

Chinese Giant Salamander

By IASToppers | 2023-12-07 15:20:00



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The Chinese Giant Salamander, the largest living amphibian, has recently garnered attention due to a viral video.



[Ref: Wikipedia]

About Chinese Giant Salamander:

- The **Chinese Giant Salamander** (Andrias davidianus) is among the **largest salamanders** and amphibians in the world, **endemic** to central China's **Yangtze River basin**.
- It is known for its size and unique cry, this species is now **critically endangered**.
- The species is facing critical endangerment, this species is considered a "living fossil".

Physical Characteristics

- **Description**: Large head, small eyes, dark wrinkled skin, mottled/speckled colouration.
- Size: Adults average 25-30 kg, 1.15 m long; can reach up to 50 kg and 1.8 m in length.
- **Vocalization**: Known for cries resembling a young human child, earning the moniker **"infant fish"** in Chinese??.

Diet and Sensory Capabilities

- Diet includes insects, millipedes, amphibians, crabs, shrimp, fish, and occasionally other salamanders.
- Relies on sensory nodes for detecting vibrations due to poor eyesight, most active in the early evening to night.
- Stops feeding at water temperatures above 20 °C; and temperatures above 35 °C are lethal??.

Reproduction and Lifecycle

- Territorial behaviour; males and females maintain separate territories.
- Breeding occurs between July and September; females lay 400-500 eggs.
- Larvae hatch after **50-60 days**, reaching maturity at **5-6 years**.



• Lifespan in captivity is at least **60 years**; undocumented claims of **200-year lifespans**??.

Habitat and Distribution

- Native to rocky mountain **streams and lakes**; prefers clear water, living in crevices along banks.
- Found at altitudes between **100 and 1,500 meters**; habitat now highly fragmented??.

Captive Breeding and Zoological Presence

- Extensive farming in China, with most breeding stock wild-caught or first-generation captivebred.
- Over 2.6 million in farms in Shaanxi province alone as of 2011.
- Presence in international zoos, including the London Zoo and Prague Zoo??.

Conservation Status and Efforts:

- Decline due to habitat destruction, pollution, overhunting, and use of traditional Chinese medicine.
- Critical endangerment, with wild population declining by over 80% since the 1950s.
- Conservation measures include **nature reserves**, **modifications to dams**, **and farming in mesocosms**????.