

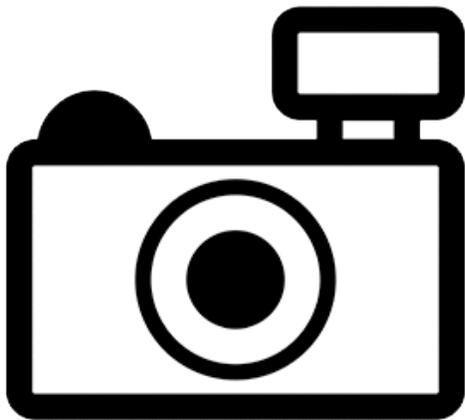
***Labeo angra* (a carp, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, May 2012

Revised, May 2018

Web Version, June 2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar [Talwar and Jhingran 1991]. Reported from Afghanistan [Petr 1999].”

Froese and Pauly (2018) also lists *Labeo angra* as native to Pakistan.

From Devi and Boguskaya (2009):

“This species is known from Northern India (Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa), Bangladesh, Nepal (in Kosi and Karnali rivers to an altitude of 1,650 m), Myanmar and Pakistan (known from North West Frontier Province and Punjab).”

Status in the United States

Labeo angra has not been reported in the United States. No information on trade of *L. angra* in the United States was found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

Labeo angra has not been reported in the United States.

Remarks

No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2018), *Labeo angra* (Hamilton 1822) is the current valid name for this species. *Labeo angra* was originally described as *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton 1822.

From ITIS (2018):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Cypriniformes
Superfamily Cyprinoidea
Family Cyprinidae
Genus *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816
Species *Labeo angra* (Hamilton, 1822)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 22.0 cm TL male/unsexed; [Talwar and Jhingran 1991]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic; potamodromous [Riede 2004].”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar [Talwar and Jhingran 1991]. Reported from Afghanistan [Petr 1999].”

Froese and Pauly (2018) also lists *Labeo angra* as native to Pakistan.

From Devi and Boguskaya (2009):

“This species is known from Northern India (Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa), Bangladesh, Nepal (in Kosi and Karnali rivers to an altitude of 1,650 m), Myanmar and Pakistan (known from North West Frontier Province and Punjab).”

Introduced

Labeo angra has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

Labeo angra has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

Short Description

A short description of *Labeo angra* was not available.

Biology

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Found in rivers, lakes and ponds [Talwar and Jhingran 1991].”

From Devi and Boguskaya (2009):

“It is likely that this species' abundance varies over its range. In Nepal it is reported to be a common species (Sreatha 1999), but in the Hakaluki Haor wetland system, in the north eastern region of Bangladesh, it is considered to be nearly extinct (Warne 2005).”

“This is a herbivorous column feeding species.”

Human Uses

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Important food and sport fish [Shrestha 1999].”

From Devi and Boguskaya (2009):

“*L. angra* is an important food fish. It is one of the favourite food fish in the Gandaki Basin, Nepal, and sells for around RsN 60 per kg.”

Diseases

Information on diseases of *Labeo angra* was not available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented for this species.

Threat to Humans

Information on *Labeo angra* threats to humans was not available.

3 Impacts of Introductions

Labeo angra has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Known global distribution in India and Nepal of *Labeo angra*. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

Labeo angra has also been reported from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Afghanistan (Devi and Boguskaya 2009; Froese and Pauly 2018) but no georeferenced records are available from those countries.

5 Distribution Within the United States

Labeo angra has not been reported in the United States.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Labeo angra* was low for the entire contiguous United States. The tip of southwestern Florida had a medium match. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low. No state had medium or high climate matches.

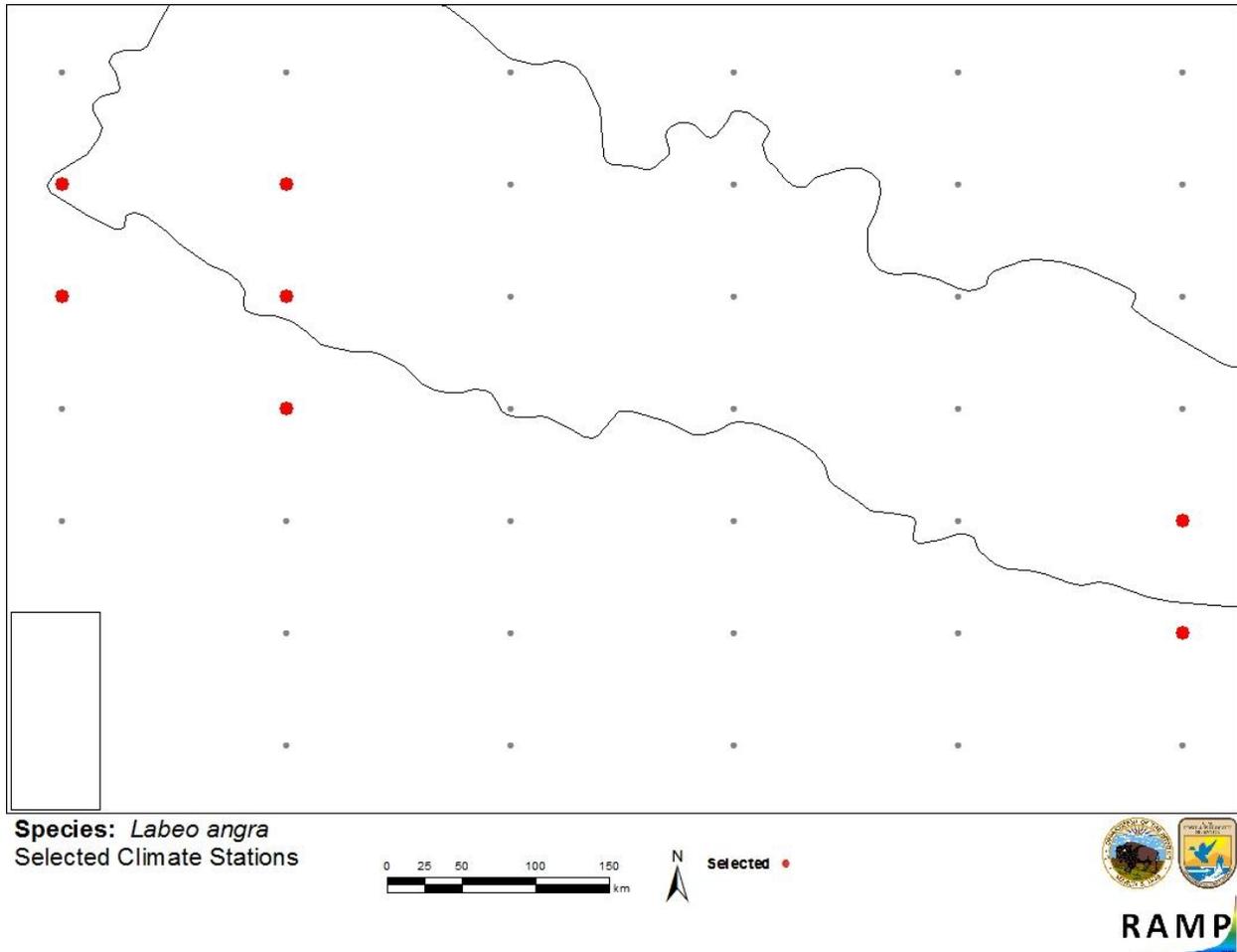


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; India, Nepal) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo angra* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

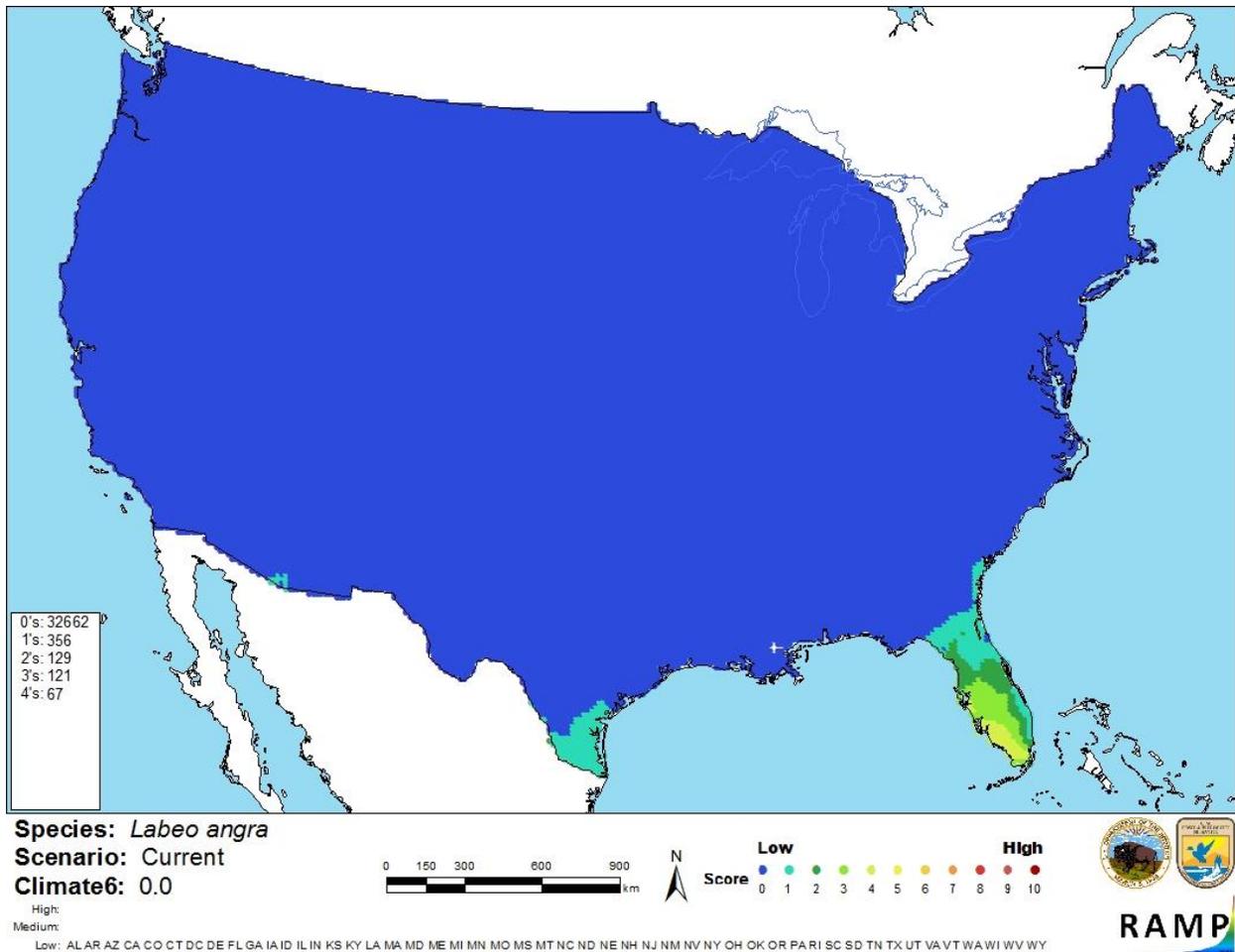


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo angra* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

The High, Medium, and Low Climate match Categories are based on the following table:

Climate 6: Proportion of (Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores)	Climate Match Category
$0.000 \leq X < 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

There was limited information available on the species *Labeo angra*. This species has not been reported outside of its native range so impacts of an introduction are unknown. With such little information known on this species the certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo angra is a freshwater carp found in southern Asia. There have been no reports of this fish outside of its native range making the history of invasiveness uncertain. In addition, information about *Labeo angra* was limited, therefore; the certainty of this assessment is low. The climate match for this species to the contiguous United States was low. Due to its low Climate 6 score and absence of introduction history, the overall risk for this species is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional remarks.
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

9 References

Note: The following references were accessed for this ERSS. References cited within quoted text but not accessed are included below in Section 10.

Devi, R., and N. Boguskaya. 2009. *Labeo angra*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009: e.T169633A6658673. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/169633/0>. (May 2018).

Eschmeyer, W. N., R. Fricke, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (May 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Labeo angra* Hamilton, 1822. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Labeo-angra.html>. (May 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo angra* (Hamilton, 1822). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206200>. (May 2018).

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Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk assessment mapping program: RAMP. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

Note: The following references are cited within quoted text within this ERSS, but were not accessed for its preparation. They are included here to provide the reader with more information.

Hamilton, F. 1822. An account of the fishes found in the river Ganges and its branches. Edinburgh & London.

Petr, T. 1999. Coldwater fish and fisheries in Afghanistan. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 385:138-148.

Riede, K. 2004. Global register of migratory species - from global to regional scales. Final Report of the R&D-Projekt 808 05 081. Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn.

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Talwar, P. K., and A. G. Jhingran. 1991. Inland fishes of India and adjacent countries, volume 1. A.A. Balkema, Rotterdam.

Warne, S. 2005. Hakaluki Haor Conservation Management Plan. Department of Environment, Bangladesh.