

# អត្ថបទណែនាំដោយធម្មភាពស្តីពីសត្វអណ្តូរ នៅប្រទេសថែ ឡាតាំង ម៉ោងកម្រជាតិ

អ្នកចិត្ត: Bryan L. Stuart, Peter Paul van Dijk និង Douglas B. Hendrie



## Photographic Guide to the Turtles of Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia

Bryan L. Stuart, Peter Paul van Dijk and Douglas B. Hendrie



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SOUTHEAST ASIA



# មាតិកា

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# អង្គុបទណែនាំដោយរូបភាពស្តីពីសត្វអណ្តឹក នៅប្រទេសថែ ឡាតាំង មេរោគ និងកម្ពុជា

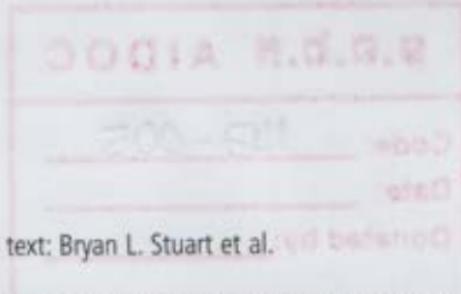
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## សេចក្តីថ្វើនអំណរគណ

**អំពីចុះតម្លៃទូរទាត់ក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុយមេដាករ**  
**អំពីចុះតម្លៃទូរទាត់ក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុយមេជាមួយ**

សូបចំណួលទាន់អប់រំពីក្រសួងសំគាល់: និងការសិក្សាជាម  
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ប្រទេសវិទ្យាយកសាងអង្គភាពអាជីវកម្មសុទ្ធប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ និង  
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និមួយៗ និងក្នុងក្រសួង/ក្រុងវិទ្យាល័យប្រចាំបីការសិក្សា  
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យោយការឃាយការឃាយបច្ចេកទេសនៃខ្លួនយកច្បាប់ប្រជាប្រឃាណ ក្នុងវិទ្យាល័យប្រជាប្រឃាណ  
ដើម្បីបង្កើរ និងក្នុងក្រសួង

ទីក្រុងពេជ្រាសរីកន អគ្គលទេសចរណីមកពីការងារ  
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ບົງເອລໄສ ພູມພູມລາເມັດຖື ກລະມູນຕູໄສ: ພທາງ  
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ກົງຕອບບົກໄປ ຂຶ້ນຕີຂີ້ງ ໄກລົມຢູ່ວຳກາລາໃໝ່ເພີ້ມ  
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- ເລື່ມງົດຄ່າສູງຄວາມດີຕອນາກາດ ອີ່ນິກ ອີ່ຫສານ  
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  - ເລື່ມງົດຄ່ານີ້ຂັ້ນພັກ ມກນເງື່ອທຸລະຄົມມະນຸຍະເກສ  
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  - ເລື່ມງົດຄ່າການເງົບີ່ເພົາ: ເມັດີກປະເກອບອີ່ນພາວາ  
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ຕ້າມສາດຕິ ເທົ່ານີ້ແນ່ງຫວາມສູງໄອກາອົບຫຼຸ້ມເຫັນ

မာကာလံတဲ့ ဒါပြေား ပျော်ခေါ် ပြုပြည်လေခဲ့  
တာလဲပဲ့ ဟန္တမှုစွဲခဲ့ ပျော်ပြောလေနဲ့မူလေခဲ့  
ဒုံးကိုရှုရာပဲမှုစွဲဖြေဆုံးခဲ့တော်မြို့ရှိခဲ့ပေါ်  
ဒီပြေားနဲ့ အဲ မျှော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့  
မော်ပေါ်တဲ့ ပျော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့  
အော်ပေါ်တဲ့ ပျော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့  
အော်ပေါ်တဲ့ ပျော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့  
အော်ပေါ်တဲ့ ပျော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့  
အော်ပေါ်တဲ့ ပျော်ပျော်ခဲ့ခေါ် ပျော်မျှော်ခဲ့

## Introduction

This guide covers all 34 species of freshwater, terrestrial, and marine turtles known to occur within the political borders (or coasts) of the countries of Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The guide was written with three main goals in mind:

1. To introduce the diversity, habits, and conservation significance of the turtles of the region to the people of Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.
  2. To aid in identifying these species using photographs and lists of key features of each.
  3. To provide a standardized national name for each species in all four countries. A standardized national name is needed because scientific names are difficult to read, especially by many people in those countries that do not use the Roman alphabet. For this reason, scientific names are often not used in wildlife laws in those countries. However, using local names of species in wildlife laws can be problematic because local names vary from one area to the next, and so a listed species may

not be afforded protection because that local name is not recognized. Therefore, standardized national names provided in the guide can here be linked with scientific names, photographs, and key features of each species.

The guide was written mainly for national conservation workers and officials in the region who are conducting biological surveys, managing protected areas, and writing or enforcing laws on harvest, domestic trade, and international trade of wildlife. English text has been included for the international conservation workers who are assisting nationals in the above activities. The guide was not written for the professional biologist, and so technical jargon and details on the biology of these species are not presented here. Such information can be found in the books suggested for further reading at the end of the guide.

This guide comes at an urgent time. Turtles are one of the most threatened groups of wildlife in Southeast Asia as a result of intensive collecting by



សេចក្តីផ្តើម (ជ) .....

អតិថជនេះត្រូវបានរួមចិត្តក្នុងសាធារណបទនាំវាដី  
ប៊ុន្មាន អំពើកិច្ចការទួរទៅនៃលោកមួយនៅទីក្រុងឈីល  
ទូលាយដូចនេះការណែនកំកម្មកំពិនធបានឡើងខ្លួនឯងដីប៊ុន្មាន  
អាណាពុក្សភ្លេងយោងគារប្រជាធិបតេយ្យអាណាពុក្សភ្លេងប្រើប្រាស់  
សន្តិសុខភាព និងមួយចិត្តសំរាប់ខ្លួនគារ ជាកិច្ចការរាយការ

### **Introduction continued....**

people for food and traditional medicine. Previously, people usually collected turtles only for food or local trade. However, many species are now very valuable in the food and traditional medicine trade in China and elsewhere, and so command high prices from wildlife traders looking to buy turtles in Southeast Asia. These high prices provide people with great incentive to collect as many turtles as they can find, and then sell them to traders. Because of this recent, large increase in harvest levels, many populations in the region have greatly declined or even disappeared. Turtles and other long-lived animals are

particularly susceptible to hunting pressure by humans because young turtles already suffer heavy rates of mortality from natural predators, and because most of the species grow slowly and cannot reproduce until they are at least several years of age. Thus, those turtles that do survive to reproducing age are extremely important for ensuring the survival of the population, and collecting them for sale into the wildlife trade can quickly destroy a population. This trade urgently needs regulation before the turtles of Southeast Asia are lost forever.

ការសិក្សា

ພະຍານວິທະກາໄງ:

ເພາະຕາຍເຫຼຸາ: ວິທີກາລາງຽນ ໄສລະອອຸນລູາບ  
ວິຊາຂໍາເທົ່ານີ້ແມ່ນເອົາກ່າວເດືອນບຸ້ນກົງທັນຄອນເຊົ່າ

100-1913

ເມືອງກ្រៀងទានບូរីព្រៃស (លើកខែលីនេតកម្មករណី) *Pachemys scripta elegans* ໄមលក្ខកំមាយមិនមែនការបោះឆ្នែទៅទេ (មែនជាផ្លូវការបោះឆ្នែទេ) ដោយសារការបោះឆ្នែទៅទេនៅក្នុងសិរីរាយ តាមក្រុងបញ្ជាក់និងក្នុង: ឯកភាពនៃប្រព័ន្ធដាចប្រើប្រាស់ ក្នុងតួអារម្មណ

માનવસત્તુ

ជាមួយវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រឲសប្បន្នម៉ោងអាគ  
ខេត្តឲពុម្ពាមក ធម៌សារី:បុរីឲបណ្តុះឲច្បាប  
ី:រាយឈាយា:ដើម្បីមានកំណត់ថាមួយឲវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ  
អាគារឲប្រព័ន្ធផ្លូវការឲជាមួយ

### ធនការដៃរៀងការនៅក្នុងប្រទេស

ជាមួយនាំ ឱ្យលើទីផ្សារណាមួយ ដូចជាបុរីប៉ែងក្នុងពេជ្រិក ឬ  
បុរីអម្ចាល់ ឬបុរីស៊ីវិត ឬបុរីស៊ីអិត ឬបុរីស៊ីតុលាក្រុង

ພາກພາກທຳກອງທີ່

សំរើយោលឃ្មាន៖ ហេតុលំប្អែងចិមូយាតាការណាថែន  
ក្នុង ព្រឹកឈាម និងខ្លួន មោយអារម្មណីអក្សារីទេ  
នៅ ក្បាងឈាមមេដូរស្វែរទូទាត់ គេចាប់ដឹងថាប្រពេទ  
និងូយាតាការណាជាមី ហេតុជាការណាតាតិប្រើប្រាស់។ ខោះ  
ជាដោយការណាជាមី មែនមានការណាជាមី និងប្រើប្រាស់ ជាដោយការ  
ប្រើប្រាស់និង ក្នុងការណាជាមី ឬមួយក្រុកការណាជាមីអក្សារីទេ  
ដើម្បីមេដូរស្វែរទូទាត់ ហេតុការណាតាតិបាយការណាតាតិ  
មួយក្រុកការណាជាមី និងប្រើប្រាស់ ជាដោយការណាជាមី ដើម្បី

ОГЛАСИ

ពី លេខេស ទំរក ណា: តើយិតិ ណាមី នាម និ  
ប្រភេទ និងចំណុចដីសែលឈើអេឡិកប្រព័ន្ធឌុំសាក្សាយ  
កំប៉ា ប្រើនិងសុកអេឡិកទិន្នន័យ (ជីសែលឈើអេឡិ  
កប្រព័ន្ធ) ត្រូវបានគេរាល់តាមឯកសារបញ្ជាផ្ទាក់ និងការ  
បណ្តុះតាមបញ្ជីនឹងការ និងនូវកម្មសកម្មយោច (រួម  
ទាំង) ប្រើនិងសុកអេឡិកសម្រួលតាមក្រសួងរាជរាជការ  
តាមឯកសារបញ្ជាផ្ទាក់ និងនូវកម្មសកម្មយោច (រួមទាំង

## Conventions

**Scientific Name** refers to the most widely accepted scientific name at the time of writing. Subspecies are not included (except in the case of the non-native *Trachemys scripta elegans*), as complete studies have not been conducted on the variation in most of the species in the region.

**Synonym** refers to outdated scientific names that may still be encountered in the literature or in legal protection regulations. The name given under the previous heading Scientific Name is more appropriate for use.

**English Name** refers to the most widely accepted English name at the time of writing, although there are many others in use.

**National Names** refer to standardized Thai, Lao, Vietnamese and Khmer names of each species, and phonetic English translations of each. It is recognized that many local names exist for each species; however here a name was selected,

and in some cases created, by the authors to be a standardized national name, for the reasons stated in goal #3 of the guide (see Introduction).

**Distinguishing Features** refers both to characteristics that describe the species and to those that best distinguish it from other turtles in the region. For tortoises and freshwater turtles, carapace length is measured in a straight-line distance, and includes any spines or other projections (Figure 1). For adult marine turtles, carapace length is measured over the curve along the middle of the carapace (Figure 2).

**Known Range in Region** refers to the species' distribution in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia (Figure 3). These ranges were compiled from a variety of literature sources and from unpublished field records of the authors. An area division enclosed in [brackets] means the species has not yet been recorded from that division, but probably occurs there.

### ការស្រែចំណាំ (៤) .....

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## រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃក្រសួង

ប៉ារុកតា នាយកដៃក្រុងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋបាន  
ពី ប្រធែស៊ិទ ទីនាម ភូរិយាជាម និងកម្ពុជា។

四

បណ្តុះកំពោះយកត្រូវសារធិនីកដើម្បីចែងថា ក្នុងខេត្ត យោង  
កោក ឬទាំងក្នុងខេត្ត និងលើកោក និង ប្រព័ន្ធអាច  
ឯក ឬក្រោមឯកជាប្រព័ន្ធមានរឿងការបានអេឡាពេលទៅ។

๗๖๙

กิจกรรมภาษาไทยและการ

๖๗๖๓๐๘๒๕๖๙๒๕๖๙

ເບີ່ມເຫດອານເຫັນເພື່ອເຮັດຖະບວກຕີເປົ້າການ  
ທຸກ ອົກສອນ ໃບຜ່ານຂອງການສ່ວນທາງຄວາມກິດໄກງົດໃດກໍແຍກ  
ບຕູ້ກຽກທາຍບະລຸງເປົ້າສົນໃຫຍ່ອານຊຸ່ມກຸ່ມວ່າມາດ້ວຍເປົ້າ  
ເປົ້າພົມບຸກະ: ອົກເກີນເປົ້າສົນ ສ້າງ ຢູ່ ປູ້ ພົມບຸກະ  
ຮະລັກເປົ້າສົນນິຕິພາຍໃນ (ສາກພຶດທີ່) ၇

#### **Conventions continued....**

**Known Range Elsewhere** refers to countries other than Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia in which the species is known to occur.

**Habitat** briefly states whether the species is aquatic, terrestrial, or both, and the type of water body or forest in which the species is known to live.

**Diet** has been included for those needing to maintain turtles temporarily in captivity, such as after confiscation from wildlife traders.

**Legal Protection** reports if the species is listed in CITES Appendix I or II (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna), Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 of Thailand, or Vietnam Decree 18 legislation (Table 1).

**Conservation Status** reports if the species is listed in the 1996 IUCN Red List, Thailand Red List, At Risk in Laos categories, or Vietnam Red List (Table 2).