# Irrawaddy dolphin *Orcaella brevirostris* in the Cambodian Mekong River: an initial survey

lan G. Baird and Isabel L. Beasley

Abstract Irrawaddy dolphins Orcaella brevirostiris are found in coastal waters from the Bay of Bengal east to Palawan, Philippines and south to northern Australia. They also occur in three large tropical river systems in South-east Asia: the Mekong, Mahakam and Ayeyarwady. In March and May 1997 approximately 350 km of riverine habitat in parts of north-east Cambodia were surveyed, discussions took place with local people, and reported dry season dolphin habitat was mapped. Our objectives were to investigate the status, habitat and distribution of dolphins in north-east Cambodia and identify threats to the continued survival of dolphins in the Mekong River Basin. Nine groups of dolphins were observed in the Mekong River. A 'best' estimate of 40 animals were seen. Irrawaddy dolphins were generally confined to sections of the river with water levels >8-10 m during the dry season. It appears that the Mekong River dolphin population is rapidly

declining. In 1997 there were probably no more than 100–150 dolphins left in north-east Cambodia (including southern Laos) and no more than 200 within the entire Mekong River Basin, although these numbers remain tentative. Anthropogenic mortality is high, albeit largely unintentional, and there is considerable risk that the dolphin population will become locally extinct in the Mekong River in the near future. The establishment of community-managed deep water Fish Conservation Zones with government support may represent the best opportunity for reducing dry season dolphin mortality from large-meshed gillnet entanglement. Efforts to establish protected areas for dolphins are currently underway.

**Keywords** Cambodia, Cetacea, Irrawaddy dolphin, fish conservation zones, fisheries co-management, Laos, Mekong River, *Orcaella brevirostris*.

#### Introduction and background

The Irrawaddy dolphin *Orcaella brevirostris* is found in the tropics and subtropics, distributed from the Bay of Bengal east to Palawan, Philippines and south to northern Australia. It is known from a variety of habitats, including coastal marine, estuaries, brackish waters and freshwater rivers. The large river systems inhabited by the species are the Ayeyarwady (Myanmar), Mahakam (Indonesia) and Mekong (southern Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam) Rivers (Stacey & Leatherwood, 1997).

Irrawaddy dolphins occur to a maximum of 722 km up the Mekong River to the Khone Falls (<1 km north from the Lao/Cambodian border); the falls are a natural

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biogeographical barrier to dolphin movement north, as well as to movements of some fish species (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994; Roberts & Baird, 1995). The dolphins also historically occurred in the Sekong River (a river branching off the mainstream Mekong at Stung Treng town) as far upriver as Kaleum District, Sekong Province, southern Lao PDR, which is approximately 950 km from the South China Sea (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994, 1997) (Fig. 1).

A number of anthropogenic causes of mortality to Irrawaddy dolphins in the Mekong River basin have previously been identified, including accidental entanglement in large-meshed gillnets and unintentional killing by explosives used for fishing (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994, 1997). Between December 1990 and September 1998, 27 dead dolphins were either found by researchers, or reliably reported to them, along the <10 km stretch of the Mekong River that constitutes the international border between Laos and Cambodia. Most dolphin mortality was human induced, albeit unintentionally. These statistics support observations and reports from fishers that the Mekong River Irrawaddy dolphin population (at least on the Lao/Cambodian border and Sekong and Sesan River systems) is in serious decline and urgently requires protection (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994, 1997; Stacey, 1996).



Fig. 1 Cambodia, with major rivers mentioned in the text. The rectangle indicates the area of Fig. 2.

In 1997 we conducted surveys and interviews in the Mekong, Sekong and Sesan Rivers in north-east Cambodia to investigate (1) the status, habitat and distribution of the Irrawaddy dolphin, (2) threats to the continued survival of this species, and (3) potential options for improving the management and conservation of Irrawaddy dolphins. These surveys provided the first

assessment of the status of the Irrawaddy dolphin in Cambodian Mekong River waters. Here we describe these surveys and examine the causes of decline of this river dolphin population. The Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project is presently conducting further research on this dolphin population and initiating various conservation and awareness raising activities.

#### Study area

The study area included the Mekong River from the Lao/Cambodian border (the northern extent of the dolphin's distribution in the Mekong River) downriver to the provincial capital of Kratie, in north-east Cambodia, along the Sekong River in Stung Treng Province up to the Lao border, and up the Sesan River to the confluence of the Srepok and Sesan Rivers (Fig. 1). Parts of the Sesan River upstream from the border between Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Province were not surveyed, as the Sesan River in Ratanakiri Province had been previously investigated (Baird, 1995). We did not investigate the Srepok River, as local people told us that dolphins had not been seen in the river since 1985. All the habitat surveyed consisted of large perennial rivers characterized by periodic rapids and deep water pools; the river-bed also supports significant tracts of seasonally inundated forests. The Mekong River south of Kratie was not surveyed because the nature of the river changes c. 15 km north of Kratie. Below that location there are few rock formations in the river, resulting in a lack of rapids, deep water pools and seasonally inundated forests, which are all common up-river from Kratie. Previous interview surveys with Cham fishers in Kampong Cham Province in 1993 indicated that dolphins only move south of the deep water habitats north of Kratie in the wet season (IGB, unpubl. data). Therefore, it was not considered a priority to survey the area during these dry season surveys.

## Methods

Surveys, interviews and discussions were carried out in March and May 1997 (the dry season) by IGB.

#### Interviews and discussions

Data were collected from villagers through semistructured interviews and informal discussions. IGB conducted all the interviews, in Lao, in Lao speaking communities. A local Khmer colleague conducted all interviews in Khmer speaking areas. These interviews served two primary purposes: to assess potential suitable dry season dolphin habitat to facilitate boat surveys, and to obtain information regarding the knowledge of local people in relation to dolphin status, distribution, mortality and their perceptions of other components of the dolphin's aquatic habitat.

#### Boat surveys

Because the dolphins have a clumped distribution in dry season deep water habitats (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997), we estimated abundance of dolphins in the survey area following the reasoning for estimating the absolute abundance of Asian river dolphins (Smith & Reeves, 2000), but with an adjusted survey protocol. Security at the time of fieldwork influenced the implementation of surveys, as the Khmer Rouge was still active. It was impractical to slowly conduct transects along remote sections of river and therefore some small sections of the Mekong River in Kratie Province were not surveyed. Rapidly changing geomorphology and hydrological conditions also prevented random search patterns.

Surveys were conducted with at least three observers. The front two observers covered 180 degrees in front of the boat. The third observer monitored the 180degree area behind the boat. Observers rotated regularly between using binoculars and the naked eye. All surveys were conducted using small, canoe-like boats with 8-11 horsepower long-tailed motors that provided a viewing height of 1 m above the water surface. Boats moved at moderate and variable speeds while out of potential dolphin habitat (determined from interview data). When in suspected dolphin habitat (such as deep water pool areas), boat engines were stopped. Stop durations of 10 minutes were chosen because maximum dive times are between 3 minutes 20 seconds (Stacey & Leatherwood, 1997) and 7 minutes 11 seconds (Stacey, 1996). The boat engine was stopped because the sound of boat engines increases dive times and causes dolphins to move away (Stacey, 1996). It is also usually easier to hear dolphin respirations than see them when stopped (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994; Stacey, 1996; Smith & Reeves, 2000). After 10 minutes the boat would move ahead 500 m to search again. Observations for dolphins continued even when outside potential habitat.

When a dolphin group (defined as any number of dolphins observed swimming near each other at the time of observations) was sighted, the boat would observe the group for a minimum of 20 minutes. Data were collected on group size, composition, location and water depth. Depth was determined based on reports from local fishers, and was converted from local measurements to metres. During studies at the Lao/Cambodian border Stacey (1996) confirmed the accuracy of reports from local fishers of dry season depth.

Methodology to estimate group size was adopted from Smith & Reeves (2000), which consisted of recording a high estimate (maximum number of dolphins in the group), a best estimate (the estimate observers were most confident of) and a low estimate (the minimum number of dolphins in the group). This methodology has been adopted by cetacean researchers because it is often impossible to be certain of the number of dolphins in a sighting, and thus presents data in a way that makes potential errors more transparent. We are confident that none of the dolphins were double counted, as groups were either seen many km from each other or were identified, via dorsal fin observations, as including different individuals.

## **Results**

# Interviews

Villagers reported a total of 36 locations of historical dry season dolphin habitat: four in the Sesan River, nine in the Sekong River, and 23 in the Mekong River (Table 1, Fig. 2). In the Sesan River there are only a few dolphins in the Anlong Chan/Anlong Man area, just downstream from the confluence of the Srepok and Sesan Rivers (site #13). Anlong Katuk (site #10) is the farthest deep water pool up the Sesan River that dolphins historically inhabited during the dry season. In the dry season, dolphins are apparently not able to pass the Sesan River's Tha Da rapids, which are situated a few km upstream from the confluence of the Srepok and Sesan Rivers.

It was reported that there are no dolphins resident during the dry season in the Srepok River but, before 1985, they were occasionally found in the wet season. From reports and observations it appears that dolphins no longer inhabit the Sekong River in the dry season (although they were found there before 1970) and some still ascend the river as far as Laos in the wet season (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997).

Almost all of the remaining dolphins in north-east Cambodia inhabit deep water areas in the mainstream Mekong River (from 15 km north of Kratie to the Lao/ Cambodian border) during the dry season. However, a number of deep water pool areas reported by local villagers to have been dry season dolphin habitat have apparently not been inhabited by dolphins for decades.

Fishers claim that there are no dry season groups of dolphins south of Kratie in the mainstream Mekong River to at least Phnom Penh. Ethnic Cham fishers from Kampong Cham Province (50 km south of Kratie) interviewed by IGB in 1993 supported this conclusion. Local people believe the dolphins disperse south, to at least as far as Phnom Penh, during the wet season, before returning to Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces during the dry season.

Many dolphins reportedly died in the late 1990s (Table 2). Most were apparently entangled in largemeshed gillnets. It appears that such nets pose the greatest threat to dolphins. Gillnetting throughout the study area increased markedly during the 1990s (IGB, pers. obs., 2000).

#### Boat surveys

A total of 350 km of surveys were undertaken, 193 km in the mainstream Mekong River between the Cambodian/ Lao border and Kratie town, 110 km in the Sekong River between Yang Soum village and Stung Treng town (located at the Sekong River's confluence with the Mekong River), and 47 km in the Sesan River between Sreko village, Sesan District, Stung Treng Province and the Sesan River's confluence with the Sekong River. A total of nine groups of dolphins were sighted, all in the mainstream Mekong River (Table 3; Fig. 2). The best estimate of numbers observed was 40 individuals, with a range of 32–49. Average group size was 4 individuals (range 1–9). The primary habitat for the observed dolphins was areas with water >8 m deep. The dolphins appear to prefer areas where convergent streams or other secondary currents have created eddy counter current systems in the mainstream flow.

# Discussion

The majority of Irrawaddy dolphins in the Mekong River basin are in Cambodia riverine waters. A few km up the Mekong River from the Lao/Cambodian border a series of large waterfalls and rapids (Khone Falls) act as a barrier and dolphins have never been known to inhabit the Mekong River above these (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997). The best estimate for the number of dolphins observed during the 1997 surveys was 40 individuals. Based on direct counts, interviews and habitat considerations, it seems likely that in 1997 there were no more than 100-150 Irrawaddy dolphins in north-east Cambodia (including the group found on the Lao/Cambodian border, southern Laos). However, these estimates are tentative and further research is required to refine them. Apart from the group of dolphins observed along the Lao/Cambodian border, there are no other resident dolphin populations in Laos (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997).

The only published records of dolphins inhabiting the Mekong River in Vietnam are from Lloze (1973). IGB conducted extensive interviews with fishers living along the Mekong River in Vietnam in 1992. All interviewees reported that dolphins had disappeared from this section of the Mekong River by the end of the 1970s, except for the rare occurrence of individual animals for short periods of time. In addition, a total of 224 km of survey effort in the Vietnamese Mekong River in April 1996, covering the majority of large channels between Can Tho and An Phu (Hau Giang Distributary) and between Tan Chau and Sa Dec (Tien Giang Distributary), failed to sight any Irrawaddy dolphins, with war-related mortality, accidental catch in fishing nets, and/or depletion of their food cited as possible causes (Smith et al., 1997). In March 2002 a single Irrawaddy dolphin carcass was found in a fishing net in the Tien tributary, near the Vietnam/ Cambodian border (Chung & Ho, 2002). However, this is the only known report since those of Lloze (1973) and

1         14°245N. 106/20:E         Solong         c. 1867         Deep water         Anlong Moung. c. 4 and S (Lab border           3         14°3.0.N. 1067/21:E         Solong         c. 1867         Deep water         Anlong Moung. c. 4 and S (Ampha           5         14°3.0.N. 1067/21:E         Solong         c. 1867         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, mort Sim Pag (Aut           5         19°3.5N. 1067/23:E         Solong         c. 1967         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, mort Sim Pag (Aut           5         19°3.5N. 1067/23:E         Solong         c. 1967         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, mort Sim Pag (Aut           6         19°5.2.0N. 1067/52:E         Solong         c. 1967         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, mort Sim Pag (Aut           7         19°5.2.0N. 1067/52:E         Solong         1 died in 1966         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, mort Sim Can           11         13°2.0N. 1067/52:E         Solong         1 died in 1966         Deep water         Anlong Kouth, Anlong Hav           12         19°3.5N. 1067/52:E         Mong Kouth, Anlong	#	Location	River	Last Seen	Reported depth	Comments
2         1478.5X)         Molog Kampla mouth of O Kampla           3         1478.5X)         Selong         1.997         Deep water         Autorog Kampla           4         147.5X)         J067.51 E         Selong         1.997         Deep water         Autorog Kampla         Notiong Kampla           5         1470.5X)         Selong         1.997         Deep water         Autorog Chau, Not Phum Oc Chai           7         1375.5X)         J067.52 E         Selong         Ruhy season 1906         20 m         Autorog Grauy, Not Phum Oc Chai           7         1374.5X)         J0670.52 E         Selong         Late 1906         20 m         Autorog Grauy, Not Phum Oc Chai           7         1374.5X)         J0670.52 E         Selong         Late 1906         20 m         Autorog Kaub, Justrycamp           9         1374.5X)         J0670.52 E         Selong         Late 1906         20 m         Autorog Kaub, Justrycamp           1         1374.5X)         J0670.52 E         Selong         Late 1905         Selong         Selong         Justry 1907           1         1374.5X)         J0675.50 E         Molog Kaub, Justrycamp         Autorog Kaub, Justrycam Phum Chain           1         1374.5X)         J0675.60 E <td< td=""><td></td><td>14°24.5′N, 106°20.5′E</td><td>Sekong</td><td>c. 1987</td><td>Deep water</td><td>Anlong Mouang, c. 4 km S of Lao border</td></td<>		14°24.5′N, 106°20.5′E	Sekong	c. 1987	Deep water	Anlong Mouang, c. 4 km S of Lao border
3         14:300, 105°3.5E         Selong         C 1937         Deep valer         Anlong Chai, Na Chima, O Chai           5         14°0.55N, 10°2.37E         Selong         C 1992         Zum         Anlong Chai, Na Chima, O Chai           5         14°0.55N, 10°7.37E         Selong         Layo         Tam         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town           7         13°45.5N, 10°7.37E         Selong         Ladid in 1966         Tam         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town           8         13°3.25N, 10°7.35E         Selong         Lidid in 1966         Deep valet         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town           11         13°3.45N, 10°7.36E         Selong         Lidid in 1966         Deep valet         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town           11         13°4.75N, 10°5.95E         Selong         10863         Ein         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town           11         13°4.75N, 10°5.95E         Selong         Bogs         210 m         Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang Manh           12         13°4.5N, 10°5.71E         Sean         210°5         Anlong Kadan, Natong Pasu         Anlong Kadah, Natong Pasu           13°4.5N, 10°5.71E         Sean         21°6         Deep valet         Anlong Kadah, Natong Pasu         Anlong Kadah, Natong Pasu           13°4.5N, 10°57.71E <td>2</td> <td>14°18.3′N, 106°20.5′E</td> <td>Sekong</td> <td>c. 1987</td> <td>14 m</td> <td>Anlong Kodat</td>	2	14°18.3′N, 106°20.5′E	Sekong	c. 1987	14 m	Anlong Kodat
4         11-20.N. 106735-11         Solong         7.195         Nature Stant Park form           5         14705.5N. 106735-11         Solong         Rainy seamen 1966         20         Anlong Kodan, nare Stant Park point           6         1375.5N. 106735-15         Solong         Late 1996         20         Anlong Kohan, nare Stant Park point           8         1373.20.N. 106735-15         Solong         Late 1996         Deep water         Infent of Phunic Stepo           1         1373.20.N. 1067357         Solong         Late 1996         Deep water         Infent of Phunic Stepo           1         1373.20.N. 1067357         Solong         Many years ago         2.00         Anlong Kohan, nare Phuni Solon           1         1373.4N. 106752         Solong         1.067         Deep water         Anlong Kohan, nare Phuni Solon           1         1373.4N. 106752         Solong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kohan, Janta Mani Solo           1         1373.4N. 106752         Solong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kohan, Kanh Nano Man Solu Nan Nano Man Solu Nan Nano Man Solu Nan Nano Man Na	б	$14^{\circ}18.0$ N, $106^{\circ}17.9$ E	Sekong	c. 1987	Deep water	Anlong Kampha, mouth of O Kampha
5         19/65/N. (1067:23)         Soking         Late 19/6         Zom         Anlong Kadan, net 7hum Chantha           7         13%55/N. (1067:157         Soking         1.19/5         Zom         Anlong Kadan, net 7hum Chantha           8         13%55/N. (1067:157         Soking         1.14/5         Zom         Zom         Anlong Kadan, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:157         Soking         Late 19/6         Zom         Zom         Anlong Kadan, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:157         Soking         Many Yaars ago         Zom         Anlong Kada, net 7hum Chantha           1         13%45/N. (1067:267         Soking         Late 1/3/5/1997         Zop water         Anlong Kada, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:37         Soking         Early 1997         Zop water         Anlong Kada, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:37         Moking         Early 1997         Zop water         Anlong Kadah, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:37         Moking         Early 1997         Zom water         Anlong Kadah, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%45/N. (1067:37         Moking         Early 1997         Zop water         Anlong Kadah, net 7hum Stelo           1         13%4	4	14°12.0'N, 106°25.1'E	Sekong	c. 1987	Deep water	Anlong Chai, N of Phum O Chai
6         1355.00         1.992         20.m         Anlong Youn, in front of millary camp           7         1374.5N. 10617.3E         Selong         1.41 196         Dep water         Anlong Youn, in front of millary camp           8         1374.5N. 10617.3F         Selong         1.41 196         Dep water         Anlong Youn, in front of millary camp           10         1374.0N. 1067.50.7E         Selong         1.41 196         Dep water         Anlong Xoun, in front of millary camp           11         1374.0N. 1067.50.7E         Seam         2.908         2.10m         Anlong Xoun, in front of millary camp           12         1374.5N. 1067.20.7E         Seam         2.908         2.10m         Anlong Xoun, ingren Man           13         1374.5N. 1067.20.7E         Seam         2.908         Janag Youn, infront of millary camp           14         1374.5N. 1067.57.1E         Mekong         Entry 1997         Deep water         Anlong Xoun, infront of millary camp           15         1374.5N. 1067.57.1E         Mekong         Entry 1997         Deep water         Anlong Xoun, Kanh Xoun Xunog Xoun Xunog Xoun and Xunog Xounog Xo	Ŋ	14°06.5′N, 106°23.5′E	Sekong	Rainy season 1996	20 m	Anlong Kadan, near Siam Pang town
7         13-64,05         15-00         Late 1966         15-m         Anlong Ventu, infront of millary camp           9         13732,0N1, 105:95.5E         Selong         1 died in 1966         Deep water         Infront of Phum Seto           10         13732,0N1, 105:95.5E         Selong         Many years ago         210m         Anlong Katu, hystema from Phum Seto           11         13737,0N1, 105:23.0E         Seam         1980s         210m         Anlong Katu, hystem from Phum Seto           12         13737,0N1, 105:23.0E         Seam         1980s         210m         Anlong Katu, hystem from Phum Seto           13         1374,5N1, 105:23.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katub, hystem from Phum Seto           14         1374,75N, 105:57.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katub, hystem from Phum Seto           15         1374,55N, 105:57.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katub, hystem from Phum Seto           16         1374,55N, 105:57.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katub, hystem from Phum Seto           17         1374,55N, 105:57.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katub, hystem Phum Seto	9	13°55.5'N, 106°17.3'E	Sekong	c. 1992	20 m	Anlong Gnoung, near Phum Chantha
8         13°72/DN         Inform (15)*5/5         Sckong         1 (a) (a) (a) (a)           9         13°72/DN         106°/6/5         Sckong         Many years ago         > 10 m         Anlong Khao San Oke No, near Phum Sckon           1         13°72/DN         106°/0/5         Sean         1995         5 m         Anlong Khao San Oke No, near Phum Sckon           1         13°72/DN         106°/2/DE         Sean         1995         5 m         Anlong Khaok, upfream from Fhum Sckon           1         13°3/5/N         106°/2/DE         Sean         1996         5 m         Anlong Khaok, upfream from Fhum Sckon           1         13°3/5/N         106°/2/DE         Sean         1996         5 m         Anlong Khaok, upfream from Fhum Sckon           1         13°3/5/N         106°/7/DE         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khaok, upfream from Fhum Sckon           1         13°4/5/N         106°/7/DE         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kaoh Khan Khan Khan           1         13°4/5/N         106°/7/DE         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kaoh Khan Khan Khan           1         13°4/5/N         106°/7/DE         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water	4	13°46.5'N, 106°15.7'E	Sekong	Late 1996	15 m	Anlong Yeun, in front of military camp
9         1372/0X, 10675/G         Sekong         Many Yasra ago         > 210 m         Anlong Katok, upstream fron arr Phum Sicko           11         1372/0X, 10672/0F         Sesan         1985         > 210 m         Anlong Katok, upstream fron Phum Sicko           12         1375/0X, 10672/0F         Sesan         1985         > 210 m         Anlong Katok, upstream fron Phum Sicko           13         1373/0X, 10675/0F         Sesan         1985         > 210 m         Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sicko           13         1374/0X, 10675/0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sicko           13         1374/2X, 10575/0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sicko           16         1374/2X, 10575/7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sicko           17         1374/2X, 10575/7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sicko           18         1372/2X, 10575/7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Natog Katok, Man Kham           21         1372/2X, 10575/7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Natog Katok, Natog Katok, Man Kham	8	13°32.0'N, 105°59.5'E	Sekong	1 died in 1996	Deep water	In front of Phum Sre Pou
10         13'40.7X, 106'32015         Sean         c 1995         51 m         Anlong Loung Pha, near Phum Stelo           11         13'37.0Y, 106'32015         Sean         1986         51 m         Anlong Loung Pha, near Phum Stelo           12         13'35.7N, 106'32015         Sean         1986         51 m         Anlong Pha, near Phum Stelo           13         13'35.7N, 106'32015         Sean         2095         Deep water         Anlong Pha, Nanog Phan, Stelo           14         13'45.7N, 105'35.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Statu/Anlong Phan, Stalon Phum Stelo           16         13'45.5N, 105'35.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         20-30 m         Anlong Statu/Anlong Phan, Standom Phun Stelo           17         13'32.0N, 105'35.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         20-30 m         W & 56 Ash Ky           17         13'32.0N, 105'35.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Noing Statu/Anlong Statu Andom Statu	6	13°37.0'N, 106°06.5'E	Sekong	Many years ago	$\geq 10 \text{ m}$	Anlong Khao San Oke No, near Phum Sadao
11         1373,737,10573,0E         Sesan         1985         >10 m         Anlong Day, aren Phum Steko           12         1373,537,1057,0E         Sesan         1980         Zim         Anlong Pakan/Anlong Pasu, neur Phum Steko           13         1373,447,1057,0E         Sesan         2 peprited 3/8/1997         Deep water         Anlong Chan/Anlong Mang.           14         1373,247,1057,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Standow, Anlong Mang.           15         1373,537,10557,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Standow, Anlong Mang.           16         1374,527,10557,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Standow, Anlong Mang.           17         1373,527,10555,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Standow, Anlong Mang.           18         1372,557,10555,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Narrow charued           20         1372,557,10555,0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Narrow charued           21         1372,571,10556,56         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Narrow charued           23         1371,571,10556,56         Mekong <td< td=""><td>10</td><td>13°40.7′N, 106°28.0′E</td><td>Sesan</td><td>c. 1995</td><td>15 m</td><td>Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sreko</td></td<>	10	13°40.7′N, 106°28.0′E	Sesan	c. 1995	15 m	Anlong Katok, upstream from Phum Sreko
12         13°35.3N. 106°21.0E         Seam         1980s         15 m         Anlong Plasn/Anlong Plasu, have been provided 3/8/1997           13         13°3.34.N. 106°7.12.0E         Seam         2 reported 3/8/1997         Deep water         Anlong Kahan/Anlong Plasu, have been provided 3/8/1997           14         13°4.25.N. 106°7.57.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kahobun Sout, nea           15         13°4.35.N. 106°7.57.6         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kahobun Sout, nea           16         13°4.25.N. 106°7.56.0         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kahobun Sout, nea           17         13°3.30.N. 106°7.56.0         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         In rout of Thalaborivat District Centre           18         13°2.50.N. 106°7.56.0         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Ninong Kahoh Kay           13         13°2.50.N. 105°7.56.         Mekong         Early 1997         Dom         Ninong Khah Kaho           13         13°2.50.N. 105°7.56.         Mekong         Early 1997         Dom         Ninong Khah Kahoh           21         13°2.20.N. 105°5.60.F         Mekong         Early 1997         Dom         Ninong Khah Kahoh           23	11	13°37.0'N, 106°23.0'E	Sesan	1980s	≥10 m	Anlong Loung Pha, near Phum Sreko
13       13°33.4%, 10°5'3.2E       Seam       2 reported 3/8/1997       Deep water       Anlong Chan (Annor)         14       13°47.5%, 10°5'3.2E       Mekong       Early 1997       Deep water       Anlong Katebk, Anlong Man/Anlong Hang (Landor)         16       13°42.5%, 10°5'3.5E       Mekong       Early 1997       20–30 m       W & S of Kaoh Ky         17       13°42.5%, 10°5'3.5E       Mekong       Before 1980       20–30 m       W & S of Kaoh Ky         18       13°45.5%, 10°5'3.5E       Mekong       Before 1980       20–30 m       W & S of Kaoh Ky         19       13°2.6%, 105'3.5G       Mekong       Before 1980       20–30 m       W & S of Kaoh Ky         20       13°2.15%, 105'3.5E       Mekong       Before 1980       20–30 m       W & S of Kaoh Ky         21       13°2.06%, 105'3.6E       Mekong       Early 1997       Moderate/deep water       Narrow channel         21       13°2.06%, 105'3.56       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Narrow channel       Narrow channel         23       13°1.40%, 105'3.66       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Narrow channel       Narrow channel         23       13°1.40%, 105'3.66       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Narrow channel       Narrow chan	12	13°36.3'N, 106°21.0'E	Sesan	1980s	15 m	Anlong Pakan/Anlong Pa seu, near Phum Sreko
14         13*4.72.N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         End of Kaoh Khan Khan           15         13*4.52.N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         25 m         Andong Kanboun Sout, nea           16         13*4.25.N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         25 m         Andong Kanboun Sout, nea           17         13*23.0N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         20         Na kong Kanboun Sout, nea           19         13*22.0N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         20         Na kong Kanboun Sout, nea           19         13*22.0N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Na so of kaoh Kain Khan           20         13*71.5N. 105*55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Na so of kaoh Kain Kain           21         13*20.6N. 105*56.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Narrow channel         Narrow channel           22         13*15.N. 105*48.2E         Mekong         Early 1997         50 m         Narrow chan Kaoh Khah           23         13*12.0N. 105*48.2E         Mekong         Early 1997         50 m         Narrow chan Kaoh Khah           23         13*13.5N. 105*56.0E         Mekong <td< td=""><td>13</td><td>13°33.4'N, 106°15.2'E</td><td>Sesan</td><td>2 reported 3/8/1997</td><td>Deep water</td><td>Anlong Chan/Anlong Man/Anlong Hang Lome</td></td<>	13	13°33.4'N, 106°15.2'E	Sesan	2 reported 3/8/1997	Deep water	Anlong Chan/Anlong Man/Anlong Hang Lome
1513°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°4.55XI, 105°5.55XI, 105°57.51XI, 105°77.51XI, 105°77.51XI	14	13°47.2'N, 105°57.0'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	End of Kaoh Khan Kham
16         13*4.2.N. 106*01.5F         Mekong         Before 1980         20-30 m         W & S of Kach Ky           17         13*30.N. 105*57.5F         Mekong         Ediver 1980         Deep water         In front of Thalaborivat District Centre           19         13*26.5N. 105*55.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Sol         In front of Thalaborivat District Centre           20         13*21.5N. 105*55.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Molerate / deep water         Narrow channel         Narrow channel           21         13*26.5N. 105*55.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Aniong Kaan Vai, marginal dry season habit           22         13*21.5N. 105*56.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Aniong Kaan Vai, marginal dry season habit           23         13*14.0N. 105*58.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Aniong Kaoh Channel           23         13*13.5N. 105*58.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Aniong Kaoh Channel           24         13*13.5N. 105*58.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Aniong Kaoh Channel           23         13*14.0N. 105*58.0F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Aniong Kaoh Channel           26<	15	13°45.5′N, 105°58.2′E	Mekong	Early 1997	25 m	Anlong Katetok, Anlong Kamboun Sout, near Phum Kaoh Hip
17         13°33.0N, 105°55.1E         Mekong         Before 1980         Deep water         In front of Thalaborivat District Centre           18         13°2.55.NI, 105°55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Sam         In front of Phum Kang Deisar, marginal dry           19         13°2.55.NI, 105°55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Moderate/deep water         Narrow channel           20         13°2.15.NI, 105°55.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season dolphinh           21         13°2.06.NI, 105°56.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         50 m         Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season dolphinh           23         13°1.45.NI, 105°56.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season dolphinh           23         13°1.45.NI, 105°56.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season dolphinh           24         13°1.45.NI, 105°55.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Near Kaoh Mul           26         13°1.20.NI, 105°55.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Niong Khah near Phum Kaoh Ch           26         13°1.20.NI         105°55.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         <	16	13°42.2'N, 106°01.5'E	Mekong	Before 1980	20–30 m	W & S of Kaoh Ky
18       13°2.9.0 N, 105°5.0 E       Mekong       Early 1997       8 m       In front of Phum Kang Deisar, marginal dry.         19       13°2.55 N, 105°5.0 E       Mekong       Early 1997       Moderate/ deep water       Narrow channel         20       13°2.26.5N, 105°5.0 E       Mekong       Early 1997       10 m       Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season habit         21       13°2.0.5 N, 105°5.0 E       Mekong       Early 1997       10 m       Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habit         22       13°1.5 N, 105°5.0 E       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Anlong Khala, mear Phum Kaoh Khala         23       13°1.3 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Anlong Khala, mear Phum Kaoh Ch         24       13°1.3 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Near Kaoh Mul         26       13°1.2 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Near Kaoh Mul         26       13°1.1 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       30 m       Near Kaoh Mul         27       13°1.1 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       Deep water       Long Faah Org, near Phum Kaoh Ch         28       13°1.1 CN, 105°5.8 E       Mekong       Early 1997       Deep water       Long Faah Org, near	17	13°33.0'N, 105°57.5'E	Mekong	Before 1980	Deep water	In front of Thalaboriwat District Centre
19         13°2.5.5 N, 105°53.5 Mekong         Reported shot at in 1997         Moderate/ (deep water         Narrow channel           20         13°2.0.5 N, 105°55.6 Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season habit           21         13°2.0.5 N, 105°55.0 E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season habit           23         13°14.0 N, 105°59.0 E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habit           23         13°14.0 N, 105°59.0 E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habit           24         13°14.0 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Knala, near Phum Kaoh Ch           26         13°14.0 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long P Sout           26         13°14.0 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long P Sout           27         13°11.0 N, 106°01.7 E         Mekong         Som reported 15/3/1997         Deep water         Long P Sout           28         13°11.0 N, 106°07.7 E         Mekong         Som reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         Long P Sout           29 <t< td=""><td>18</td><td>13°29.0'N, 105°56.0'E</td><td>Mekong</td><td>Early 1997</td><td>8 m</td><td>In front of Phum Kang Deisar, marginal dry season habitat</td></t<>	18	13°29.0'N, 105°56.0'E	Mekong	Early 1997	8 m	In front of Phum Kang Deisar, marginal dry season habitat
20         13°21.5N, 105°57E         Mekong         Early 1997         5-10 m         Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season dolphin h           21         13°20.5N, 105°5.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         10 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habit           22         13°14.0N, 105°5.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habit           23         13°14.0N, 105°5.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Srah mer Phum Kaoh Ch           23         13°14.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Anlong Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Ch           25         13°12.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Near Kaoh Mul           26         13°11.0N, 105°01.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Near Kaoh Prem           27         13°12.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pas Wo f Kaoh Prem           28         13°11.0N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Som t         Long Pas Wo f Kaoh Prem         Mahong Reado Prum Kaoh Ch           29         13°12.0N, 105°55.8H         Mekong         Som t         Long Pas Wo f Kaoh Prem         Long Pas Wo f Kaoh Prem           29	19	13°26.5'N, 105°53.5'E	Mekong	Reported shot at in 1997	Moderate/deep water	Narrow channel
21         13°20.6V, 105°56.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         10 m         Anlong Kaoh Preah           22         13°15.2N, 105°34.2F         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         End of Kaoh Preah           23         13°14.0N, 105°36.6F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Khala           24         13°13.5N, 105°36.6F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Ch           25         13°14.0N, 105°36.6F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Ch           26         13°12.0N, 105°36.6F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Near Kaoh Mul           27         13°11.3N, 106°00.7F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pas, Wof Kaoh Preang           28         13°11.0N, 106°01.7F         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pas, Wof Kaoh Preang           29         13°12.0N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pas, Wof Kaoh Preang           29         13°14.0N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pas, Wof Kaoh Preang           21         13°11.0N, 106°01.7F	20	13°21.5′N, 105°57'E	Mekong	Early 1997	5-10 m	Sai Khan Vai, marginal dry season dolphin habitat
22         13°15.2N, 105°4.8.2E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         End of Kaoh Preah           23         13°15.2N, 105°5.8.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Khala           24         13°1.35N, 105°5.8.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Cha           25         13°1.20N, 105°5.8.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kaah Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Ch           26         13°1.20N, 105°5.8.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Raoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Ch           27         13°1.13N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Raoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Ch           28         13°1.20N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Raoh Prash           29         12°54.0N, 105°57.8         Mekong         Tambong, near Phum Tambong         Long Pra, Wo f Kaoh Prash           29         12°55.0N, 105°57.8         Mekong         T-2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         No f Kaoh Rogniev           31         12°52.5N, 105°57.6E         Mekong         1-2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         No f Kaoh Rogniev           31	21	13°20.6'N, 105°56.0'E	Mekong	Early 1997	10 m	Anlong Kaoh Say, marginal dry season habitat
2313°14.0N, 105°59.0FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterAnlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Khala2413°13.5N, 105°58.6FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterAnlong Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, 13°12.0N, 105°58.6FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterAnlong Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, 13°12.0N, 105°58.6FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterLong Paubong, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm, 13°12.0N, 105°58.6F2713°11.0N, 106°00.7FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterLong Panbong, near Phum Tambong2813°11.0N, 106°00.7FMekongEarly 1997Deep waterLong Panbong, near Phum Tambong2912°59.0N, 105°57.0FMekong5 reported 16/3/1997Deep waterUof Kaoh Rogniev3012°55.0N, 105°57.0FMekong1-2 reported 16/3/1997Deep waterIn front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum3112°55.0N, 105°57.0FMekong2-3 reported 16/3/1997Deep waterIn front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum3312°40.5N, 105°57.0FMekong2-3 reported 16/3/19975-10 mIn front of Phum Kaoh Phoeu3412°40.5N, 105°0.0FMekong2-3 reported 16/3/19975-10 mIn front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum3512°40.5N, 105°0.0FMekong2-3 reported 16/3/19972-40 mIn front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon3512°40.5N, 105°0.0FMekong2-40 mIn front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon <td>22</td> <td>13°15.2′N, 105°48.2′E</td> <td>Mekong</td> <td>Early 1997</td> <td>30  m</td> <td>End of Kaoh Preah</td>	22	13°15.2′N, 105°48.2′E	Mekong	Early 1997	30  m	End of Kaoh Preah
24         13°13.5N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Anlong Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chal           25         13°12.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Near Kaoh Mul           26         13°12.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 1997         30 m         Near Kaoh Mul           27         13°11.3N, 106°00.7E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           28         13°11.0N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Some reported 15/3/1997         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           29         12°59.0N, 105°59.0E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Prang           30         12°54.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         5reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         Wo of Kaoh Prang           31         12°55.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           32         12°55.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         M of Kaoh Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°54.0N, 105°55.7E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         N of Kaoh Rogniev           34         12°45.N, 105°5	23	13°14.0'N, 105°59.0'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	Anlong Khala, near Phum Kaoh Khala
25         13°12.0N, 105°58.8E         Mekong         Early 197         30 m         Near Kaoh Mul           26         13°12.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           27         13°11.0N, 105°58.6E         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           28         13°11.0N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Some reported 15/3/1997         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           29         12°59.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           30         12°54.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           31         12°55.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           32         12°55.0N, 105°57.6E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°55.0N, 105°57.5E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Asaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°45.5N, 105°57.5E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town     <	24	13°13.5'N, 105°58.6'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	Anlong Kaoh Chalerm, near Phum Kaoh Chalerm
26         13°12.0.N, 105°58.6.E         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water           27         13°11.3.N, 106°00.7.E         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           28         13°11.0.N, 106°01.7.E         Mekong         Early 1997         50 m         Long Pa Sout           29         12°59.0.N, 105°57.8.E         Mekong         Some reported 15/3/1997         Deep water         Long Pa, W of Kaoh Preang           30         12°54.0.N, 105°57.8.E         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           31         12°55.0.N, 105°57.8.E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         No of Kaoh Rogniev           32         12°55.0.N, 105°57.8.E         Mekong         Nany reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°55.0.N, 105°57.5.E         Mekong         2-3 reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Maong Theak and Phum           34         12°55.0.N, 105°57.5.E         Mekong         2-3 reported 16/3/1997         5-10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°40.5.N, 105°50.5.E         Mekong         2-3 reported 14/3/1997         5-10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town </td <td>25</td> <td>13°12.0'N, 105°58.8'E</td> <td>Mekong</td> <td>Early 1997</td> <td>30 m</td> <td>Near Kaoh Mul</td>	25	13°12.0'N, 105°58.8'E	Mekong	Early 1997	30 m	Near Kaoh Mul
27         13°11.3'N, 106°00.7E         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water         Long Pa Sout           28         13°11.0'N, 106°01.7E         Mekong         Some reported 15/3/1997         50 m         Long Pa Sout           29         12°59.0'N, 105°57.8'E         Mekong         Same reported 16/3/1997         50 m         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           30         12°54.0'N, 105°57.8'E         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           31         12°52.0'N, 105°57.8'E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           32         12°52.0'N, 105°57.6'E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°52.0'N, 105°57.6'E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansong Thleak and Phum           34         12°52.0'N, 105°57.5'E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°43.0'N, 105°50.5'E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           36         12°40.5'N, 105°50.5'E         Mekong         2–3 reported 14/3/1997         14 m <td>26</td> <td>13°12.0'N, 105°58.6'E</td> <td>Mekong</td> <td>Early 1997</td> <td>Deep water</td> <td></td>	26	13°12.0'N, 105°58.6'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	
28         13°11.0°N, 106°01.7°E         Mekong         Some reported 15/3/1997         50 m         Long Tambong, near Phum Tambong           29         12°59.0°N, 10°57.8°E         Mekong         Early 1997         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           30         12°54.0°N, 10°57.8°E         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         Uong Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           31         12°55.7°N, 10°57.8°E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           32         12°52.0°N, 10°57.0°E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°52.0°N, 10°57.5°E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°55.7°E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°40.5°N, 10°50.8°E         Mekong         2–3 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anhung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5°N, 10°50.8°E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anhung Tagnuon           35         12°40.5°N, 10°50.8°E         Mekong         Many reported 19/2	27	13°11.3'N, 106°00.7'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	Long Pa Sout
29         12°59.0N, 10°°59.0F         Mekong         Early 197         Deep water         Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang           30         12°54.0N, 10°°57.8F         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           31         12°52.5N, 10°°57.8F         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           32         12°52.0N, 10°°57.0F         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           33         12°52.0N, 10°°57.0F         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°49.8N, 10°°57.5F         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°40.5N, 10°°0.8F         Mekong         2–3 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anhung Tagmon           36         12°40.5N, 10°°0.8F         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anhung Tagmon           36         12°40.5N, 10°°0.8F         Mekong         Many reported 1992         20–40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	28	13°11.0'N, 106°01.7'E	Mekong	Some reported 15/3/1997	50 m	Long Tambong, near Phum Tambong
30         12°54.0N, 105°57.8E         Mekong         5 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         W of Kaoh Rogniev           31         12°52.5N, 105°57.0E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           32         12°52.5N, 105°57.6E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           33         12°52.0N, 105°57.6E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°49.8N, 105°57.5E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°40.5N, 105°57.5E         Mekong         2–3 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Sambor town           36         12°40.5N, 105°0.8E         Mekong         2 any reported 14/3/1997         14 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Anhung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5N, 106°0.0.8E         Mekong         Many reported 1992         20–40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	29	12°59.0'N, 105°59.0'E	Mekong	Early 1997	Deep water	Long Pra, W of Kaoh Preang
31         12°52.5/N, 105°57.0/E         Mekong         1–2 reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh           32         12°52.0/N, 105°56.5/E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           33         12°52.0/N, 105°57.5/E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40–50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°49.8/N, 105°57.5/E         Mekong         2–3 reported 16/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°40.5/N, 105°58.6/E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5/N, 106°0.8/E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         20–40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	30	12°54.0'N, 105°57.8'E	Mekong	5 reported 16/3/1997	Deep water	W of Kaoh Rogniev
32         12°52.0 N, 10°°56.5 E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         40-50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           33         12°49.8 N, 10°°57.0 E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         20-50 m         In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum           34         12°44.5 N, 105°57.5 E         Mekong         2-3 reported 17/3/1997         5-10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°44.5 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5 N, 106°00.8 E         Mekong         2 reported 192         20-40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	31	12°52.5′N, 105°57.0′E	Mekong	1–2 reported 16/3/1997	Deep water	In front of Phum Chrouy Ampil Toek, Kaoh Rogniev
33         12°49.8 N, 105°57.0 E         Mekong         Many reported 16/3/1997         Deep water         In front of Phum Kaoh Phoeu           34         12°46.5 N, 105°57.5 E         Mekong         2-3 reported 17/3/1997         5-10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°43.0 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5 N, 106°00.8 E         Mekong         2 reported 1992         20-40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	32	12°52.0'N, 105°56.5'E	Mekong	Many reported 16/3/1997	40–50 m	In front of Phum Ansaong Thleak and Phum Achen
34         12°46.5 N, 105°57.5 E         Mekong         2–3 reported 17/3/1997         5–10 m         Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town           35         12°43.0 N, 105°58.6 E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon           36         12°40.5 N, 106°00.8 E         Mekong         2 reported 1992         20–40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	33	12°49.8'N, 105°57.0'E	Mekong	Many reported 16/3/1997	Deep water	In front of Phum Kaoh Phoeu
35         12*43.0N, 105°58.6'E         Mekong         2 reported 14/3/1997         14 m         In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon           36         12*40.5'N, 106°00.8'E         Mekong         2 nay reported 1992         20-40 m         Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	34	12°46.5'N, 105°57.5'E	Mekong	2–3 reported 17/3/1997	5–10 m	Pralai Trung, in front of Sambor town
36 12°40.5N, 106°00.8'E Mekong Many reported 1992 20–40 m Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom	35	12°43.0'N, 105°58.6'E	Mekong	2 reported 14/3/1997	14 m	In front of Phum Anlung Tagnuon
	36	12°40.5'N, 106°00.8'E	Mekong	Many reported 1992	20–40 m	Long Kol Ba, in front of Phum Thom

Table 1 Reported locations (Fig. 2) of deep waters pools previously inhabited by Irrawaddy dolphins in the Mekong River and tributaries, date last seen, reported water depth and any

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**Fig. 2** The study area (location indicated by rectangle in Fig. 1) along the Mekong River and tributaries, with deep water pools in which Irrawaddy dolphins were previously known (numbered locations in Table 1) and sightings in 1997 (numbered locations in Table 3).

probably represents a vagrant record. It therefore seems unlikely that there are any resident dolphin populations in the Mekong basin in Vietnam.

While there may be a small population of dolphins in the Mekong River between Phnom Penh and the Vietnamese border, it seems highly unlikely that there are more than *c*. 20 individuals, based on infrequent reports of dolphins by local people and the lack of favourable dolphin habitat. This would result in the total Irrawaddy dolphin population in the Mekong River basin, in 1997, being <200. It is unlikely that there is any interaction between the remaining dolphins in the Mekong River basin (Cambodia and southern Laos), and Irrawaddy dolphins in the South China Sea and Vietnamese delta. This conclusion is based on the heavy human use of parts of the Mekong River in Vietnam (where dolphins have not been seen by local people since the 1970s), which would probably deter any dolphin movement south to the Delta.

Based on interviews and surveys it appears that there are no longer any dolphins inhabiting the Sekong River in the dry season, although some still ascend the river as far as Laos in the wet season, and they sometimes move up small tributaries during the rainy season (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997). The presence of dolphins in the Sesan River was investigated in 1995 (Baird, 1995) and no dolphins have been reported from the upper reaches of the Sesan or Srepok Rivers in Ratanakhiri Province, north-east Cambodia since 1985. Dolphins were never common in the middle Sesan and historically only ever moved up-river during the wet season, for short periods of time.

Hunting for dolphin oil in the mid 1970s by the Khmer Rouge resulted in the decimation of dolphins inhabiting

date, r	number of individuals dead, and c	cause of mortality.				
#	Location	Village	River	Date	No.	Cause of mortality
-	Anlong Chan		Sesan	Before 1987	1 adult	Unknown
2	)	Phum Kamphan	Sesan	Before 1967	1 adult	Entangled in gillnet
ю	Anlong Hang Lome	r.	Sesan	1993-1994	2 adults	Shot with guns for fun
4	Anlong Gnoung	Phum Chantha	Sekong	Over many years	Some	Gillnets/explosive fishing/shot
IJ	1	Phum Yang Soum	Sekong	Before 1987	1 adult	Unknown
9		Phum Sre Pou	Sekong	1996	1 adult	Unknown
7	Uncertain	Uncertain	Mekong	1996	1 adult	Shot with gun/brought to Stung Treng
8		Phum Kang Deisar	Mekong	Every 2–3 years	1 animal	Entangled in gillnets
6	Anlong Kaoh Thoke	Phum Kaoh Sampeay	Mekong	1994-1995	1 juvenile	Entangled in 9 cm mesh gillnet
10	Anlong Kaoh Chalerm	Phum Kaoh Chalerm	Mekong	1996	1 adult	Entangled in 20 cm mesh gillnet
11	Anlong Kaoh Chalerm	Phum Kaoh Chalerm	Mekong	Every 2–3 years	1 animal	Entangled in gillnets
12		Phum Kaoh Khagne Leu	Mekong	End of 1996	1 adult	Entangled in 30 cm mesh gillnet
13		Sambor town	Mekong	Every year	1 animal	Entangled in gillnet
14		Sambor town	Mekong	Dry season 1992	1 adult	Entangled in gillnet
15		Phum Kaoh Pdao	Mekong	April 1997	1 adult	Unknown
16	Anlong Kamboun Sout	Phum Kaoh Hip	Mekong	1995	1 adult	Shot with gun
17	Anlong Kamboun Sout	Phum Kaoh Hip	Mekong	1995	1 adult	Entangled in gillnet
18	Anlong Kamboun Sout	Phum Kaoh Hip	Mekong	1996	1 adult	Entangled in 30 cm mesh gillnet
19	Anlong Kamboun Sout	Phum Kaoh Ky	Mekong	1996	1 adult	Entangled in 35 cm mesh gillnet
20	Cambodian/Lao border	Phum Kaoh Langa/others	Mekong	Dec. 1990–Aug. 1998	27 animals	Gillnets/explosives fishing/unknown

Table 2 Reports by villagers of Irrawaddy dolphin deaths in the Mekong River and its tributaries (Figs 1 & 2), with location (if known), village from which the report originated (if known), river,

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#	Date	Time	Location	Group Size <sup>1</sup>	Size Classes <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Comments
_	16/3	10.00	13°25.0'N, 105°56.5'E	2,1,0	A	Deep water; low velocity	S end of Kaoh Sampeay Island, Stung Treng province
2	16/3	10.30	13°23.5′N, 105°56.5′E	5,4,2	A,A,A,A	Deep water; low velocity	S end of Kaoh Thok Island, Stung Treng province
3	16/3	11.00	13°22.0'N, 105°56.5'E	2,1,1	A	Shallow; mod. velocity	S of deep water area, Stung Treng province
4	16/3	13.00	13°17.0'N, 105°56.0'E	5,4,3	A,A,ASA	Deep water; low velocity	S of Siam Bok district centre, Stung Treng province
5	18/3	7.20	12°48.0'N, 105°56.6'E	7,6,5	A,A,A,A,SA	Deep water; fast velocity	E side of Kaoh Damlong Island, Kratie province
9	18/3	9.30	12°48.0′N, 105°56.4′E	10,9,8	A,A,A,A,A,A,A,A,SA	Deep water; low velocity	E side of Kaoh Damlong Island, Kratie province
7	18/3	15.00	12°36.0′N, 106°01.0′E	8,7,7	A,A,A,A,A,SA	Deep water; low velocity	S of Kampi town; near west bank, Kratie province
8	11/5	7.00	13°55.8'N, 105°57.5'E	6,5,4	A,A,A,SA	Deep water; low velocity	Along Lao PDR/Cambodia border, Stung Treng province
6	11/5	7.30	13°55.8′N, 105°57.3′E	4,3,2	A,A,SA	Deep water; low velocity	Along Lao PDR/Cambodia border, Stung Treng province
Totals				49,40,32		• •	• •
<sup>1</sup> High,	oest and lov	v estimates	(see text for details)				
<sup>2</sup> A, Ad	ult; SA, Sub	-adult or juv	venile (for the best estimate)				

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Cambodia's Tonle Sap Great Lake. Dolphins were shot, hung in the sun, and oil collected in pails under the carcasses was then used as a petroleum substitute for motorcycles and motorboats (Touch Seang Tana, pers. comm., 1995; villagers living adjacent to the Great Lake, pers. comm., December 1995). As of 1997 only a few small groups of dolphins were reported to be occasionally seen in the Great Lake and other provinces bordering the Lake and Tonle Sap River (Nao Thouk pers. comm., 1997; Touch Seang Tana, pers. comm., 1997; Siem Riep villagers, pers. comm., 1995).

Habitat availability is important for the Mekong River Irrawaddy dolphins in the dry season (December to early May). While dolphins make use of many parts of the river (including river branches and small streams) during the high-water season (June–November; Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997), available dolphin habitat in the dry season is greatly reduced. This makes locating and observing dolphins much easier during this season (particularly at its height during April/May).

During the dry season many fish, including most large species, move into deep water areas (Baird *et al.*, 2001; Poulsen, 2001; Baird & Flaherty, 2004). This is significant because dolphins in the Mekong River appear to spend most of their dry season day feeding (Stacey, 1996). Irrawaddy dolphins along the Lao/Cambodian border were seen most frequently in waters of 15–19.9 m depth during the dry season (Stacey, 1996). Findings by Stacey (1996) and our personal observations indicate that during the dry season dolphins only rarely venture into water depths <9 m.

The long-distance movements of schools of small cyprinids up the Mekong River probably influences the habitat usage and feeding patterns of dolphins in the dry season (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1994; Baird *et al.*, 2003). Baird & Mounsouphom (1997) found the remains of 10 whole *Henicorhynchus* (reported to be *Cirrhinus* at the time) *lobatus* in the stomach of a dead dolphin recovered from the Mekong River near the Lao/Cambodia border in March 1995.

Irrawaddy dolphins from the Ayeyarwady River in Burma engage in cooperative fishing activities with village fishers (Smith & Hobbs, 2002). Fishers from Kaoh Hip village, Thalaboriwat District, Stung Treng Province, reported that dolphins are beneficial to their fishing activities. They claimed that the dolphins commonly chase fish into small-meshed gillnets set in shallow waters near the deep water area called Anlong Kamboun Sout. However, they do not believe that dolphins intentionally help fishers. Lao fishers from Hang Sadam village, near the Khone Falls in southern Laos, have made similar claims about dolphins 'chasing fish into set gillnets' (Villagers in southern Laos, pers comm., 1993).

With a high mortality rate and small population, the Irrawaddy dolphin population in north-east Cambodia (and ultimately the entire Mekong River Basin) is in decline. Although fishers do not want to catch dolphins in large-meshed gillnets, and it seems likely that dolphins can detect large and small-meshed gillnets in the water (Baird & Mounsouphom 1997), gillnet entanglement appears to be the main current cause of mortality. Many deep water areas that were previously inhabited by dolphins year-round have reportedly not been inhabited for decades. Villagers living next to major rivers in north-east Cambodia are familiar with dolphins and mostly respect them, as also noted by Baird & Mounsouphom (1994) and Lloze (1973). It is therefore ironic that the Mekong River Irrawaddy dolphin population is suffering a dramatic decline because of unintentional human-induced mortality.

Dolphins are also faced with potentially lethal impacts from two proposed large hydroelectric dams: one on the mainstream Mekong River just north of Stung Treng, and the other upstream of the town of Sambor, Kratie Province (Mekong Secretariat, 1995). These dams, if built, would both separate and isolate the remaining dolphin population, further reducing the available gene pool for dolphin reproduction, and potentially catalyse local extinction of the Mekong River Irrawaddy dolphin population. Mekong River fish stocks (essential for both dolphins and local villagers) would also be negatively affected. In addition, the Lower Srepok 2 and the Lower Sesan 2 dams, proposed for lower sections of both rivers in Stung Treng Province (ADB, 1998; Baird & Flaherty, 2004) and the Mekong River Khone Falls and Tonle Sap River dams all pose threats to the dolphins (Baird & Mounsouphom, 1997).

One conservation option for the Mekong River Irrawaddy dolphins is to protect prime deep water dry season dolphin habitat as Fish Conservation Zones in order to stop or reduce gillnet use in these key areas. Such Zones have been established by 63 villages in Khong District, Champasak Province, southern Laos, and although these are outside dolphin habitat above the Khone Falls, they have apparently been successful in increasing the stocks of certain fish species (Baird *et al.*, 2001; Baird & Flaherty, 2005). Fish Conservation Zones in north-east Cambodia could benefit both fish stocks and dolphins. However, experiences in Laos indicate that these Zones will only be effective when both government agencies and local communities are supportive (Baird & Flaherty, 2005). Villagers in many parts of Stung Treng Province were receptive to the idea of establishing Fish Conservation Zones, and efforts are presently being made to establish protected areas for the dolphins. Protecting the dolphin habitat that straddles Cambodia and Laos is particularly challenging because of the transboundary nature of this habitat.

These surveys provide the first detailed information about the status and distribution of Irrawaddy dolphins in north-east Cambodia. Additional work is presently being conducted by the Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project, a collaborative project between James Cook University, Australia, and the Cambodian Department of Fisheries, to update information on the dolphin's status and promote its conservation. This includes conducting further dolphin population surveys throughout the entire Cambodian and Vietnamese Mekong River, raising local and government awareness about the need to protect the dolphins, and providing alternative livelihood options for local people living near critical dolphin habitats. In addition, the Cambodia Department of Fisheries is in the process of designating dolphin/fisheries protected areas covering critical dolphin habitats. Designation and management of these protected areas would ideally follow that of the Fish Conservation Zones in Laos, with full community and government support.

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# **Biographical sketches**

Ian G. Baird conducted the first studies of Irrawaddy dolphins in Laos in 1991. In 1993 he founded the Lao Community Fisheries and Dolphin Protection Project, and during 1997–1999 he was the Aquatic Resource Management and Community Development Specialist for the Environmental Protection and Community Development in Siphandone Wetland Project. He has also conducted studies of fish and fisheries in the Mekong basin, and was the first researcher to endorse community ideas to protect deep water parts of the Mekong River as Fish Conservation Zones.

Isabel L. Beasley has researched cetaceans in Asia since 1997. She founded the Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project in Cambodia in 2001 and continues to coordinate project activities. Her primary focus is research, conservation and management of the Mekong dolphin population, while attempting to emphasize local community management and perspectives.