

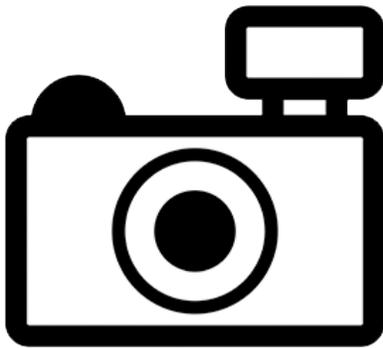
Labeo polli (a carp, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, March 2012

Revised, June 2018

Web Version, 6/29/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo polli* is only known from the Kafubu River at Lubumbashi and the Kanshéle River at Kivu, Upper Congo River basin. The species may be more widespread than is currently known.”

“**Native:** Congo, The Democratic Republic of the”

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: Kafubu River (Luapula tributary) and Kanséhété River (Lualaba tributary) in Democratic Republic of the Congo [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

Status in the United States

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

Means of Introduction into the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States.

2 Biology and Ecology

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 polli* Tshibwabwa, 1997”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 18.4 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tshibwabwa 1997]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 1°N - 15°S”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo polli* is only known from the Kafubu River at Lubumbashi and the Kanshéle River at Kivu, Upper Congo River basin. The species may be more widespread than is currently known.”

“**Native:** Congo, The Democratic Republic of the”

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: Kafubu River (Luapula tributary) and Kanséhété River (Lualaba tributary) in Democratic Republic of the Congo [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

Introduced

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 14; Vertebrae: 32 - 33. Lips plicate; dorsal fin falciform with 4 simple an [*sic*] 10 branched rays; snout with small transverse furrow and a fleshy appendix; two pairs of barbels small or concealed; eyes in superolateral position; body elongated with a dark brown lateral band; genital orifice very far from origin of the anal fin [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

No information available. No introductions of this species have been reported.

4 Global Distribution

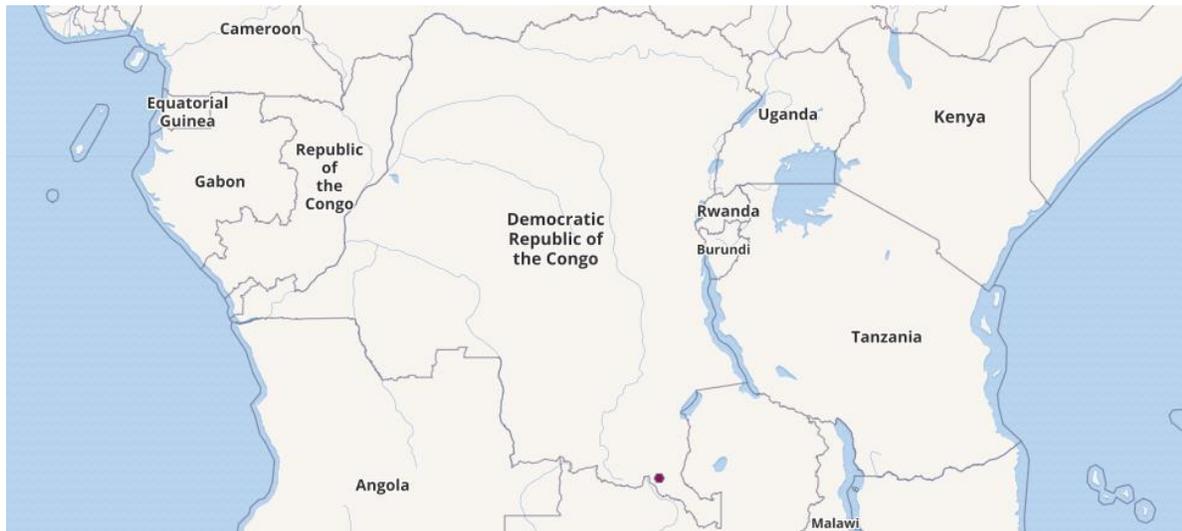


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo polli*, reported from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

5 Distribution within the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) was medium in peninsular Florida and low throughout the remainder of the contiguous United States. Climate 6 score indicated that the contiguous United States has a low climate match overall. The range of scores indicating a low climate match is 0.005 and below; Climate 6 score for *L. polli* in the contiguous United States was 0.000.

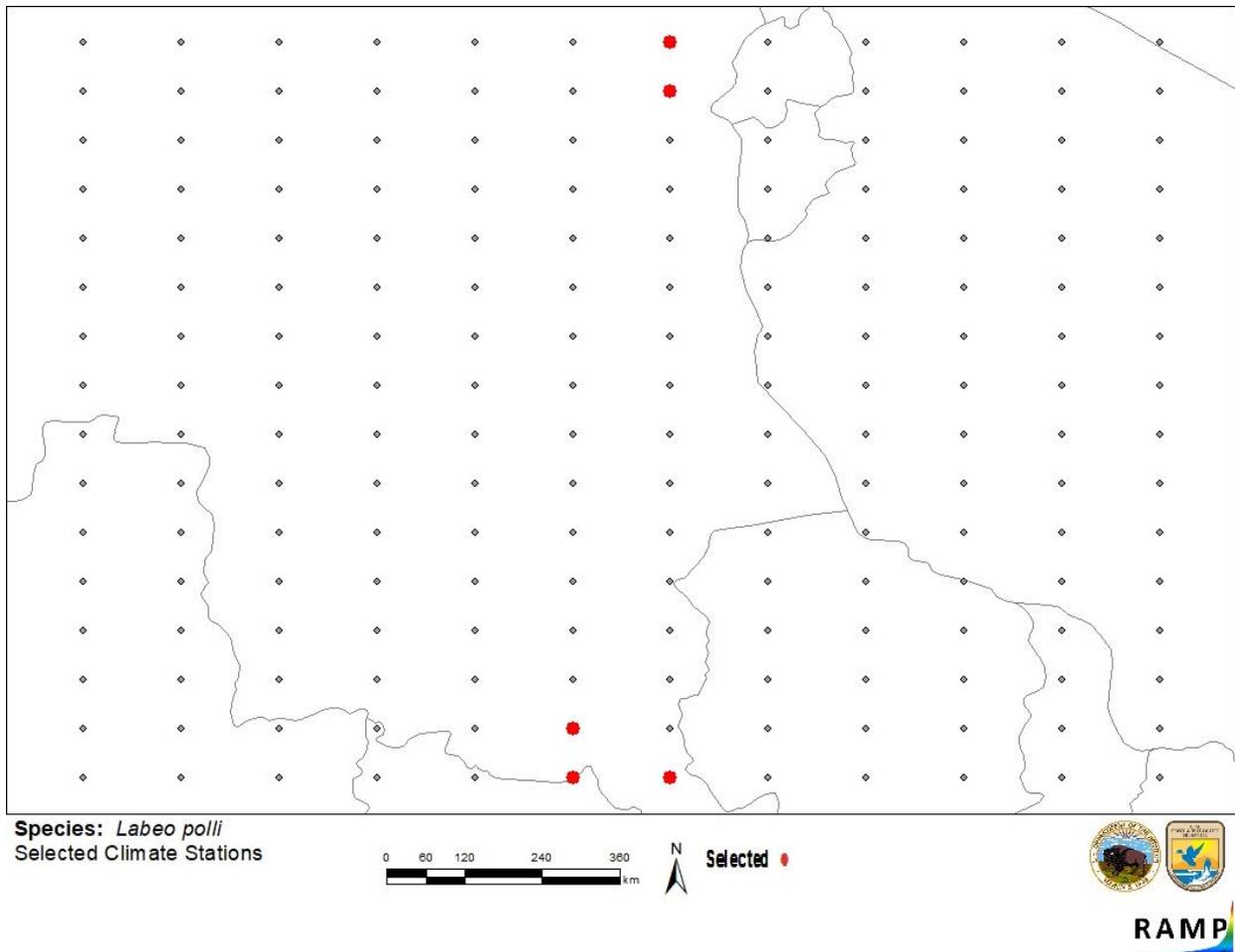


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in central Africa selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo) and non-source locations (gray) for *L. polli* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017) and Froese and Pauly (2018).

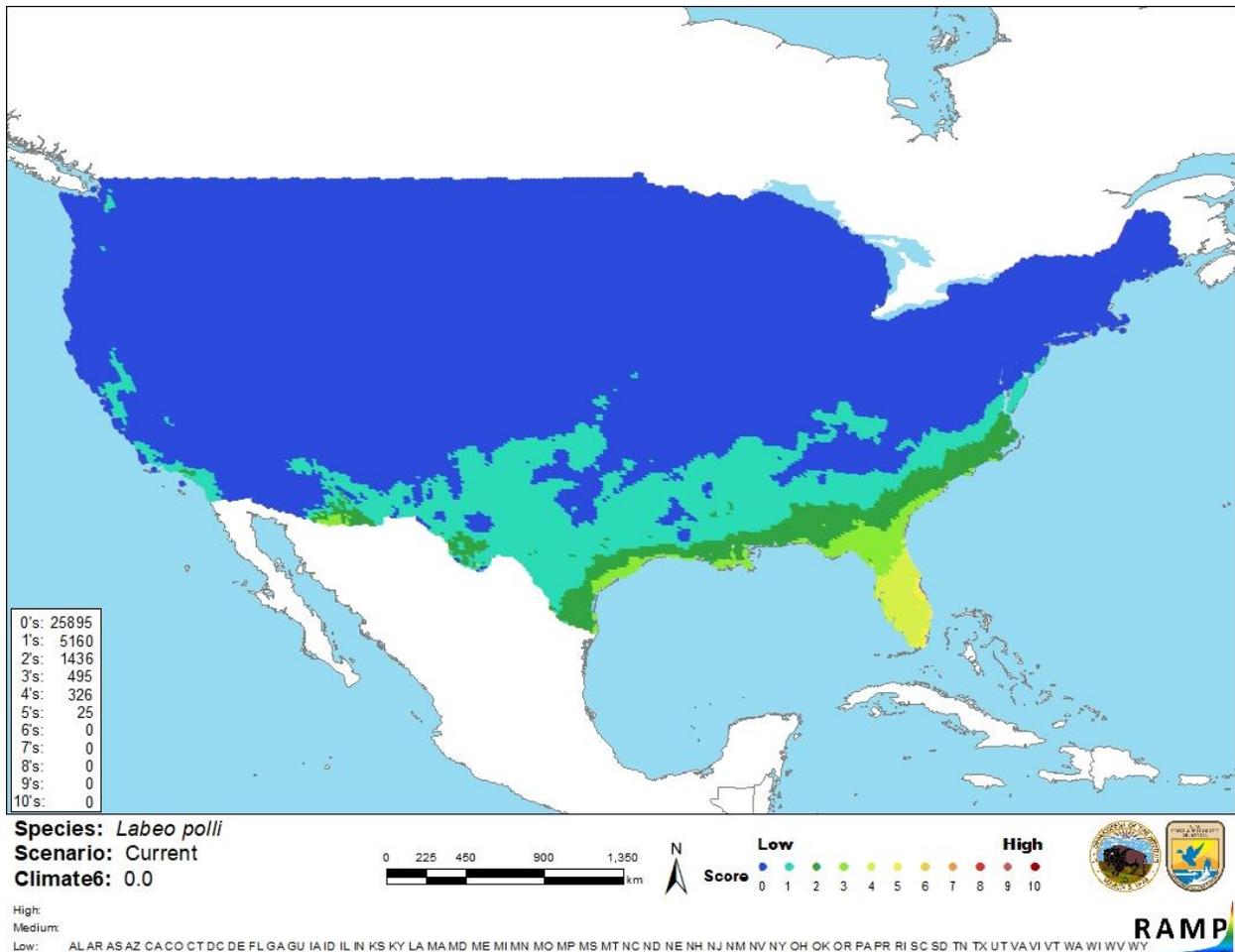


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *L. polli* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017) and Froese and Pauly (2018). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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

Very limited information is available on the biology, ecology, or distribution of *Labeo polli*. No information is available about impacts of introduction because no introductions of this species have been reported. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo polli is a species of carp only found in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere else in the world, so potential impacts of introduction of this species are unknown. *L. polli* is harvested for human consumption. Climate match to the contiguous United States was low overall, but peninsular Florida showed a medium match. Overall risk posed by *L. polli* is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness: Uncertain**
- **Climate Match: Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment: Low**
- **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.

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

GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo polli* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206076>. (June 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo polli* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689328#null. (June 2018).

Moelants, T. 2010. *Labeo polli*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T182031A7797321. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/182031/0>. (June 2018).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2018. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP, version 3.1. 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.

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