars that become fainter towards the posterior, with the number of bars increasing as the fish grows in size.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season from May to August

Distribution:

Chindwin drainage in Manipur.

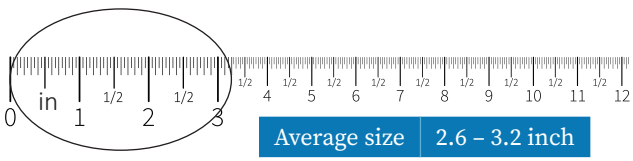
Threats:

Chemical fishing used of poisonous plants and electro fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-chicharot	Liangmai	Khaton	Poumei	Kha nii rai
Anal	Ngasehphral	Lamkang	Ngachichro	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngachichro	Mao	Lone ta Amarei	Tangkhul	Khailui
Chothe	Ngachicharou	Maram	Ka Machichwi	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	Ngachicharou	Thangal	Khai Machicheo
Khoibu	Tresan	Meitei	Ngakijrou/Ngakicharong	–	–
Kom	Nga chichet	Monsang	Nachichuru	–	–

12 Black loach, eel-loach or Kulhi loach

Scientific Name: *Pangio pangia* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: India: north-eastern parts of Bengal, India



Average size | 2.6 – 3.2 inch

Identification features:

Body with pale brown coloration; nasal barbel absent; origin of dorsal-fin positioned behind pelvic-fin origin, with 7 branched rays, pectoral-fin with 9 branched rays, pelvic-fins short, with 6 branched rays, anal-fin with 6 branched rays.

Breeding season:

Monsoon period

Distribution:

Chindwin River basin, Manipur, India.

Threats:

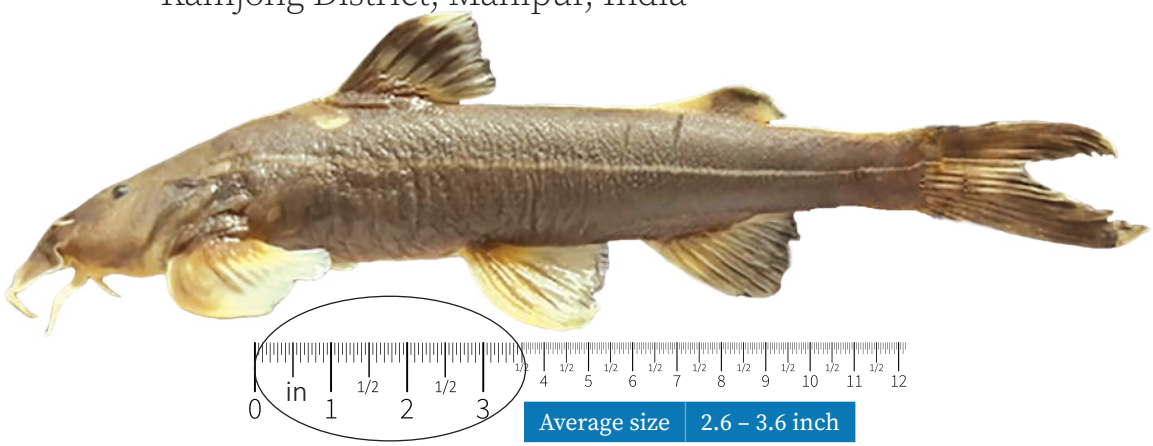
Destructive fishing methods, explosive (dynamite), overfishing, habitat loss and pollution.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalun	Poumei	Kha shou rai
Anal	–	Lamkang	Nganap	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Khoso (Amarei)	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngamur	Meitei	Nganap	–	–
Kom	Nganap	Monsang	–	–	–

13 Torrent catfish

Scientific Name: *Glyptothorax lairamkhullensis* Babyrani, Linthoingambi & Rajmani 2023

Type locality: Taretlok River, Chindwin basin, Lairam Khullen at Kasom Khullen, Kamjong District, Manipur, India



Average size | 2.6 – 3.6 inch

Identification features:

A *Glyptothorax* species having pleats like folds of skin on ventral surface of pectoral-fin spine and first ray of pelvic-fin; three longitudinal bands on the body; nasal barbel short, not extending upto anterior margin of eye; thoracic adhesive apparatus U-shaped; dorsal spine smooth; claspers present at anus and 32 vertebrae.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Taretlok River, Lairam Khullen village, Kasom Khullen, Kamjong District, Manipur, India (Chindwin drainage).

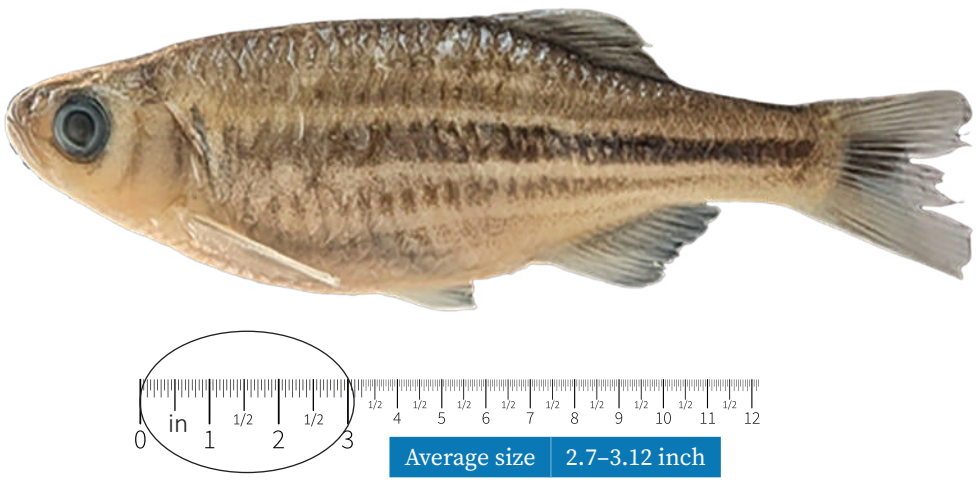
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, electrofishing, and overfishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

14 Giant danio

Scientific Name: *Devario aequipinnatus* (McClelland, 1839)
Type locality: India



Identification features:

Small body with rounded abdomen; Presence of unique color pattern; Body with different longitudinal stripes named as P-1, P, P+1 and P+2.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Sekmai River, Pallel, Manipur

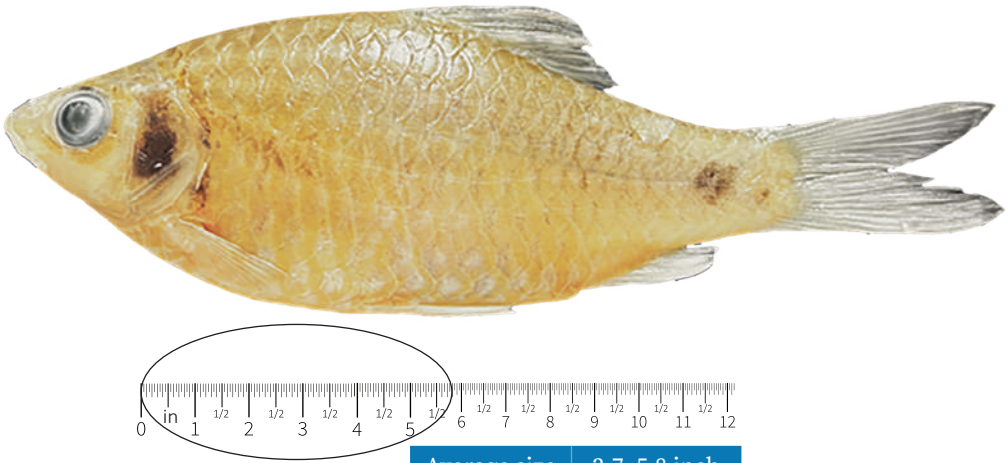
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

15 Swamp barb or chola barb

Scientific Name: *Puntius chola* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Northeastern Bengal



Identification features:

Body relatively deep and flattened from side to side; maxillary barbel short; caudal-fin base with a distinct dark blotch, between 21st and 23rd scales of lateral-line row; smooth and weak dorsal-fin spine; pectoral fin with 12–14 branched rays, pelvic fin with 8 branched rays, anal fin with 6 branched rays; predorsal with 11 scales; complete lateral line with 24–28 scales.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Wabaching and Loktak Lake in Manipur, India.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, explosive (dynamite), overfishing and pollution.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kalikkha	Poumei	Kha khou
Anal	Ngampemeson	Lamkang	Nepher	Rongmei	Khatam kha
Chiru	Ngapho	Mao	Kakha kho (Khopa Kajii)1	Tangkhul	Khaiwonla
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka Kaseng	Tarao	Nga phou
Inpui	–	Maring	Phabou Thanga	Thangal	Kalang ngou
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Phabounga	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngashati	–	–

16 Pool barb or spotfin swamp barb or stigma barb

Scientific Name: *Puntius sophore* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Ganga basin, India

Average size | 2.8 – 3.2 inch

Identification features:

Two blotches are present: one is round black blotch at caudal-fin base and another blotch is on the middle of dorsal-fin base. Lateral line is complete with 22–27 scales. Pre-dorsal scale is 8–10. Opercle is shot with gold in colour and fins with golden yellowish colour. Barbels are absent.

Breeding season:

March to July

Distribution:

This type of fish is distributed in Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

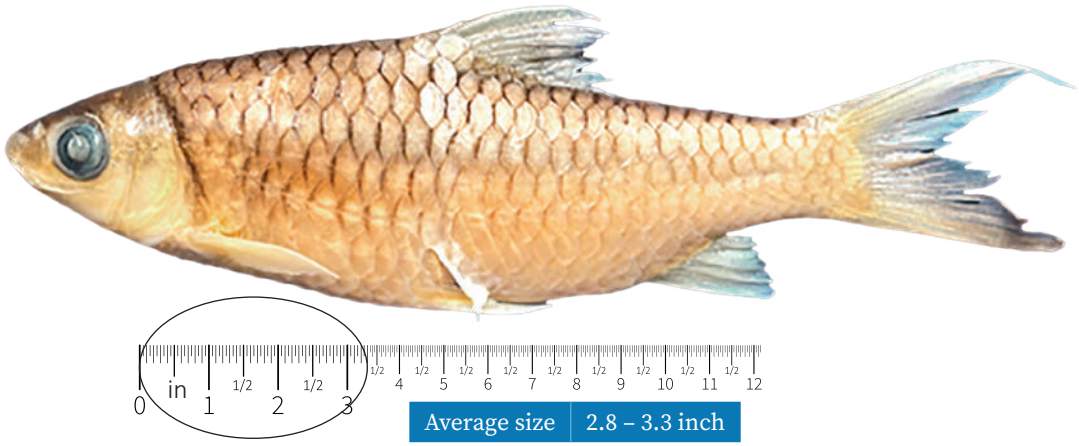
Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Giakha	Poumei	Kha zhae-e ta
Anal	Nghakhasaang	Lamkang	Ngakha kishen	Rongmei	Khatam kha
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho zhe	Tangkhul	Khaihungla
Chothe	Maha pi	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Hurung kurichenbi / Phabounga	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngashawar	–	–

17 Jayaram's barb

Scientific Name: *Puntius jayarami* (Hypsibarbus myitkyinae) (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)

Type locality: Chakpi stream, Chindwin drainage, Manipur



Identification features:

Body shape flattened from side to side; barbels two pairs; lengths of rostral and maxillary barbels equals to the eye diameter; complete lateral line and with 28–30 pored scales.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Chakpi stream, Chindwin drainage, Manipur.

Threats:

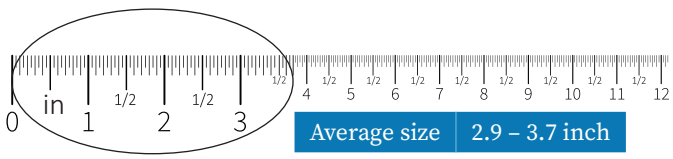
Destructive fishing methods, explosive (dynamite), overfishing and pollution.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngaten	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

18 Doctor fish

Scientific Name: *Garra chingaiensis* Thonbamliu, Linthoingambi, Catherine, Kalpana, Rajmani, 2003

Type locality: Chalou River at Chingai village in Ukhrul district, Manipur, India



Average size | 2.9 – 3.7 inch

Identification features:

It belongs to the unilobed proboscis group. Numerous prominent minute projections are present on the tip of the head. A narrow black 5 stripes, laterally more distinct towards caudal peduncle, 3 stripes below the lateral line and 2 stripes above lateral line are present. A black stripe in the middle of caudal fin is present.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Chalou River at Chingai village in Ukhrul district, Manipur, India (Chindwin River basin).

Threats:

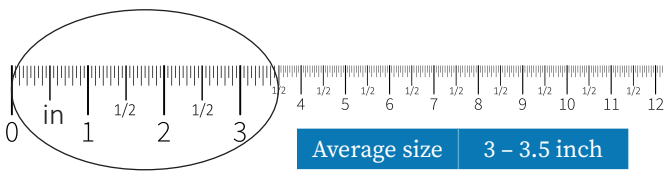
Electro fishing and over fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalun kha	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

19 Torrent catfish

Scientific Name: *Glyptothorax granulus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007

Type locality: Iril River, Chindwin basin, Phungdhar Village at Ukhrul District, Manipur, India



Average size | 3 – 3.5 inch

Identification features:

Absence of longitudinal lines on body; granulated skin; thoracic adhesive apparatus with median depression; adipose fin well developed and absence of series of ridges or bumps in front.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Iril and Lokchao rivers, Chindwin drainage, Manipur, India.

Threats:

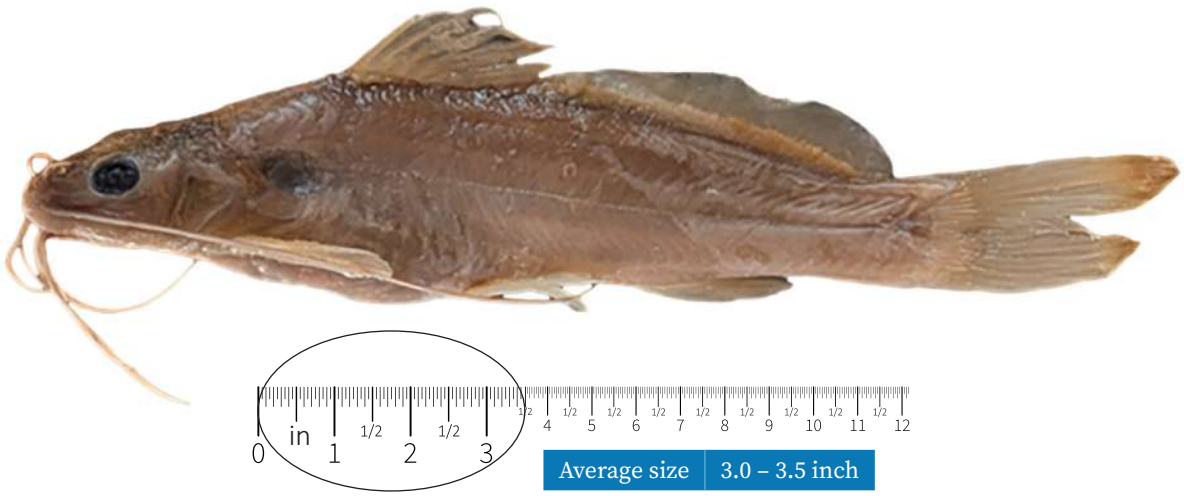
Destructive fishing methods, electrofishing, and overfishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngachalbah	Lamkang	Ngasharbak	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngasharba	–	–

20 Batasio

Scientific Name: *Batasio tengana* (Hamilton, 1822)

Type locality: Dikrong River, Brahmaputra drainage, Arunachal Pradesh)



Identification features:

Dorsal profile rising evenly and moderately steeply from tip of snout to origin of Dorsal fin. Head is slightly depressed and narrow. Snout is bulbous when viewed laterally. Dorsal surface of the occipital region and nuchal shield is dark brown. Skin smooth. Dorsal with spinelet and spine. Pectoral fin with spine. Adipose fin with a convex margin for entire length.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Brahmaputra River basin: India and Bangladesh.

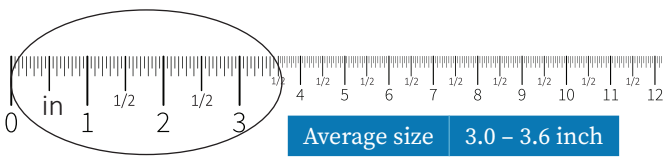
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Tapapua	Poumei	Kha ngao
Anal	–	Lamkang	Nitingshi	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Enghei kho	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngarang	–	–
Kom	Plant nga	Monsang	–	–	–

21 Doctor fish

Scientific Name: *Garra lissorhynchus* (McClelland & Griffith, 1842)
Type locality: Kasyah (Khasi) Hills, Meghalaya, India



Average size | 3.0 – 3.6 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and head is smooth without any bumps. However, numerous minute conical projections are present. Chest and belly without scales. A distinct W-shaped black band on caudal fin and a distinct black submarginal band on dorsal fin is present. A black spot at the upper angle of the gill opening is usually present.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Widely distributed in the Barak basin.

Threats:

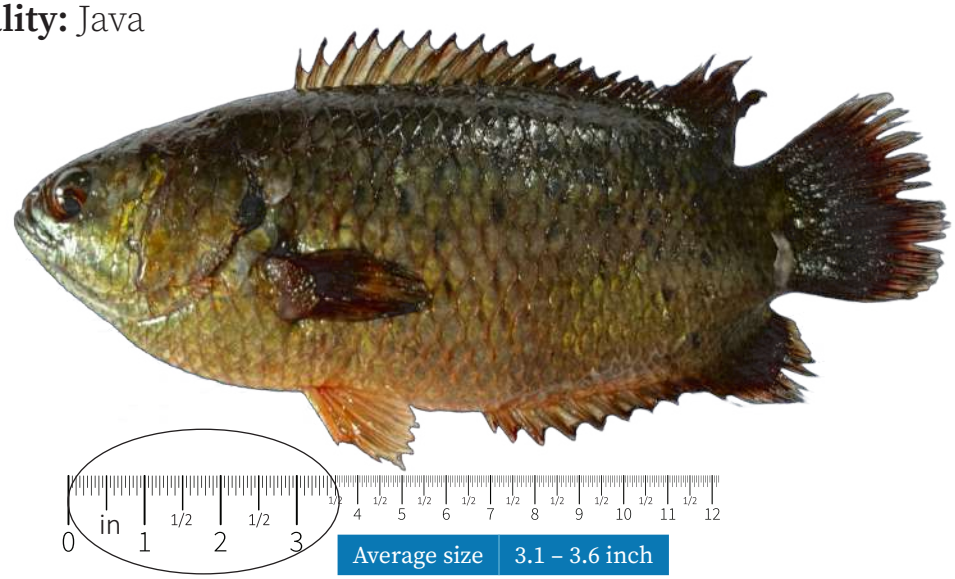
Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalun kha	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

22 Climbing perch

Scientific Name: *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch, 1792)

Type locality: Java



Identification features:

The body is oblong and compressed. Head is moderately large. Dorsal fin origin is inserted opposite to pectoral fin origin. Dorsal fin base is longer than anal fin base. Long radiating spines border the operculum, subopercular, and interoperculum.

Breeding season:

April to December

Distribution:

Loktak, Pumlen, Lamjao, Khoidum, Khaung, Ikop, Waithou wetlands of Manipur.

Threats:

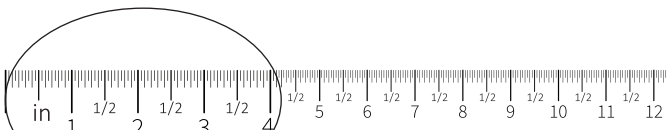
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalunpui	Poumei	Sube dao kha
Anal	Nghasamtho	Lamkang	Ngasamchet	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngamukhui	Mao	Siibu koku kho	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	Thanga samsheet	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngaasamset	Meitei	Samjet Nga	–	–
Kom	Thing kak nga	Monsang	–	–	–

23 Ngasep catfish

Scientific Name: *Mystus ngasep Darshan,* Vishwanath, Mahanta & Barat, 2011

Type locality: Nambul River at Bijoy Govinda-Polem Leikai Bridge, Chindwin-Irrawaddy Drainage, Manipur, India



Average size 3.4 – 4.2 inch

Identification features:

Body with three brown stripes divided by a slender pale longitudinal line along the sides of the body, smooth skin, a prominent dark spot present; four pairs of barbels with maxillary barbel short and not extending to anal-fin origin; pectoral-fin with 9–10 branched rays, anal-fin with 8–9 branched rays.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Chindwin-Irrawaddy River basin in Manipur State, India.

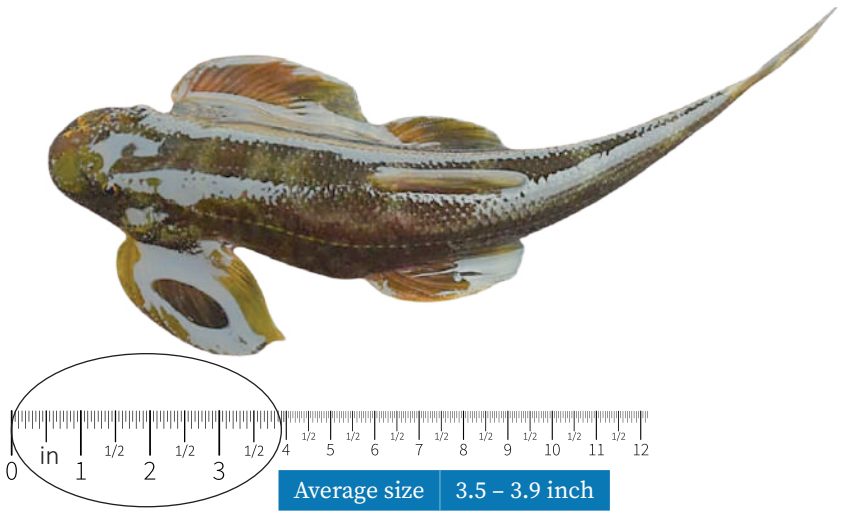
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, overfishing and pollution.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khapaupui	Poumei	–
Anal	Nasumparu / Ngasey	Lamkang	Nasar bak	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngashep
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngasep	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngasep	–	–

24 Burmese stone loach

Scientific Name: *Balitora burmanica* (Hora, 1932)
Type locality: Meekalan, Salween drainage, Burma



Identification features:

The body is depressed and abdomen is flattened. It is covered by scales except on belly in front of the pelvic fin origin. Each scales have a principal longitudinal ridge. Six contiguous regularly shaped large blotches on the mid dorsal line bordered by a light brown area.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Chakpi River, Chindwin basin in Manipur.

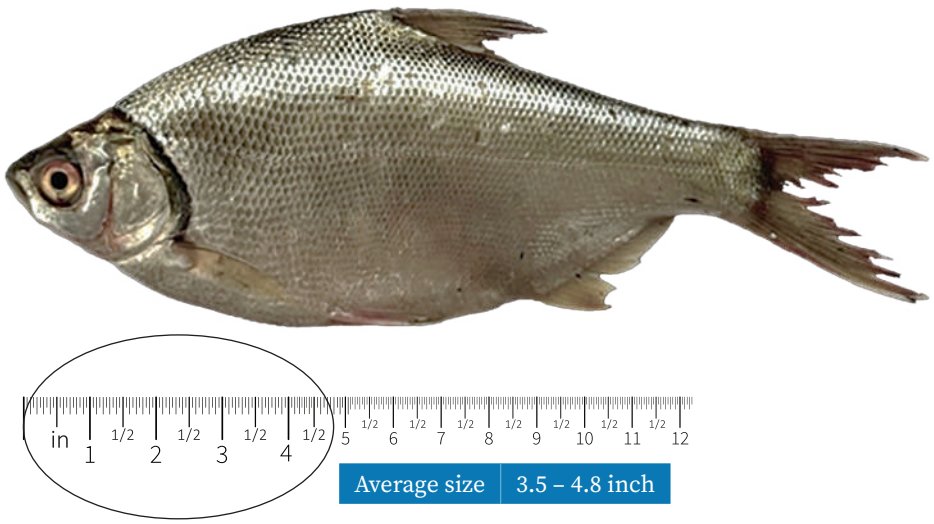
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

25 Manipur osteobrama

Scientific Name: *Osteobrama belangeri* (Valenciennes, 1844)
Type locality: Bengal



Identification features:

Lateral line with 72–80 scales; origin of dorsal-fin slightly behind pelvic-fin origin; anal-fin with 17 branched rays and pre-dorsal with 23–25 scales.

Breeding season:

May–August

Distribution:

Chindwin - Irrawaddy River basin, cultured in farms in Manipur.

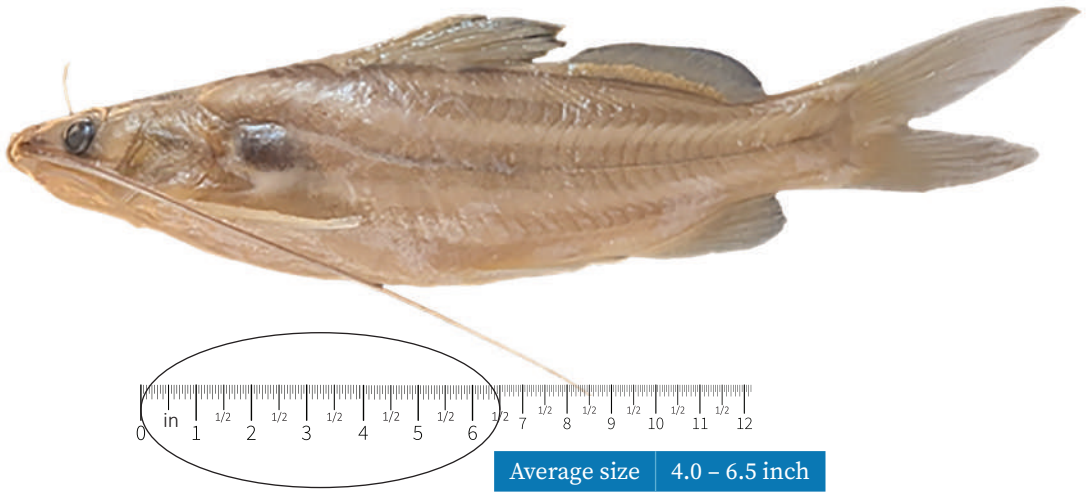
Threats:

Habitat loss, dam construction, overfishing, water pollution, and climate change.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Nbungkha	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Pengba	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khabong nou
Khoibu	Waichaapi	Meitei	Pengba	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

26 Gangatic mystus

Scientific Name: *Mystus tengara* Hamilton, 1822
Type locality: Larger freshwater of Gangetic provinces, India



Identification features:

Long adipose-fin base commencing immediately from the base of last dorsal-fin ray and extends to the middle of the caudal peduncle. Maxillary barbels long reaching to caudal-fin base. An ovoid black spot is present above the pectoral fin. Body consists of above five lateral stripes.

Breeding season:

June to September

Distribution:

Barak River, Jiri, Manipur.

Threats:

Destruction fishing (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kathuikha	Poumei	–
Anal	Natingthol	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngasep	–	–
Kom	Ngasep	Monsang	–	–	–

27 Gray's stone loach

Scientific Name: *Balitora brucei* (Gray, 1830)

Type locality: Priang River near Cherrapunji, Assam, India

Identification features:

Body is highly depressed, with head and abdomen flattened. The head consists of numerous pointed projections of different shapes and sizes. The belly is without scales in front of pelvic-fin base. The region along the middle of the back consists of 11 dark blotches surrounded by lighter margin.

Breeding season:

November to March and
July to August

Distribution:

Irang River, Barak Drainage, Manipur.

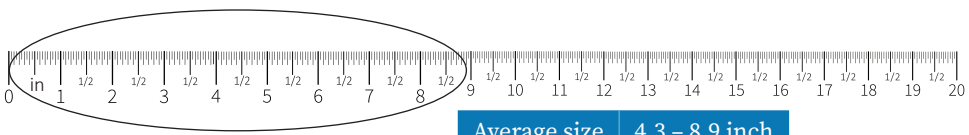
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

28 Tank gobi/Bar eyed goby

Scientific Name: *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Gangetic provinces



Average size | 4.3 – 8.9 inch

Identification features:

Elongated body which is rounded anteriorly and compressed posteriorly; head depressed; small mouth and its cleft does not extend till anterior margin of orbit; tongue bilobate; yellowish grey with four to six blotches on body along lateral line; Dorsal fin separated; pelvic fins united at base to form disk.

Breeding season:

April – June

Distribution:

Freshwater visiting species, widely distributed in the fresh and brackish waters from East Africa to Indo-Aurstralian archipelago.

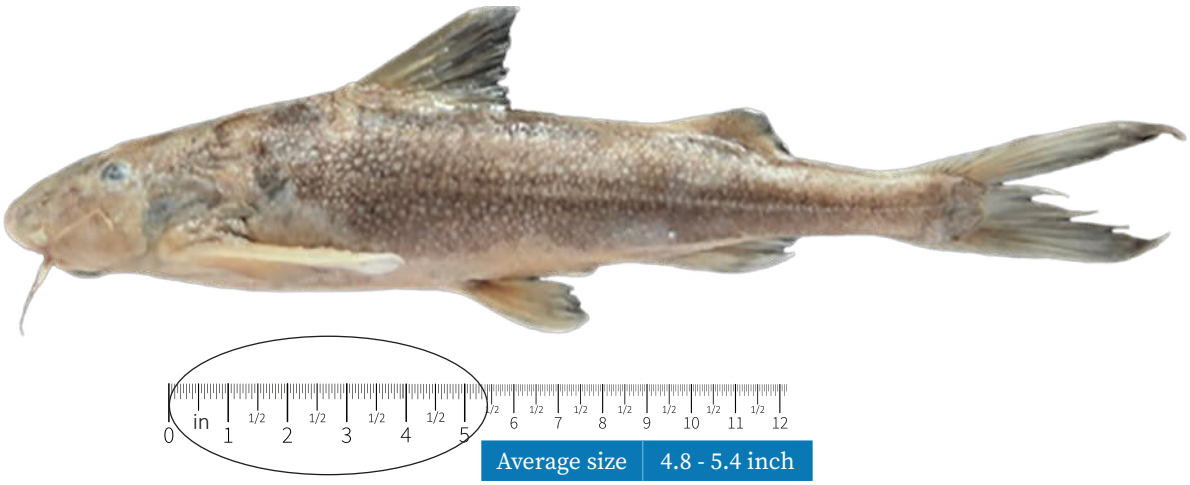
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nylon-ngavok	Liangmai	Lakhapichum	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	Duiluat kha
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Nylon khai
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka kai khaba	Tarao	Nylon ngavok
Inpui	–	Maring	Nainon thanga	Thangal	Tiphungpi
Khoibu	Tangsitaang	Meitei	Nailon ngamu	–	–
Kom	Noulon nga	Monsang	–	–	–

29 Torrent catfish or Ngapang catfish

Scientific Name: *Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007
Type locality: Iril River, Chindwin Basin Bamonkampu, Manipur State, India



Identification features:

Teeth on lower jaw; dorsal spine serrated on distal margin, with two or three serrae; slender caudal peduncle, its height 28.0-34.8% its length.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Iril and Lokchao rivers, Chindwin drainage, Manipur, India.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, electrofishing, and overfishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngachalbah	Lamkang	Ngasharbak	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngapang	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngasharba	–	–

30 Doctor fish

Scientific Name: *Garra paratrilobata* Narengbam Roni et. al, 2019

Type locality: Leimatak River, a tributary of the Irang River, Barak drainage, Awangkhul Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur

Identification features:

Body is elongated. A prominent and trilobed, median squarish lobe is present between the nostrils. A transverse lobe with numerous projections is present on the tip of the snout. Pored scales of 33-34 extend throughout the length of the body. Caudal fin deeply forked. Dorsal fin inserted anterior to pelvic fin insertion. Gular disc elliptical, posteriorly positioned.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Widely distributed in the Barak basin.

Threats:

Over fishing and Dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalun kha	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

31 Clown fish

Scientific Name: *Gagata cenia* Hamilton, 1822

Type locality: Rivers of North Bengal

Average size | 4.8 - 5.9 inch

Identification features:

A relatively small size fish with compressed head and body; A dark saddle on the dorsum of body extending ventrally up to pored scale; transverse black bar on caudal peduncle with round or square black spot-on middle of each lobe; A black spot is present on distal part of anterior rays of dorsal fin.

Breeding season:

April – June

Distribution:

Jiri River, Barak drainage, Manipur.

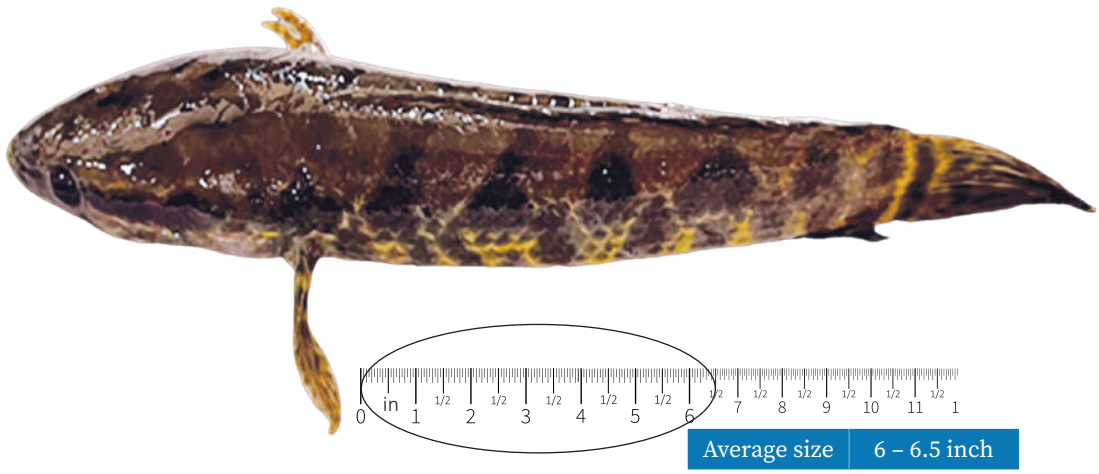
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khapampui	Poumei	Khanii
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho loneo	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngarang	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

32 Spotted snakehead

Scientific Name: *Channa punctata* (Blotch, 1793)
Type locality: Unknown



Identification features:

Body is elongated and anteriorly cylindrical with two bars on its sides. Head is depressed. Mouth is wide extending beyond the vertical level of eye. Dorsal part of the head is covered with plate like scales. Cheeks are usually having 4-6 scales. Pectoral fin without any bars. Dorsal and anal fin is long but are not joined with the caudal fin. Caudal fin is rounded.

Breeding season:

April to September

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

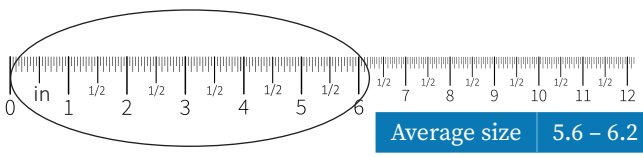
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khapum pichum	Poumei	Kha khai marai
Anal	Navohrang / Ngawo	Lamkang	Ngamu kitil	Rongmei	Kha guak
Chiru	–	Mao	Khokhe	Tangkhul	Khaiva
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngavok entril
Inpui	–	Maring	Nongokcha bogla	Thangal	Khai Kapaa
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngamu bogra	–	–
Kom	Ngavok Kareng	Monsang	Ngawo	–	–

33 Guntea loach

Scientific Name: *Lepidocephalichthys guntea* Hamilton, 1822
Type locality: Assam, India



Average size | 5.6 – 6.2 inch

Identification features:

Caudal fin either rounded or truncated, top of the head is scale-less; body of the female marked with blue-black spots, while the male with broad dark stripe; caudal fin features reticulations that form wavy bars; pectoral fin with an osseous spine in males.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season from May to August

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

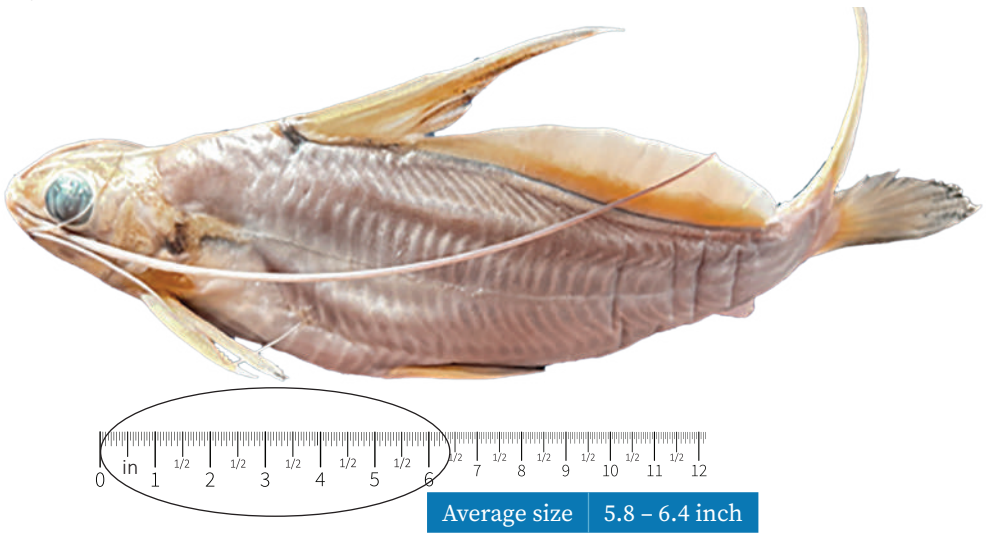
Threats:

Chemical fishing used of poisonous plants and electro fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-chicharot	Liangmai	Khaniuna	Poumei	Kha nii rai
Anal	Ngakichro	Lamkang	Ngachichro	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Lone (Amarei ta)	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	Ngachicharou	Maram	Ka Machichwi kailunei	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	Ngachicharou	Thangal	Khai Machicheo
Khoibu	Tresan kadum	Meitei	Ngakijrou	–	–
Kom	Ngachicharo	Monsang	Nachichuru	–	–

34 Bleeker's mystus

Scientific Name: *Mystus bleekeri* Day, 1877
Type locality: Jumna (Yamuna) River, India



Identification features:

Body elongated and compressed; head depressed; mouth terminal; four pairs barbel, maxillary barbels long up-to anal fin sometimes longer than anal fin; dorsal spine smooth; caudal fin forked; dorsal side brownish, lighter at below; dark shoulders spot behind head.

Breeding season:

April-July and October-November

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Electro fishing and Dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngaseri	Liangmai	Khatikna	Poumei	–
Anal	Natingthol	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngasep	–	–
Kom	Nga cheiche	Monsang	–	–	–

35 Barila

Scientific Name: *Barilius bendelesis* (Hamilton, 1807)

Type locality: Vedawati Stream, Krishna River near Heriuru, Mysore, India

Average size | 5.7 – 8.7 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed with 8-12 bars on the sides. A pair of short rostral and maxillary barbels are present. Numerous projections are present on the tip of the snout. The base of each scale on the side of the body is spotted with black dots. An axillary lobe is present at the base of the pectoral fin and pelvic fin.

Breeding season:

January to May and August to December

Distribution:

Likhailok, Barak drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chakhamunmai	Poumei	Kha hrai
Anal	Ngaphalnemin	Lamkang	Ngawa	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Ngaphar (Kamjong), Ngapaila.
Chothe	Nga-phar	Maram	Ka Kaha	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai kangou
Khoibu	Ngalengtre	Meitei	Ngawa	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

36 Stedman barb

Scientific Name: *Semiplotus manipurensis* Vishwanath & Kosygin 2000
Type locality: Challou river at Thetsi, near Jessami, Manipur, India

Average size	6.3 - 7.2 inch

Identification features:

Body is broadened. Last unbranched dorsal spine is not serrated and branched dorsal fin rays with 20–23. Branched pelvic fin rays have 9. Pre-dorsal is present with 12–13 scales. Lateral line has 32–36 scales. Scale rows between dorsal fin origin opposite to pelvic fin origin is 7/1/4. Snout tip is present with numerous small skin nodules (tubercles) as extending posteriorly to the region below the anterior margin of orbit.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

It is broadly distributed in Challou river and Wanze stream of Chindwin drainage, Ukhrul district, Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods - dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chaphoukha	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngapopel	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngakoi	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

37 Bata

Scientific Name: *Labeo bata* Hamilton, 1822

Type locality: Sunkos River, northeastern Bengal, India

Average size | 7.9 – 10 inch

Identification features:

Body elongated, with an inferior mouth, thin lips, and lower lips that are slightly fringed, folded back, and connected to the isthmus by narrow bridge; Lateral line with 40-41 scales, scales moderate; snout slightly extends beyond the mouth and often studded with pores; Dorsal fin origin closer to the snout tip than to the caudal fin base, with ii-iv, 9-11 rays, pectoral fin with i, 13-15 rays, pelvic fin with i, 8 rays, anal fin with ii-iii, 5 rays; Tubercles present inside the lower jaw above the symphysis. Black blotch present on the fifth and sixth scales at the shoulder; Body golden yellow above and on the dorsal half of the flanks, silvery on the lower half of the abdomen, with an irregular black blotch on the fourth to sixth scales of the lateral line, pelvic and anal fin tips are orange-red.

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Chemical fishing used of poisonous plants, electro fishing, Dynamite fishing.

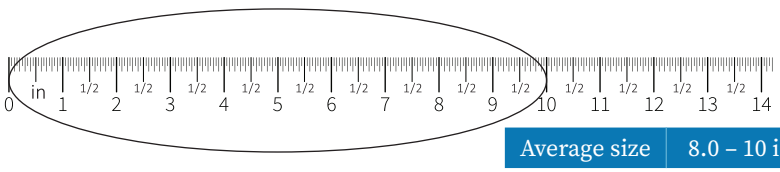
Breeding season:

Monsoon season from June to August

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Maramkha	Poumei	Kha Zha-e
Anal	Nachakha	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngaphar	Mao	Kho zhe	Tangkhul	Khaipon
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngathi	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

38 Blyth's loach

Scientific Name: *Syncrossus berdmorei* (Blyth, 1860)
Type locality: Tenasserim Provinces, Myanmar



Average size | 8.0 – 10 inch

Identification features:

Body with about 12–20 rows of horizontal oval spots against the yellowish back ground on the sides. There are 11–12 oblique blue-black bars extending from back to two-third of body below; dorsal with three rows of spots forming three bars and caudal with six to seven bars.

Breeding season:

Rainy season

Distribution:

Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chakhatakuna	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	Ngachichuru	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Koziirikho	Tangkhul	Ruiran
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka Kame	Tarao	Serengkoibi
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Sareng Khoibi	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Tarungki	–	–

39 Burmese trout

Scientific Name: *Raiamas guttatus* (Day, 1870)

Type locality: Irrawaddy River, from Prone to Mandalay, Myanmar

Average size	8.2 – 11.2 inch

Identification features:

There is presence of 44–48 scales in lateral line. Scale row between dorsal fin origin opposite to pelvic fin origin exhibits 8½/1/3½. Pre-dorsal has 21 scales. Circumpeduncular consists of 18 scale rows. Dorsal fin rays are iii.7. Origin of dorsal fin rays are closer to caudal-fin base than to tip of snout. Pectoral fin, Pelvic fin and anal fin rays are i.14, i.8 and iii.11 respectively. Body sides have presence of dark blue blotches. Dorsal fin has a dark stripe. Upper edge of caudal fin has a black stripe. Lower lobe of caudal fin is longer than the upper edge of caudal fin with orange in colour.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

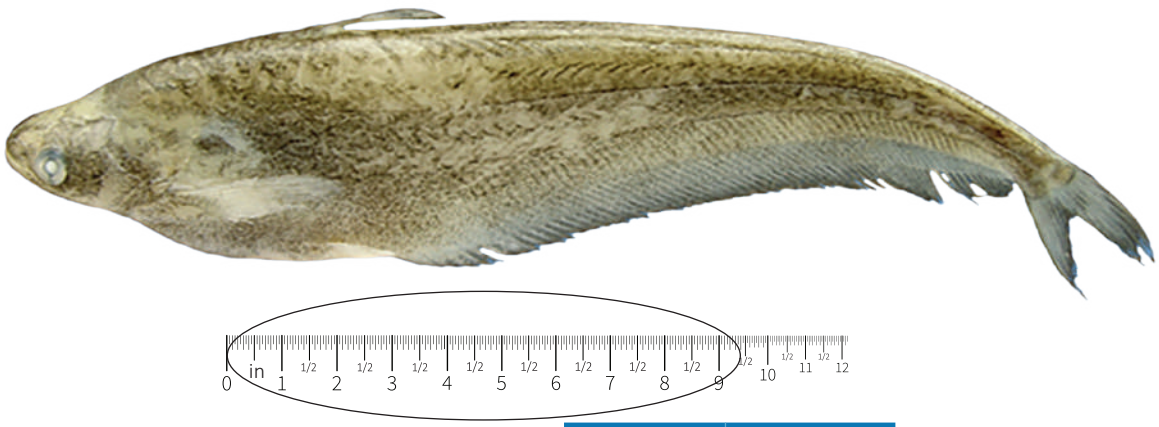
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods- dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khaben	Poumei	Siira kha ta
Anal	Naphalnemchon	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Khokra amarei	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngawa anrol
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngawa Thangong	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

40 Butter catfish pabdah

Scientific Name: *Ompok pabo* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Bengal



Average size | 8.2 – 9.4 inch

Identification features:

Rounded snout, mandibular barbel long, reaching upto the posterior margin of the eye; pelvic-fin with 8 branched rays and anal fin with 50–70 branched rays.

Breeding season:

Monsoon period

Distribution:

Barak River basin, Manipur, India.

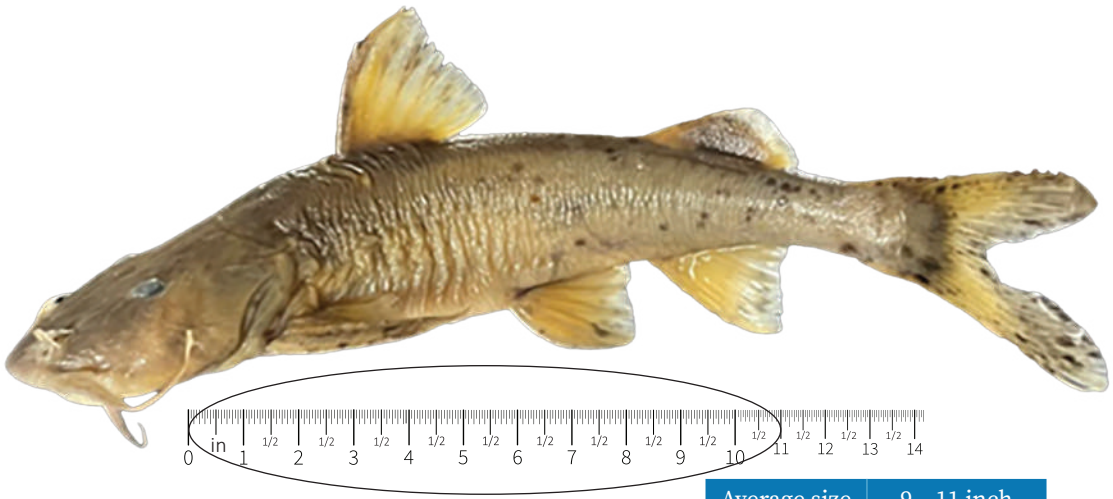
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite), overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khadun	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Leothari	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

41 Torrent catfish

Scientific Name: *Glyptothorax cavia* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Rivers of Northern Bengal



Average size	9 – 11 inch

Identification features:

Thoracic adhesive apparatus with a deep median depression; sparsely granulated skin; two black stripes on dorsal and anal-fins one at base, one submarginal divided by a white one in the middle; brown adipose fin with white edges.

Breeding season:

Monsoon season

Distribution:

Barak River, Vanchengphai, Manipur, India.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods, electrofishing, and overfishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	–	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

42 Stinging catfish

Scientific Name: *Heteropneutes fossilis* Bloch, 1794

Type locality: Tranquebar

Identification features:

Body elongated and compressed, with an arched dorsal profile; head moderate size, significantly flattened. Snout is flat and four pairs of barbels: one maxillary, one nasal, and two mandibular are present. The mouth is terminal, transverse, and narrow. Operculum does not reach the base of the dorsal fin. Anal fin separated from the caudal fin by deep notch. Body uniformly yellow, sometimes displaying two longitudinal bands. Dorsal fin is short and lacks a spine; pectoral fin has strong spine that's serrated on the posterior side. Anal fin long and contiguous with the caudal fin, which is rounded.

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

Breeding season:

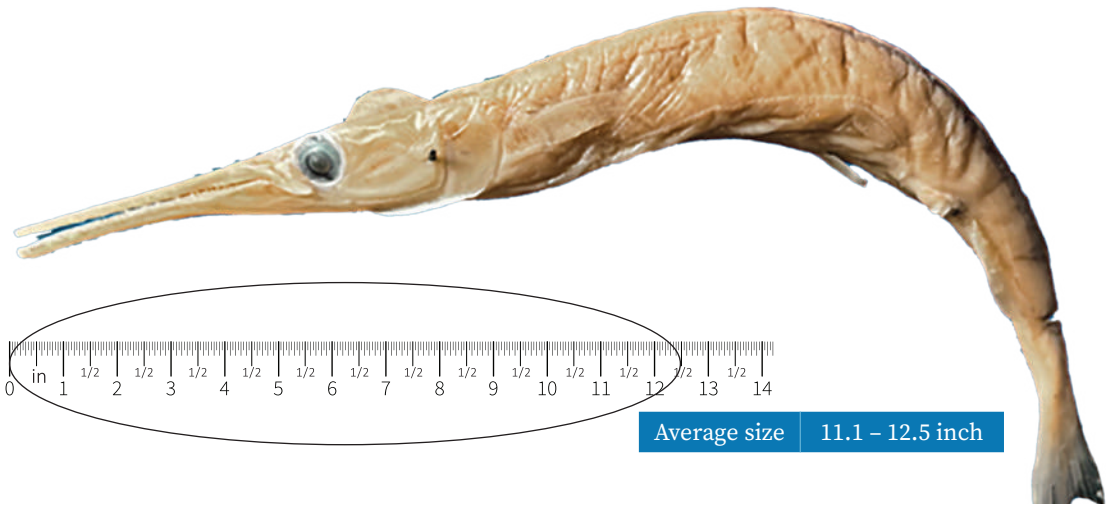
Breed in confined waters during the monsoon months from July to September

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngachik	Liangmai	Khachit	Poumei	Kha Beiru
Anal	Ngachik	Lamkang	Ngalhik	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngasenche	Mao	Kho Khe ta (amarei)	Tangkhul	Ngachik, Niyensche (Kamjong)
Chothe	Ngachick	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngachik
Inpui	–	Maring	Thangachik	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngachik	Meitei	Ngachik	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

43 Asian needlefish

Scientific Name: *Xenentodon cancila* (Hamilton, 1822)

Type locality: Ponds and smaller rivers of Gangetic provinces



Identification features:

Beaks are long with sharp teeth. Its upper and lower jaws are extended into it. Side of body exhibits a silvery lateral band.

Breeding season:

April to September

Distribution:

Barak river basin of Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods- dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Ngutenkha	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	Nitingsi	Rongmei	Khantang
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Nga kokthrem
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngachek lawbi	–	–
Kom	Nga khongre	Monsang	–	–	–

Larger Fishes
More than 12 inch

44 Olive barb

Scientific Name: *Systomus sarana* (Hamilton 1822)
Type locality: Ponds and rivers of Bengal

Average size | 12 – 13 inch

Identification features:

Body displays silvery in colour and darkest superiorly. Lower labial fold is continuous. Pores are absent on the snout. Last unbranched ray of dorsal fin is strong, osseous and finely serrated posteriorly. Lateral line is complete with 31–33 scales. Scale rows between dorsal fin origin opposite to pelvic fin origin is 5/1/3. Pre-dorsal scales are 10–11. Two pairs of Barbel are present.

Breeding season:

May to early September

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

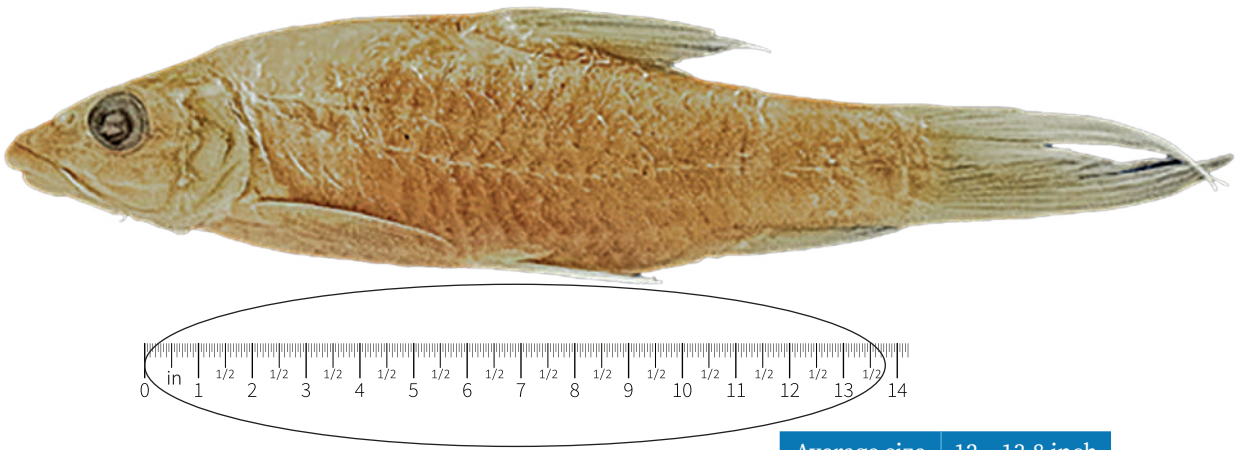
Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Tarokha	Poumei	Kha zhae-e ta
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho zhe	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Kalaan Nou
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Nganoi	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

45 Mahseer

Scientific Name: *Tor tor* (Halmilton 1822)

Type locality: Mahananda River, India



Average size | 12 – 13.8 inch

Identification features:

Body is slightly dept with head length equals or less than body depth. Lips are fleshy with continuous labial fold. Snout is smooth. 3 unbranched rays are present in dorsal fin with last simple ray as osseous and smooth. Branched pectoral fin has 18 rays. There is presence of axillary pelvic scale. Scale rows between dorsal fin origin opposite to pelvic fin origin are 4–4.5/1/2.5–3. Two pairs of barbel are present.

Breeding season:

Summer and monsoon season

Distribution:

Barak drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chakha chagui	Poumei	–
Anal	Ngatara	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Karangsa
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngara	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

46 Hilsa

Scientific Name: *Hilsha ilisha (Tenualosa ilisha)* Hamliton, 1822
Type locality: Ganges estuaries, Patua, Goyakarra, Calcutta, and Dhasa, India

Average size | 12 – 15.5 inch

Identification features:

Body deep and compressed, with the abdomen featuring 30 to 33 scutes; Upper jaw has a notch that fits with the lower jaw for occlusion; Gill rakers fine and numerous, and the scales small to moderately sized, arranged in regular pattern; A dark blotch appears behind the gill opening, followed by a series of small spots along the flank in juvenile.

Breeding season:

During the southwest monsoon, with a shorter season from January to February or March

Distribution:

Drainages of the Barak Basin.

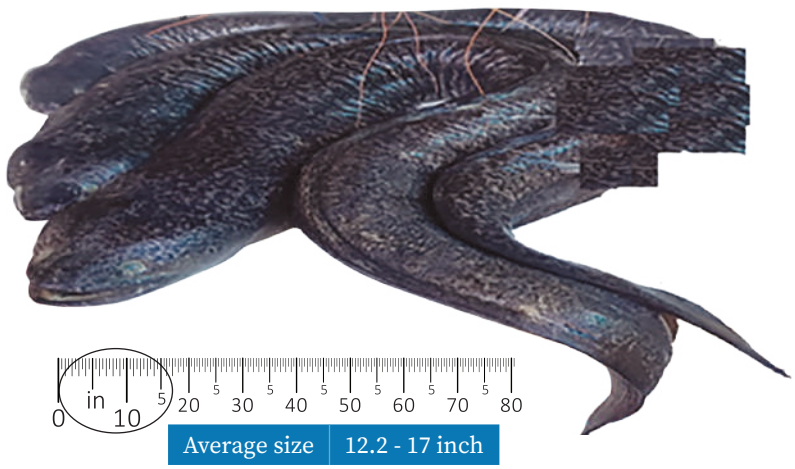
Threats:

Chemical fishing used of poisonous plants, Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khamaipui	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	Ilisha	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ilisha	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

47 Longfin eel fish

Scientific Name: *Anguilla bengalensis* (Gray, 1831)
Type locality: Ganges in Bihar



Identification features:

The body is elongated. It is cylindrical anteriorly and compressed posteriorly. Minute scales are embedded under the skin. Complete pored scales are present along the length of the body. Pectoral fin is present. median fins are joined together.

Breeding season:

Not known

Distribution:

Distributed widely in the Barak and Chindwin basins of Manipur.

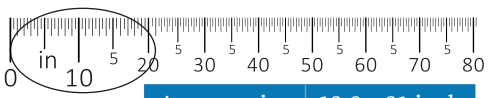
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga roolnu	Liangmai	Khathenga	Poumei	Khamai
Anal	Nungul	Lamkang	Nungol	Rongmei	Kharuangpa
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Khaimi
Chothe	Nga-nuu	Maram	Ka sanii	Tarao	Ngaren leina
Inpui	Ngazem	Maring	Nurun	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Nganur	Meitei	Ngaril Laina	–	–
Kom	Nga purum	Monsang	Nga-pelung	–	–

48 Snowtrout

Scientific Name: *Schizothorax richardsonii* (Gray 1832)
Type locality: Nepal



Average size | 12.8 – 21 inch

Identification features:

85–110 scales are present in lateral line. Lower jaw below is covered by hard cartilaginous with extending between corners of mouth. Lower lip is fleshy and flat with raised papillae forming a sucker. Strong, serrated posteriorly dorsal spine are present. Lower labial fold is continuous. Medial lobe is absent.

Breeding season:

Depends on the location and conditions

Distribution:

Himalayan foothills of India; Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalunpia	Poumei	–
Anal	Nagting-pasuh	Lamkang	Khaphengnu	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Nga sana
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Sana Nga	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngashapu	–	–

49 Catla

Scientific Name: *Catla catla* (Hamilton, 1822)

Type locality:

Average size | 13 – 17 inch

Identification features:

Body is deep at dorsal fin origin; its dorsal profile is arched rising before the fin and sloping down greatly towards the tip of the snout. Head is comparatively large, oval and blunt, little wider than the body, and smooth. Lips are fleshy. Scales are large. Dorsal fin insertion is anterior to pelvic fin insertion and the distal margin of dorsal fin is concave. Pectoral fin is shorter than head length.

Breeding season:

Breeding season: May to September

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

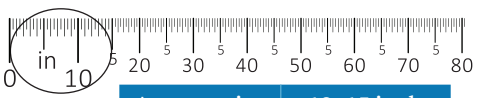
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chakhapibak	Poumei	Kha nuo
Anal	Catla	Lamkang	Ngasep	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Khochu	Tangkhul	Catla
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka Jandiba	Tarao	Baou
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai Katela
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Bau/Catla	–	–
Kom	Von kalen nga	Monsang	–	–	–

50 Schibid catfish

Scientific Name: *Eutropiichthys vacha* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Larger freshwater rivers, Gangetic provinces, India



Average size | 13- 15 inch

Identification features:

Elongated compressed body with rounded abdomen; Mouth elongated with its cleft reaching up to posterior edge of orbit; Presence of four pairs of barbels; Nasal barbel as long as head; Short adipose dorsal fin; Caudal fin deeply forked and complete pored scales.

Breeding season:

April – June

Distribution:

Barak drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

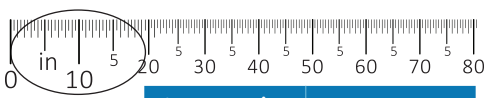
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khamai	Poumei	Kha-ka
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho kra	Tangkhul	Khaihingla
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngahei	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

51 Bangana / Kalabans

Scientific Name: *Bangana dero* (Hamilton, 1822)

Type locality: Brahmaputra: India



Average size	13.7 - 19.6

Identification features:

The body is elongated and anteriorly deep. Rostral cap overhangs the snout. Snout rounded and numerous small projections are present on it. Lips are inferior; lower lip with numerous small bumps. Mouth gape is wide. Maxillary barbel present, usually concealed in labial fold. Complete pored scales are present along the length of the body. A black spot is present on the side of the body above the pectoral fin. Dorsal fin insertion anterior to pelvic fin insertion, caudal fin deeply forked.

Breeding season:

June to August

Distribution:

Barak drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-lengte	Liangmai	Maloih	Poumei	Sura kha
Anal	Nghadowng	Lamkang	Neleng	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho kra	Tangkhul	Khaivak
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka kaha	Tarao	–
Inpui	Thianga	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai Mpaaki
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Khabak	–	–
Kom	Nga kabang	Monsang	–	–	–

52 Walking catfish

Scientific Name: *Clarias magur* (Halminton 1822)

Type locality: Vaal River, at Smidtsdrift, above confluence with Riet River, Cape Province, South Africa

Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed; Head depressed with broadly rounded snout; Upper jaw is slightly longer; Dorsal fin is without spine which extend but do not continuous with the caudal fin; Complete pored scale lines; Barbels four pairs present.

Breeding season:

June to August

Distribution:

Wetlands near Loktak Lake, Barak and Chindwin basin, Manipur

Threats:

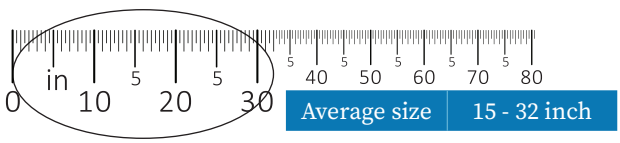
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khadam	Poumei	Pri kra
Anal	Nghapeng/ Ngakra	Lamkang	Ngakara	Rongmei	Khatian
Chiru	Ngakur	Mao	Pre kri kho	Tangkhul	Ngakra
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngakara
Inpui	Ngana	Maring	Ngakora	Thangal	Ntem khai
Khoibu	Ngasaarbak	Meitei	Ngakra	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	Ngakra	–	–

53 Common carp

Scientific Name: *Cyprinus carpio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Type locality: Europe



Identification features:

Body is compressed and robust with small head; Rounded snout; Two pairs of barbels; Pelvic fin origins opposite to dorsal fin origin; Anal fin is short with its last rayserrated posteriorly; Pored scale is complete with 33-37 scales.

Breeding season:

January to March and July to August

Distribution:

Wetlands of Imphal valley, Manipur.

Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-chengte	Liangmai	Taphunkha	Poumei	Khachii
Anal	Ngasang	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Maki kho	Tangkhul	Pukhri khai
Chothe	–	Maram	Ka jadeba	Tarao	Ngavon enrol
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Desh khai
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Puklaobi	–	–
Kom	Von kalen nga	Monsang	–	–	–

54 Swamp eel

Scientific Name: *Monopterus albus* Zuiew, 1793
Type locality: Unknown

Average size | 15.5 – 17.0 inch

Identification features:

Body eel-like with no scales, and both pectoral and pelvic fins are absent; dorsal, caudal, and anal fins are fused and reduced to a skin fold; gill openings are combined into single slit located beneath the head; rice paddy eels are typically red to brown, with dark flecks scattered across their backs, and they have large mouths and small eyes.

Breeding season:

February to August

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Electro fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ngaprum	Liangmai	Tiuriang kha	Poumei	Hou kha
Anal	Nghaparum	Lamkang	Ngapurum	Rongmei	Kha nrui
Chiru	Ngapurum	Mao	Engho kho	Tangkhul	Hungmuru
Chothe	Ngarul	Maram	Ka Sanai	Tarao	Nga porum
Inpui	Ngabrun	Maring	Thangaplum	Thangal	Khai Prum
Khoibu	Thangaapharum	Meitei	Ngaprum	–	–
Kom	Tuirik kasei	Monsang	–	–	–

55 Butter catfish

Scientific Name: *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch, 1794)
Type locality: Tranquebar, India

Identification features:

Elongated and strongly flattened body; eyes moderate; mouth large; barbels two pairs, with maxillary barbels long, extending beyond the anal-fin origin, mandibular barbels shorter than maxillary barbels; caudal fin deeply forked.

Breeding season:

July–September

Distribution:

Barak River basin, Manipur, India.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite).

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kharap	Poumei	–
Anal	Nghasang	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	Ngaton	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngatol	Meitei	Ngaton	–	–
Kom	Nga katoi	Monsang	–	–	–

56 Striped snakehead

Scientific Name: *Channa striata* (Bloch, 1793)
Type locality: Tranquebar, India

Identification features:

Body is elongated, anteriorly cylindrical and slightly compressed posteriorly. Lower jaw is without scales. Body dark brown to blackish with chevron-shaped bars on its sides. Dorsal, pectoral, anal and caudal fin black.

Breeding season:

June to August and October to December

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

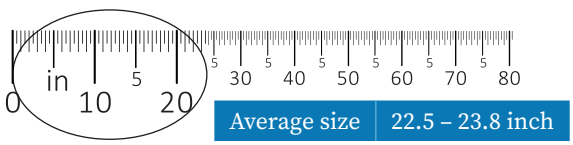
Threats:

Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Chapum marengbo	Poumei	Kha khai marai
Anal	Porom	Lamkang	Ngamu purom	Rongmei	Nga chabang
Chiru	Ngavok	Mao	Kho khe	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Ngavok anrol
Inpui	–	Maring	Porom	Thangal	Ntei Khai Kapaa
Khoibu	Nangok	Meitei	Porom	–	–
Kom	Ngavok kalen	Monsang	Ngawo	–	–

57 Bronze featherback

Scientific Name: *Notopterus notopterus* (Pallas, 1769)
Type locality: Indonesia, most likely Java



Identification features:

Body flattened from side to side and tapering towards the tail region; dorsal fin is short and positioned middle between the tip of the snout and the base of the caudal fin, anal fin is elongated and merges smoothly with the caudal fin.

Breeding season:

June–August

Distribution:

Karungpat, Chindwin basin, Manipur.

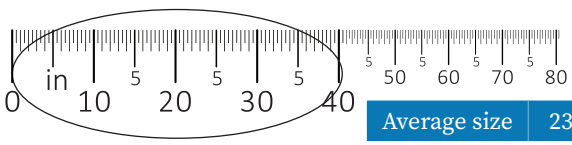
Threats:

Destructive fishing methods (dynamite) and chemical fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khapi	Poumei	–
Anal	Nghamengseng/ Ngaphe	Lamkang	Nkleng	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngapai	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngapai	–	–
Kom	Nga inpek	Monsang	Ngaleng	–	–

58 Grass carp

Scientific Name: *Ctenopharyngodon idellaI* (Valenciennes, 1844)
Type locality: China



Average size	23.3–40.5 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and sub-cylindrical; Head depressed; Terminal mouth with cleft not extended to anterior margin of orbit; Short snout without barbels which is less than or equal to eye diameter; Pored scales complete.

Breeding season:

Spring and Summer

Distribution:

Barak and Chindwin drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

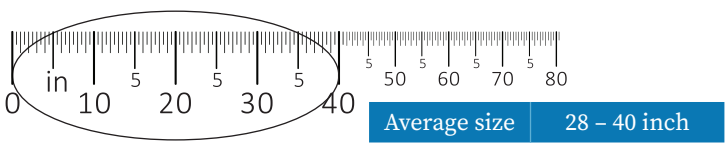
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Ramsul chak nga	Liangmai	Taphii kha	Poumei	Proto kha
Anal	Ahnacha ngha	Lamkang	Ngatol	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngarah	Mao	Opro tukho	Tangkhul	Grass carp
Chothe	Rampa baknga	Maram	Kahamai	Tarao	Enlousa nga
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai Mbounou
Khoibu	Ngalee	Meitei	Napi chabi	–	–
Kom	Pikasak nga	Monsang	–	–	–

59 Indian knifefish

Scientific Name: *Chitala chitala* (Halminton 1822)

Type locality: Rivers of Bengal and Bihar, India



Average size	28 – 40 inch

Identification features:

Body is highly compressed and oblong tapering towards the caudal fin; Dorsal fin is short; Anal fin is long which continue with the caudal fin; A row of about 15 transverse silvery bars on the back of the body; three to four rounded blue-black blotches on the caudal fin region.

Breeding season:

May to August

Distribution:

Jiri River, Manipur.

Threats:

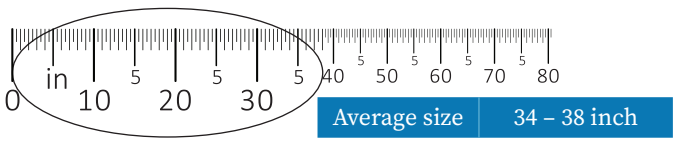
Overfishing, illegal fishing practices, fishing during breeding season.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Kha len	Poumei	Kha tha
Anal	Nghapeng	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	Kho tha	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	NA
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Kapa Marik
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Des Ngapai / Ngapai achoubi	–	–
Kom	Nga inpak	Monsang	–	–	–

60 Zig-zag eel

Scientific Name: *Mastacembelus armatus* Lacepe`de, 1800

Type locality: Unknown



Average size | 34 – 38 inch

Identification features:

Anal and dorsal fins confluent with caudal fin; gape of mouth extends to below posterior nostrils; dorsal spines number 34-40, soft dorsal rays 64-92; scales located between eyes and posterior nostrils; top of snout, internasal space, interorbital space, and top of head up to hind edge of pre operculum are naked; body often exhibits zig-zag lines, sometimes connecting to form a network.

Breeding season:

March to July

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

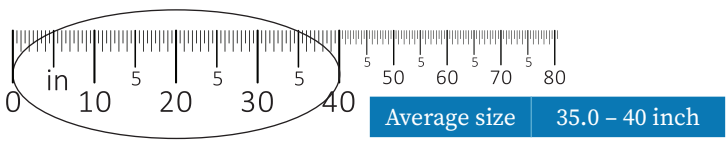
Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Nga-rool	Liangmai	Khajiang	Poumei	Kha shou
Anal	Naparul/ Ngasey	Lamkang	Nupurul	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngamoropa	Mao	Kho so	Tangkhul	Khaiphara
Chothe	Chingngarul	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	Ngarin	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngaril	Meitei	Ngaril	–	–
Kom	Ngamari kasei	Monsang	Ngaberuwr	–	–

61 Boalla, kuria labeo

Scientific Name: *Labeo dyocheilus* McClelland, 1839

Type locality: Brahmaputra, India



Average size	35.0 – 40 inch

Identification features:

Lateral line scales with 40-43, transverse scale rows 5-6, scales moderate in size; Snout conical, extending beyond the mouth, with a distinct lateral lobe; Snout blunt with thick rostral fold, often featuring a depression below the eyes that joins at the middle of the snout, snout often coarse, with fine tubercles present in both males and females. Mouth wide and located on the underside, accompanied by a pair of maxillary barbels; Dorsal fin with ii-iii, 11-13 rays, pectoral fin with i, 16 rays, reaches to the pelvic fins, pelvic fin with i, 8 rays, anal fin with ii, 5 rays; Caudal fin deeply forked.

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

Breeding season:

April to July

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khalong	Poumei	–
Anal	Natun	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Rou nga shakthi
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Lasu	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

62 Copper mahseer

Scientific Name: *Neolissochilus hexagonolepis* (McClelland, 1839)
Type locality: all large rivers on the eastern frontier, Assam

Identification features:

Elongated body; two pairs of barbels, rostral and maxillary barbels with maxillary barbel reaching the posterior margin of eye; predorsal with 8–11 scales and lateral line with 26–29 scales.

Breeding season:

April-October

Distribution:

Barak River, Tamenglong, Manipur, India.

Threats:

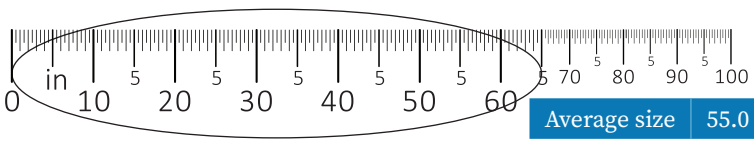
Destructive fishing methods (dynamite) and electrofishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khajiak	Poumei	–
Anal	Natera / Ngatara	Lamkang	Nashang	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	Ngara
Chothe	–	Maram	Bazar ka	Tarao	Lunga
Inpui	Ngalong	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	Ngasang	Meitei	Ngara	–	–
Kom	Nga kalen	Monsang	Ngasang / Ngahra	–	–

63 Kurhi

Scientific Name: *Labeo gonius* Hamilton, 1822

Type locality: Ganges drainage: India



Average size | 55.0 – 65.0 inch

Identification features:

Scales small with 71-84 lateral line scales, 9/1/13 transverse scale rows; Snout slightly extends beyond the mouth, lacks lateral lobe, and covered with numerous pores; Mouth narrow and sub-inferior, with thick, fringed lips that have a distinct inner fold around the circumference; Two short pairs of rostral and maxillary barbels; Dorsal fin, with ii-iii, 13-16 rays, originates closer to the snout tip than to the base of the caudal fin, pectoral fins have i, 16 rays, matching the length of the head, pelvic fin has i, 8 rays, while the anal fin has ii, five to six rays, caudal fin deeply forked; Dorsum greenish-black, fading to dull white on the flanks and belly.

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

Electro fishing and dynamite fishing.

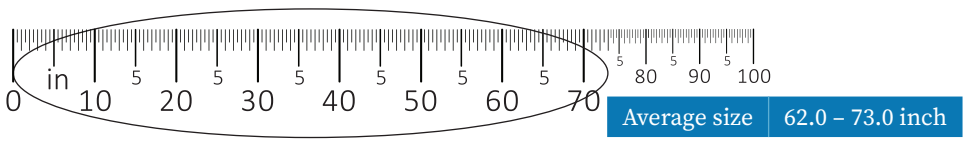
Breeding season:

During monsoon from June to September

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	–	Poumei	–
Anal	–	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	Rou Akor Envui
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Kuri	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

64 Golden mahseer

Scientific Name: *Tor putitora* (Hamilton, 1822)
Type locality: Eastern parts of Bengal



Average size | 62.0 – 73.0 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed with head length longer than body depth. 29–30 scales are present in lateral line. There is presence of 12–13 gill rakers. Body displays with golden yellowish and fins with reddish in colour.

Breeding season:

July to September

Distribution:

Brahmaputra drainage of Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khakeng	Poumei	–
Anal	NatTara	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	–	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	Khai ngaraa
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Ngara	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

65 Rohu

Scientific Name: *Labeo rohita* Hamilton, 1822
Type locality: Gangetic provinces and Ava, India

Average size | 65 – 85 inch

Identification features:

Dorsal fin with 12-14 ½ branched rays; lower profile of head conspicuously arches; short dorsal fin with anterior branched rays shorter than head; 12-16 pre-dorsal scales; snout without lateral lobe.

Breeding season:

During monsoon from April to September

Distribution:

Drainage of the Barak Basin.

Threats:

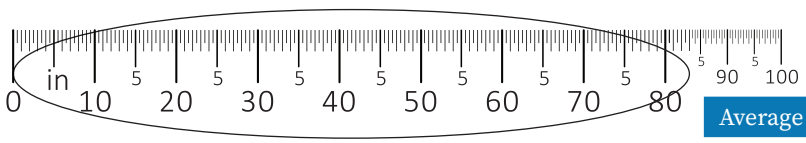
Dynamite fishing.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	Rao	Liangmai	Kharunpui	Poumei	–
Anal	Rohu	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Nga	Mao	–	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	Bazar ka	Tarao	Rou
Inpui	Rou	Maring	Rou	Thangal	Khai Rou
Khoibu	Ngasang kasan	Meitei	Rau/Rohu	–	–
Kom	Kuri	Monsang	–	–	–

66 Wallago

Scientific Name: *Wallago attu* (Schneider, 1801)

Type locality: Malabar



Average size | 77.2 – 83.3 inch

Identification features:

Body is elongated and compressed with its depth at anal fin origin, large head, pointed snout, wide mouth and jaws with strong conical teeth. Two pairs of barbels are present. There are 5–20 short and pointed gill rakers. Dorsal fin has i.4 small rays with its origin between opposite pectoral and pelvic fins. Pectoral fin displays i.12 rays with its spine smooth and week. Pelvic fin has I.8 rays with reaching anal fin origin. Anal fin is long with 98 rays. Caudal fin is forked with 17 principal rays and upper lobe is longer.

Breeding season:

July to November

Distribution:

Chindwin and Barak drainages in Manipur.

Threats:

Destructive fishing methods-dynamite, electrofishing, poisonous plants, etc.

Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)	Name of community	Local name of fish (In community dialect)
Aimol	–	Liangmai	Khamai	Poumei	Kha peidu
Anal	Nghapeh	Lamkang	–	Rongmei	–
Chiru	Ngakur	Mao	Enghei pijii	Tangkhul	–
Chothe	–	Maram	–	Tarao	–
Inpui	–	Maring	–	Thangal	–
Khoibu	–	Meitei	Sareng	–	–
Kom	–	Monsang	–	–	–

Picture: Participants at International Day for Biological Diversity & Community Convention on Fishes 22nd May 2024 at Imphal Hotel, North AOC Imphal
***Organised by Manipur Biodiversity Board** under the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation Project "Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the North Eastern Himalayan Region of India" (NERAQ)*

About Manipur State Biodiversity Board

The Government of India enacted the Biodiversity Act of 2002 for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and associated knowledge under the provisions of Section 22 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the state has established the Manipur Biodiversity Board (MBB) to implement the provisions of the act in the state of Manipur on 3rd April 2006. Under Section 63 of BD Act, 2002, the Manipur Government made the Manipur Biodiversity Rules, 2008.

Under Section 41(1) of BD Act, 2002 and Rule 22 of BD Rules,2004, and Rule 21(1) of the Manipur Biological Diversity Rules, 2008, BMC constitutes Includes tribal groups and other marginalized communities, mediated through institutions like Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Technical Support Groups (TSGs). Altogether **2260** Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted with 2066 BMCs at the Hills and 194 BMCs at the Valley.

People's Biodiversity Register (PBRs) is a register that contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resource (flora and fauna), their medicinal or any other use and any other Traditional Knowledge associated with them.

Manipur Biodiversity Board (MBB),
c/o Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong, Imphal, Manipur, India – 795001

About NERAQ project

Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) under the International Climate Initiative (IKI), GIZ in partnership with the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a Technical Cooperation project "Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the Northeastern Himalayan Region of India (NERAQ). The goal of the project is the protection and sustainable management of aquatic freshwater ecosystems in the states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland to ensure the livelihoods of their dependent populations.

Protection and Sustainable Management of Aquatic Resources in the Northeastern Himalayan Region of India (NERAQ)
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