

Chinese paddlefish

Why in news?

Recently, the **Chinese paddlefish (Psephurus gladius)** has been declared **extinct** by Chinese scientists.

It was last spotted in 2003.

Key Points //





- It was one of the largest freshwater fish.
- Habitats: Freshwater and estuaries.
- IUCN status: **Critically Endangered** (Although declared extinct by Chinese scientists but its IUCN status is Critically Endangered, which was last assessed in 2009).
- It was endemic to the Yangtze River (including brackish water of the mouth) in China. It was found in China only.
 - Yangtze River has seen half of the unique species to its waters go extinct.
 - It is the longest river in Asia, the third-longest river in the world and the longest river to flow entirely in one country.
 - It rises in the northern part of the Tibetan Plateau and flows in a generally easterly direction to the **East China Sea.**
- Overfishing and habitat fragmentation and dam-building caused its population to dwindle from the 1970s onwards. The researchers estimate that it became functionally extinct by 1993.
- It is one of only two paddlefish species in existence.
- Second is the American paddlefish (IUCN Status: Vulnerable) species found in the Mississippi River Basin in the United States.

Criteria for Extinction

- The Red List criteria of the IUCN has **several categories** for extinction
 - Critically Endangered: species faces a high probability of extinction.
 - Extinct in the wild: means a species survives only in a captive environment.
 - Locally extinct: ceased to exist in a particular area but may exist in other areas.
 - Functionally extinct: continues to exist but it has too few members to reproduce

- meaningfully enough to ensure survival.
- **Globally extinct: no surviving member anywhere.** When there is no reasonable doubt left that its last member has died.
- Once declared extinct, a species is **not eligible for protective measures and conservation funding.**

Source: IE

