APPENDIX-M

Information Sheets for Protection of the Sensitive Species

Information Sheet on Capoeta barroisi and Carasobarbus kosswigi

Capoeta barroisi

Orontes Scraper

The distribution of *Capoeta barroisi* comprises the Tigris-Euphrates Basin and extends to Iran. More recently, this species is thought to be restricted to a small region of the Orontes River Basin in Turkey and Syria, and it is now considered endangered.

Capoeta barroisi inhabits mostly lakes, reservoirs and larger lowland rivers, and most likely migrates to rivers or streams to spawn.

This species is mostly threatened by water abstraction and climate change induced less rainfall. These threats will increase in the future due to fast human population growth, economic development and climate change. While large populations exist in reservoirs and maybe most individuals of this species are now restricted to reservoirs, water retention by reservoirs makes the rivers below the dams inhospitable for this species.

Carasobarbus kosswigi

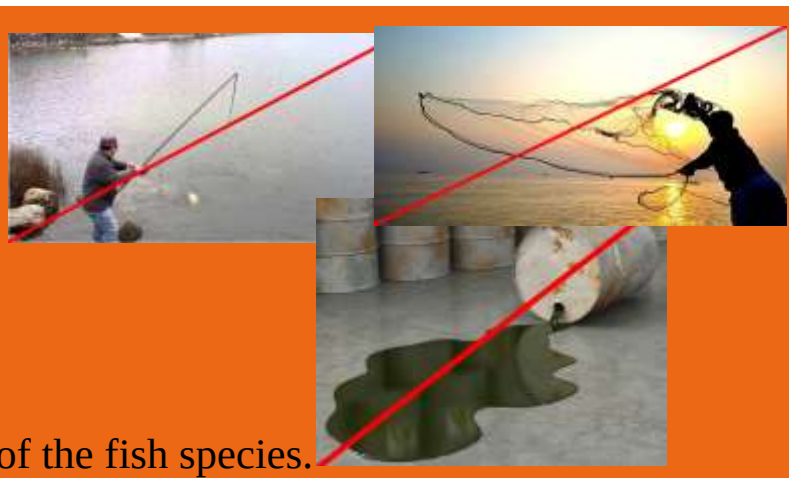
Kiss-lip himri

The species is known from the Euphrates and Tigris drainage. It is known from only a few widely separated locations. In the Tigris drainage, it is reported from the Batman River and the Tigris at Hasankeyf in Turkey, Little Zab River in Iraq and Karkheh, Dez and Karoun Rivers in Iran. In the Euphrates drainage, it is recorded from the Euphrates in Haditha and from Nahr al Khābūr, a tributary of the Euphrates in Syria and Turkey.

Habitats of this species are poorly known. It seems to inhabit summer-warm mountain river stretches with fast flowing water and gravel bottom and feeds on small animals.

There are many threats in the area and the species seems to be quite sensitive to pollution and dam constructions.

To Protect



Do not capture, keep and kill;

Do not damage reedbeds where fishes breed;

Do not re-fuel or conduct maintenance near water bodies;

Do not throw/spill any pollutants into water bodies.

To Monitor

In the spring season, canal will be monitored to determine the population of the fish species.

Source: & FishBase

* Capoeta barroisi and Carasobarbus kosswigi were identified during the ecological surveys that were conducted in 2017. This informative document has been prepared due to this situation.

Information Sheet on Rafetus euphraticus

Rafetus euphraticus

Euphrates Softshell Turtle

The distribution of *Rafetus euphraticus* extends from the southeastern Turkey (Anatolia) to the northwestern extent of the Persian Gulf, encompassing the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers and their tributaries, lakes, ponds, and marshlands in Syria, Iraq, and southwestern Iran. It occurs from about 1,000 m down to near sea level.

Rafetus euphraticus is almost exclusively riverine, inhabiting various freshwater habitats, preferably permanent and temporary tributaries and oxbow lakes, as well as slow-flowing sections of the main river channel. *Rafetus euphraticus* feeds mainly on crabs, insects, and fish, but also scavenges and takes some vegetable. Nests are placed in sandy riverbanks close to the waterline. The nesting season extends from late April to early June, with mating observed in March; hatchlings emerge from their nest in early July. Clutch size is reported from 30 to 40 eggs on average.

Anthropogenic fragmentation, alteration, and destruction of the suitable habitats throughout its range are the main threats to *Rafetus euphraticus*. Loss of nesting sandbanks through flooding and sand mining is also a serious threat. Use of pesticides in agricultural fields next to riverbanks causes pollution along the tributaries. Animals accidentally caught by fishermen may be killed as perceived competitors, and nests may be destroyed. Dam construction, unsustainable fishing methods, especially electro-fishing, and use of poisons and explosive materials are the main concerns for *Rafetus* survival.

To Protect

Do not capture, keep and kill;

Do not damage sand banks;

Do not disturb (in particular, during the period of breeding);

Do not destruct or remove eggs from nests or keep these eggs even if they are empty.

To Monitor

In the nesting season (late April to early June), sand banks will be monitored to identify any nests near the study area.

Source: RED LIST & ARKive IMAGES OF LIFE ON EARTH

* An individual of Rafetus euphraticus was identified in the close vicinity of the Project site during the ecological surveys that were conducted in 2017. This informative document has been prepared due to this situation.