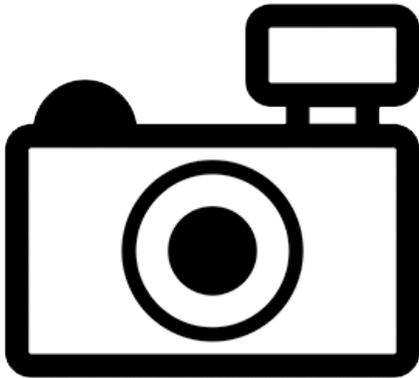


## ***Labeo lualabaensis* (a carp, no common name)**

### **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, April 2012  
Revised, April 2018, May 2018  
Web Version, 5/16/2018



No Photo Available

## **1 Native Range and Status in the United States**

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### **Native Range**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: Lualaba and upper Lualaba rivers (upper Congo River basin) in Democratic Republic of the Congo.”

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo lualabaensis* is known from the Lualaba River basin and the Lufira River, upper Congo River basin.”

### **Status in the United States**

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S. There is no indication that this species is in trade in the U.S.

### **Means of Introductions in the United States**

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S.

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

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*  
Species *Labeo lualabaensis* Tshibwabwa, 1997”

From Eschmeyer et al. (2018):

“Current status: Valid as *Labeo lualabaensis* Tshibwabwa 1997. Cyprinidae: Labeoninae.”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 9.6 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tshibwabwa 1997]”

### Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

### Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 1°N - 10°S”

## **Distribution Outside the United States**

### **Native**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: Lualaba and upper Lualaba rivers (upper Congo River basin) in Democratic Republic of the Congo.”

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo lualabaensis* is known from the Lualaba River basin and the Lufira River, upper Congo River basin.”

### **Introduced**

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

## **Means of Introduction Outside the United States**

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

## **Short Description**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-14; Anal soft rays: 8; Vertebrae: 31. Lips plicate; dorsal fin with 10 branched rays; eyes in lateral position; snout without transverse furrow; a dark brown mark at the end of the caudal peduncle [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

## **Biology**

No information available.

## **Human Uses**

From Moelants (2010):

“This species is harvested for human consumption.”

## **Diseases**

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented for this species.

## **Threat to Humans**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

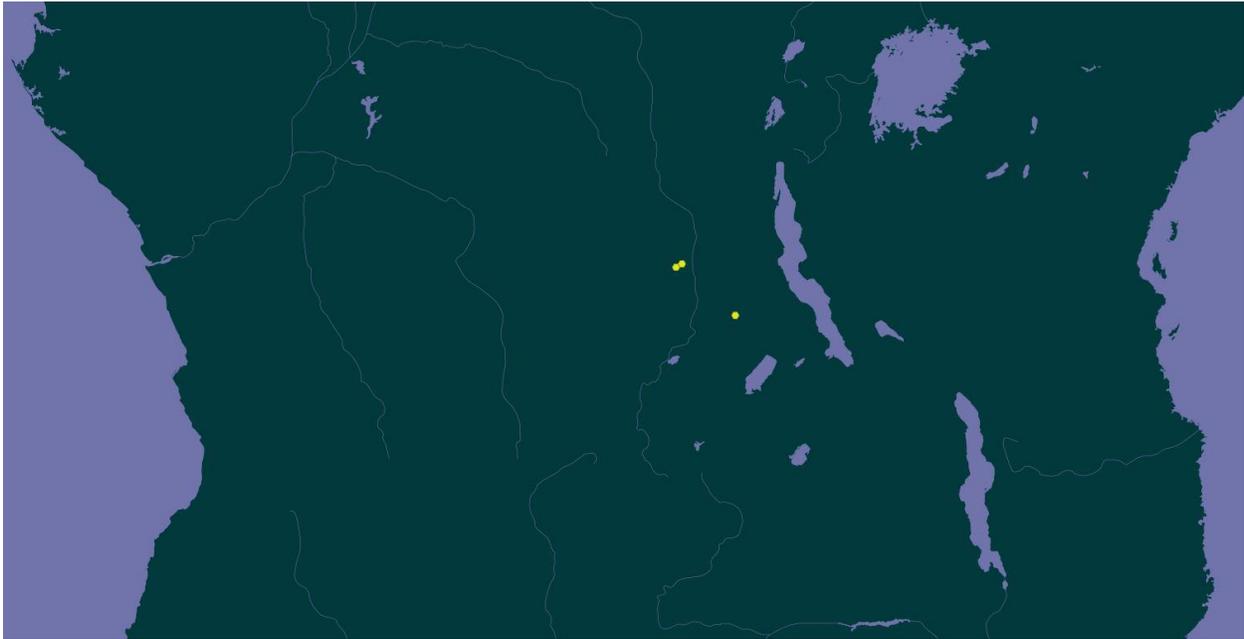
### 3 Impacts of Introductions

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This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

### 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Known global distribution of *Labeo lualabaensis*, reported from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

### 5 Distribution Within the United States

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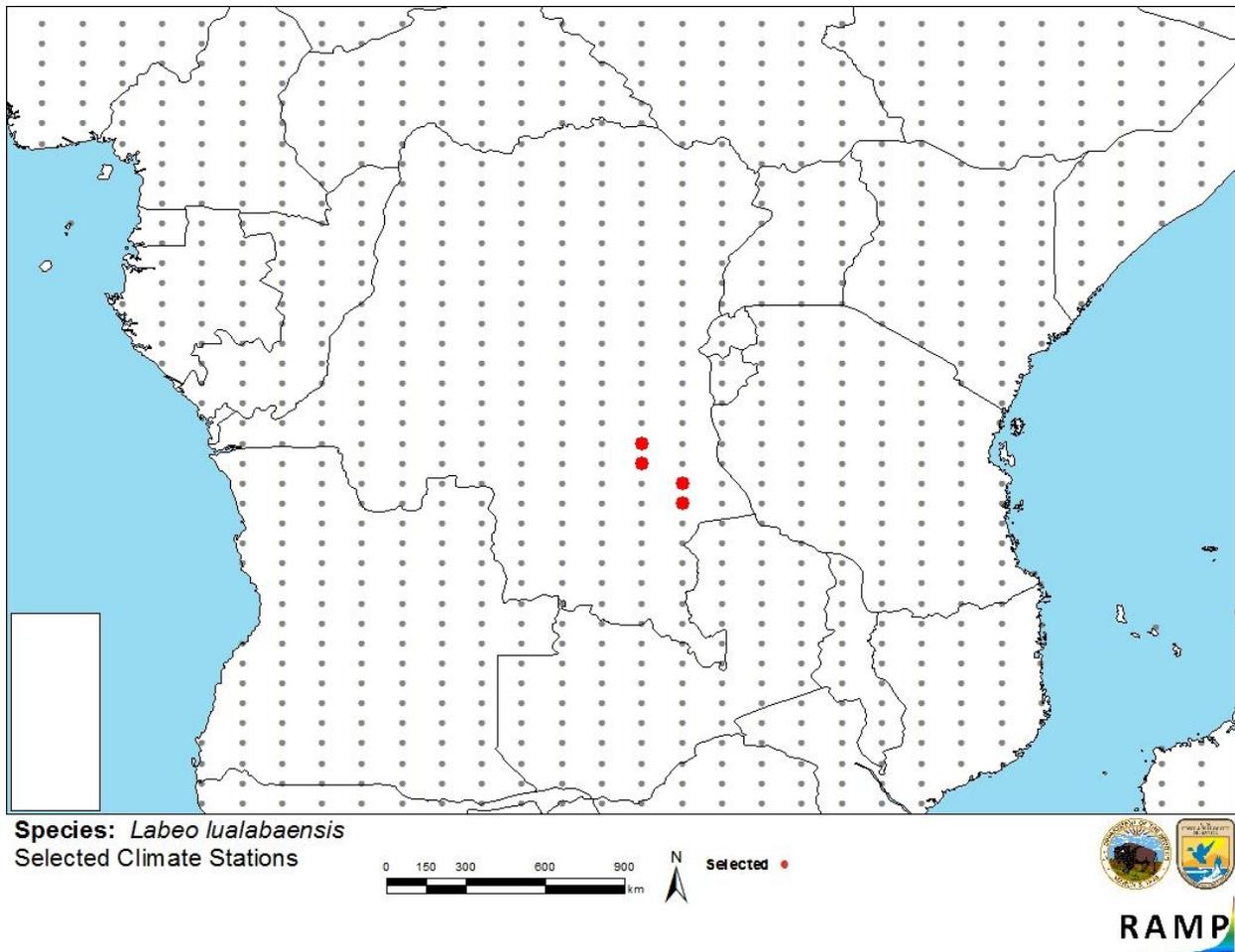
This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S.

### 6 Climate Matching

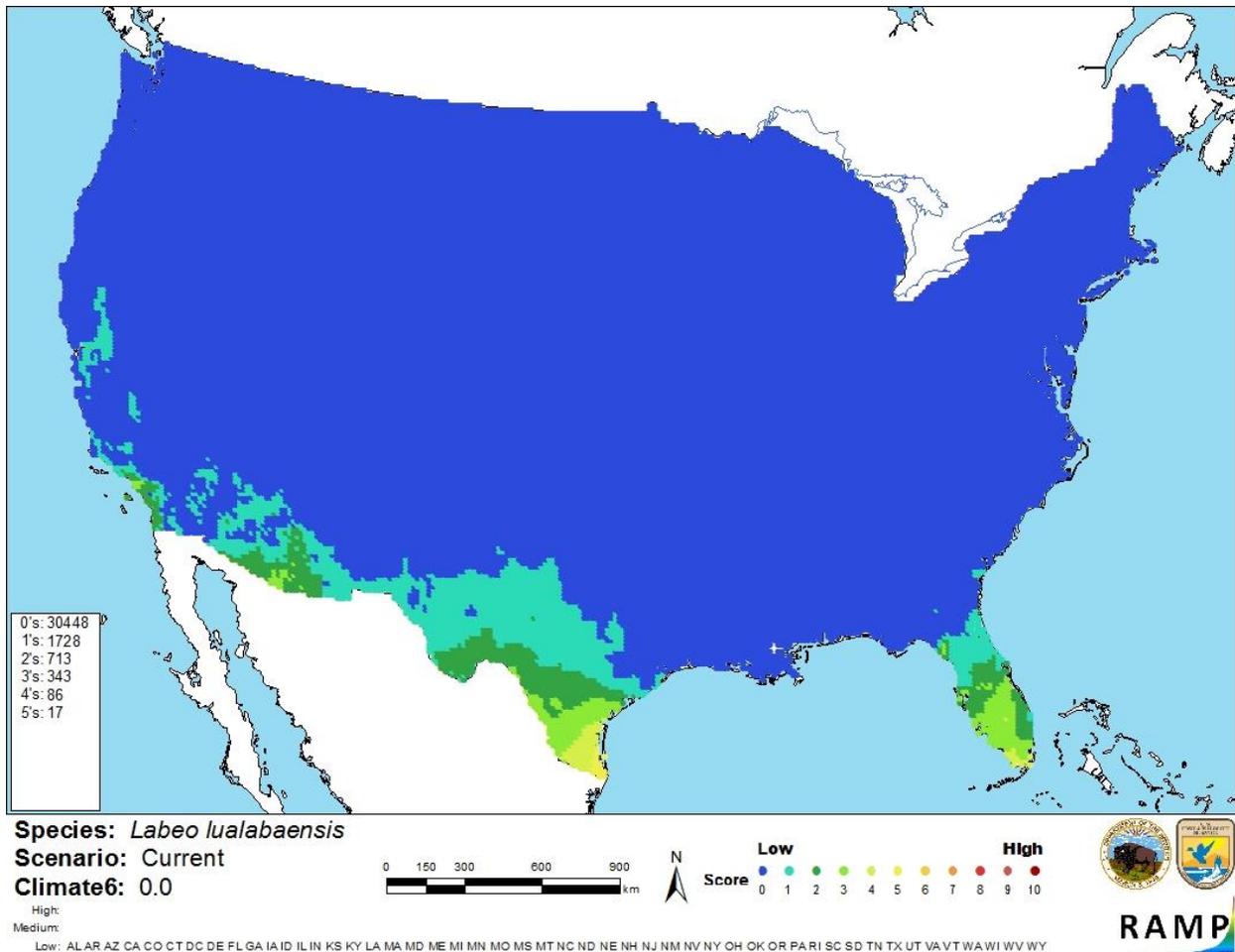
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#### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous U.S. was 0.0, which is a low climate match. The climate match was very low across most of the contiguous U.S. Areas of the Southwest, Texas, and Florida had a slightly higher climate match.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations in central Africa selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo lualabaensis* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo lualabaensis* 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
$0.000 < X < 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
$\geq 0.103$	High

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

There is almost no information available about *Labeo lualabaensis*. There have been no documented introductions of this species outside of its native range. Because no introductions of this species have been documented, there is no information from which to base a risk assessment, so the certainty of this assessment is low.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Labeo lualabaensis* is a freshwater cyprinid fish native to central Africa. *L. lualabaensis* is used as a food source. This species has never been documented as introduced or established outside of its native range. *L. lualabaensis* has a low climate match with the contiguous U.S. Further information is needed to adequately assess the risk this species poses, so the certainty of this assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category is Uncertain.

### Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

## 9 References

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

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>. (April 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Labeo lualabaensis* (Tshibwabwa, 1997). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.se/summary/Labeo-lualabaensis.html>. (April 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo lualabaensis*, Tshibwabwa, 1997. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206037>. (April 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo lualabaensis* (Tshibwabwa, 1997). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=689307#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689307#null). (April 2018).

Moelants, T. 2010. *Labeo lualabaensis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T182379A7873022. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/182379/0>. (April 2018).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. H. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

## 10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

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**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.**

Tshibwabwa, S. M. 1997. Systématique des espèces africaines du genre *Labeo* (Teleostei, Cyprinidae) dans les régions ichtyogéographiques de Basse-Guinée et du Congo. II. Presses Universitaires de Namur, Namur, Belgium.