

Evaluation Northwest

A total of 16 Cichlid species from northwestern South America have been evaluated in this paper. Round about 37% of them need a further study to determine their actual situation and conservation status.

Index 0:

none

Index 1:

none

Index 2 – 5:

This species deserve a detailed study about their actual conservation status.

Index > 6:

This species could be considered as „Least Concern“ and assumedly don't need a detailed evaluation; except the species with a high standard deviation.value.

Index: Arithmetic mean of D-Index and L-Index

SD: Standard Deviation of Index

Dist: Distribution range in km: Circumference with a maximum of 4.000km

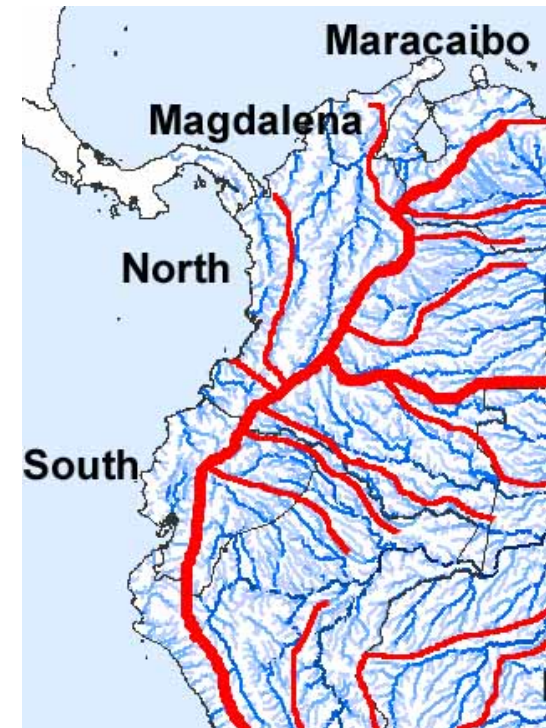
D-Index: ($X^{0,2776}$): with an Index range of 1 to 10: 1 means only one single locality known; 10 means a circumference of the distribution range of at least 4000km.

Loc: Known localities with a maximum of 50

L-Index: ($X^{0,5885}$): with an Index range of 1 to 10: 1 means only one single locality known; 10 means at least 50 localities documented.

Results

Index:	Species	in %	Status:	Index:	Species	in %	Status:
Index 0	0	0,00%	DD	Index 6	3	18,75%	LC
Index 1	0	0,00%	CR	Index 7	2	12,50%	LC
Index 2	0	0,00%	EN	Index 8	5	31,25%	LC
Index 3	2	12,50%	VU	Index 9	1	6,25%	LC
Index 4	3	18,75%	NT	Index 10	3	18,75%	LC
Index 5	1	6,25%	NT-LC				



Name	Author	Distribution	Index	SD	Dist.	D-Ind.	Loc.	L-Ind.
<i>Andinoacara biseriatus</i>	(Regan, 1913)	Atrato, San Juan and Baudó River basins in Colombia	4,30	1,4	540	5,73	6	2,87
<i>Andinoacara blombergi</i>	Wijkmark, Kullander & Barriga Salazar, 2012	Río Esmeraldas drainage, but possibly also in the adjacent río Santiago in northern Ecuador	3,40	0,8	180	4,23	5	2,58
<i>Andinoacara latifrons</i>	(Steindachner, 1878)	Magdalena, Atrato, Sinú, and San Juan River basins.	8,81	1,2	1500	7,62	100	10,00
<i>Andinoacara pulcher</i>	(Gill, 1858)	Orinoco; Trinidad and Tobago and Maracaibo	9,57	0,4	2900	9,14	100	10,00
<i>Andinoacara rivulatus</i>	(Günther, 1860)	Guayas, Tumbes, and Zarumilla river drainages; Portoviejo and Chone rivers	7,19	1,6	500	5,61	40	8,77
<i>Andinoacara sapayensis</i>	(Regan, 1903)	Río Sapayo; Cayapas (upper Río Santiago drainage); Río Patía;	2,99	1,5	220	4,47	2	1,50
<i>Andinoacara stalsbergi</i>	Musilová, Schindler & Staeck, 2009	Río Chira; Río Piura; Río Lurin; Río Pisco; Laguna de Vegueta;	5,81	2,7	2200	8,47	7	3,14
<i>Caquetaia kraussii</i>	(Steindachner, 1878)	Atrato, San Juan and Magdalena River basins; Lake Maracaibo basin. Introduced in Orinoco	9,48	0,5	2700	8,96	100	10,00
<i>Chocoheros microlepis</i>	(Dahl, 1960)	Río Baudó	2,72	1,2	140	3,94	2	1,50
<i>Geophagus pellegrini</i>	Regan, 1912	Atrato, San Juan, and Baudó River basins.	7,08	0,3	980	6,77	30	7,40
<i>Geophagus steindachneri</i>	Eigenmann & Hildebrand, 1922	Magdalena, Cauca, and Sinú River basins in Colombia, Limón River (Lake Maracaibo drainage) in Venezuela.	9,07	0,9	1900	8,13	100	10,00
<i>Kronoheros umbriferus</i>	(Meek & Hildebrand, 1913)	Atrato and Magdalena River drainages in Colombia, Tuira River drainage in Panama.	5,40	1,8	1200	7,16	9	3,64
<i>Mesoheros atromaculatum</i>	(Regan, 1912)	Atrato, San Juan, and Baudó River basins	7,51	0,9	920	6,65	37	8,37
<i>Mesoheros festae</i>	(Boulenger, 1899)	Pacific drainages from Esmeraldas River in Ecuador to Tumbes River in Peru.	6,98	0,2	1200	7,16	26	6,80
<i>Mesoheros gephyrus</i>	(Eigenmann, 1922)	Dagua and San Juan Rivers	3,63	1,4	330	5,00	4	2,26
<i>Mesoheros ornatus</i>	(Regan, 1905)	Patía and Mira River basin in Colombia, Río Santiago, and perhaps Esmeralda?	4,00	1,1	360	5,12	6	2,87

References (i.a.):

FishBase: Froese, R.; Pauly, D. (eds) (2017): "FishBase" - www.fishbase.org,
FishNet 2 (2017): "FishNet 2" - <http://www.fishnet2.net>
GBIF (2017): "Global Biodiversity Information Facility" - <https://www.gbif.org/>
SpeciesLink (2017): "SpeciesLink" - <http://splink.cria.org.br/>