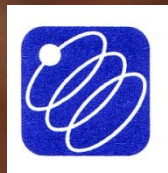


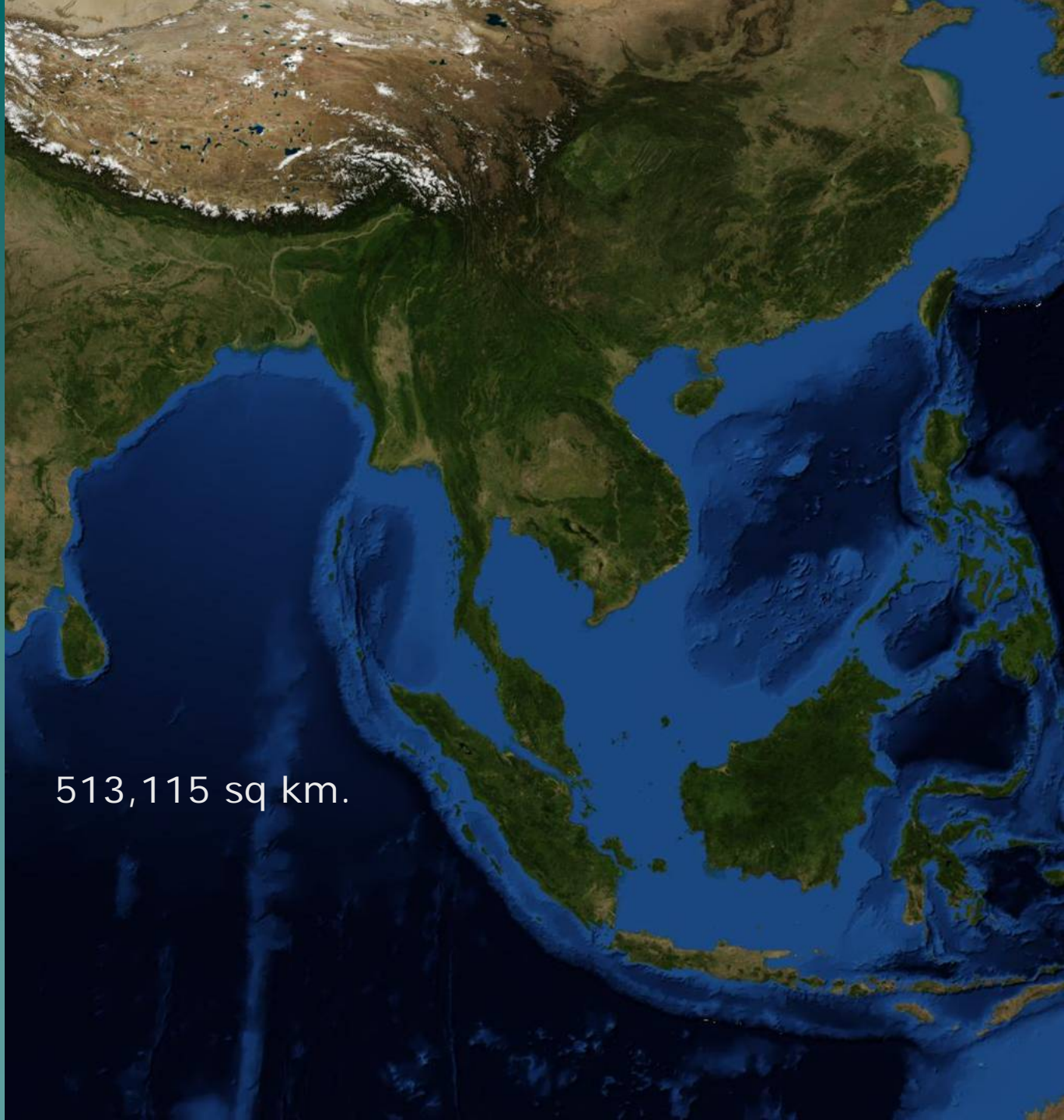
Terrestrial Fauna Biodiversity in Thailand



Wachara SANGUANSOMBAT



**THAILAND NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM (TNSM)**
National Science Museum



513,115 sq km.



	No. of Known species	No. of endemic	No. of Thai Threatened
Insect	~ 10,000	?	?
Amphibian	137	7	5
Reptile	350	47	22
Bird	998	2	184
Mammals	333	5	121



Melanocyma faunula



Mouholla batesi



Family Scarabacidae



Family Lampyrides

Amphibians

- ◆ comprise at least 137 species known in Thailand.
- ◆ Including
 - 1 salamanders
 - 6 Caecilian
 - 130 of Anura (frogs tree-frog, hornfrog toad and borrow
- ◆ Many species inhabit a wide range of wetlands and forest habitat.



Taylorana limbrogii



Kalophrynus interlineatus



Kaloula pulchra



Leptobrachium smithii



Rhacophorus

Reptiles

- ◆ **Thailand** contain at least 350 species
 - 25 turtles and tortoises,
 - 3 crocodiles,
 - 144 lizards and
 - 178 snakes
- ◆ Reptile form a remarkable group occupying every type of habitat, from mountain tops to the depths of the sea.



Calloselasma rhodostoma



Varanus nebulosus



Ophisaurus gracilis



Leiolepis belliana



Daboia russelii

Rhynchotyphlops braminus



Birds

- ◆ 998 species recorded in Thailand. Among these the resident species which actually breed or supposed to breed in the country numbering ~550 species and around ~290 species are migratory which move into Thailand during the wintering period. Some of them spend the whole winter breeding in Thailand



Terrestrial dweller : such as groups of Partridge, Pheasant, Quail, Pitta



Pitta gurneyi

Motacilla samvesnae



Mammals

- ◆ recorded in Thailand include 333 of bats, rodent, carnivores, ungulates, primates, flying lemurs, pangolins, whales and dolphins, dugongs and insectivores like moles and shrews.
 - Bats are the highest , ~120 species
- ◆ Terrestrial species including family of insectivores,rodents,carnivores,ungulates ,primates and pangolins



Canis aureus



Hipposideros sp.



Rhizomys chinensis

Elephas maximus



Panthera pardus



Viverricula indica



Echinosorex gymnurus



Thailand Natural History

Museum

The National Science Museum was established in 1989, by the Royal Decree, to build-up the scientific knowledge of all levels of Thai people ; with the prime objectives to create the public awareness of learning science, to exhibit various fields of science to educate visitors, domestic and foreign alike, and



Thailand Natural History Museum (TNSM), established under the administration of NSM in 2003, has concentrated its activities solely on the surveys and studies of local flora and fauna, including those from the adjoining countries. So the field of biodiversity, the study on the species habitat and genetic

Facilities

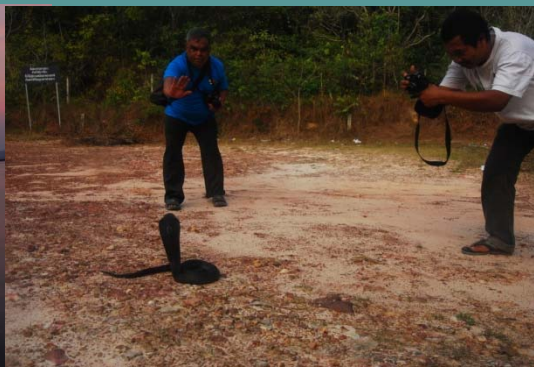
Mainly conducting the taxonomic and logical studies on our plant and animal species, the THNSM is increasing our works to cover the whole required regions, Thailand and mainland Southeast Asia, by either directly done by our staff or cooperatively with other responsible officials from

for examples the National Park,
Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Department, the Department of
Marine and Coastal Resources,
the Office of Natural Resources
and Environmental Policy and
Planning ; also with researchers
from our precursory institute,
the Thailand Institute of

THNSM is substantially equipped with working staff and scientific equipments for taxonomic studies of the floras and faunas, though quite young of establishment compared to other foreign natural history museums. At present we have only 13 staff

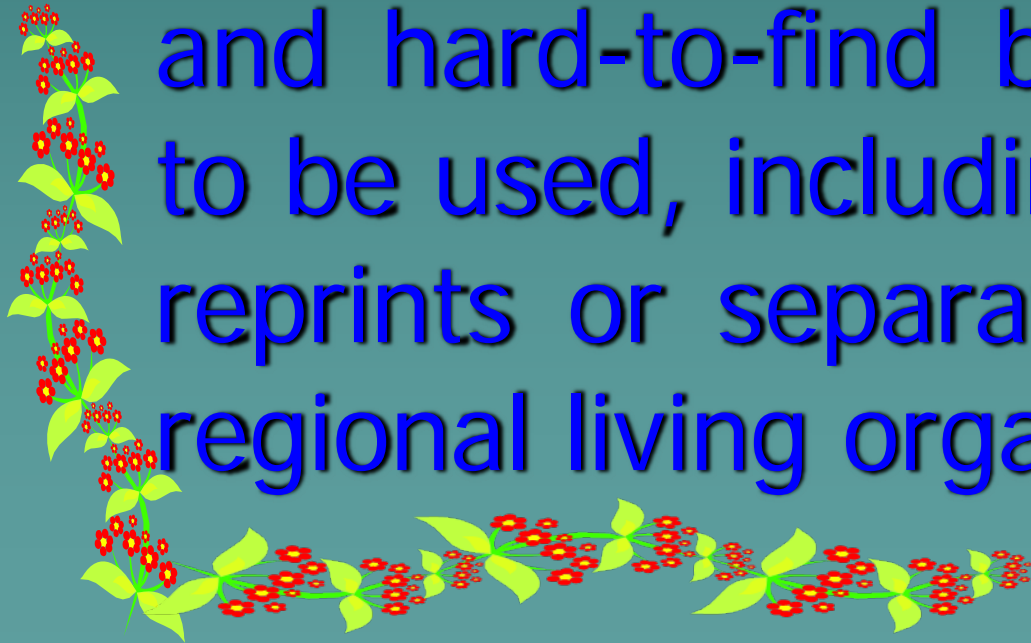
Staff

- ◆ 2 botanists
 - grasses and sedges ;
 - fig trees
- ◆ 9 zoologists
 - birds & mammals
 - amphibians & reptiles
 - freshwater fish
 - insects (butterflies, ants, some groups of moths, dragonflies and beetles)
 - marine invertebrates (echinoderms and mollus)



Also THNSM has 2 big collection of plant and animals specimens, mainly the cold-blooded animal groups and bamboo, grass, sedge and fig specimens. Here housing approximately 3,000 plant specimens and 60,000 animal specimens. The majority of

Good reference library is available for staffs and other attending taxonomists, where rare and hard-to-find books are ready to be used, including thousands of reprints or separata on local and regional living organisms.



We have our own international journal, The Thailand Natural History Museum Journal, launched in 2004, and sent to other natural history museums throughout the world for compliments and exchange. A



Äußerer Schenkel des Hirsches
Hirsch, männlich, 1850, 1851
aus dem Museum für Naturgeschichte
in Berlin

Das Hirschgeweih besteht aus zwei Hauptteilen, dem inneren und dem äußeren Schenkel. Der äußere Schenkel ist derjenige, der die eigentliche Spitze des Geweihs bildet und aus Hartgeweih besteht. Der innere Schenkel ist derjenige, der die Basis des Geweihs bildet und aus Weichgeweih besteht.

Das Hirschgeweih wächst im Sommer und ist im Herbst voll entwickelt. Die Spitze des Geweihs ist im Herbst abgeworfen und wird im Frühjahr wieder neu gebildet.

The End