

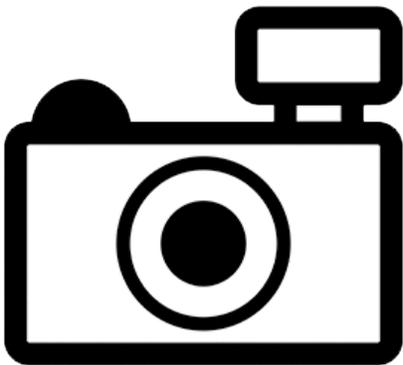
## ***Labeo reidi* (a carp, no common name)**

### **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2012

Revised, June 2018

Web Version, 7/13/2018



No Photo Available

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

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### **Native Range**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: middle Congo River [Tshibwabwa 1997], Tshopo River [Tshibwabwa 1997; Decru 2015] and Wagenia Falls [Moelants 2015] 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

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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 Ostariophysii  
Order Cypriniformes  
Superfamily Cyprinoidea  
Family Cyprinidae  
Genus *Labeo*  
Species *Labeo reidi* Tshibwabwa, 1997”

“Current Standing: valid”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 5.5 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tshibwabwa 1997]”

### Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

### Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 3°N - 3°S”

### Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: middle Congo River [Tshibwabwa 1997], Tshopo River [Tshibwabwa 1997; Decru 2015] and Wagenia Falls [Moelants 2015] 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): 10-14; Vertebrae: 32. Lips plicate; dorsal fin concave, with 4 simple rays and 10 to 11 branched rays, snout more or less pointed and without transverse furrow; interocular space flat; maxillary barbels and rostral pair large, externally visible; eyes in lateral position; body with longitudinal stripes a dark brown mark at the end of the caudal peduncle and at the base of the caudal fin; genital orifice near the 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

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

## 4 Global Distribution

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

## 5 Distribution within the United States

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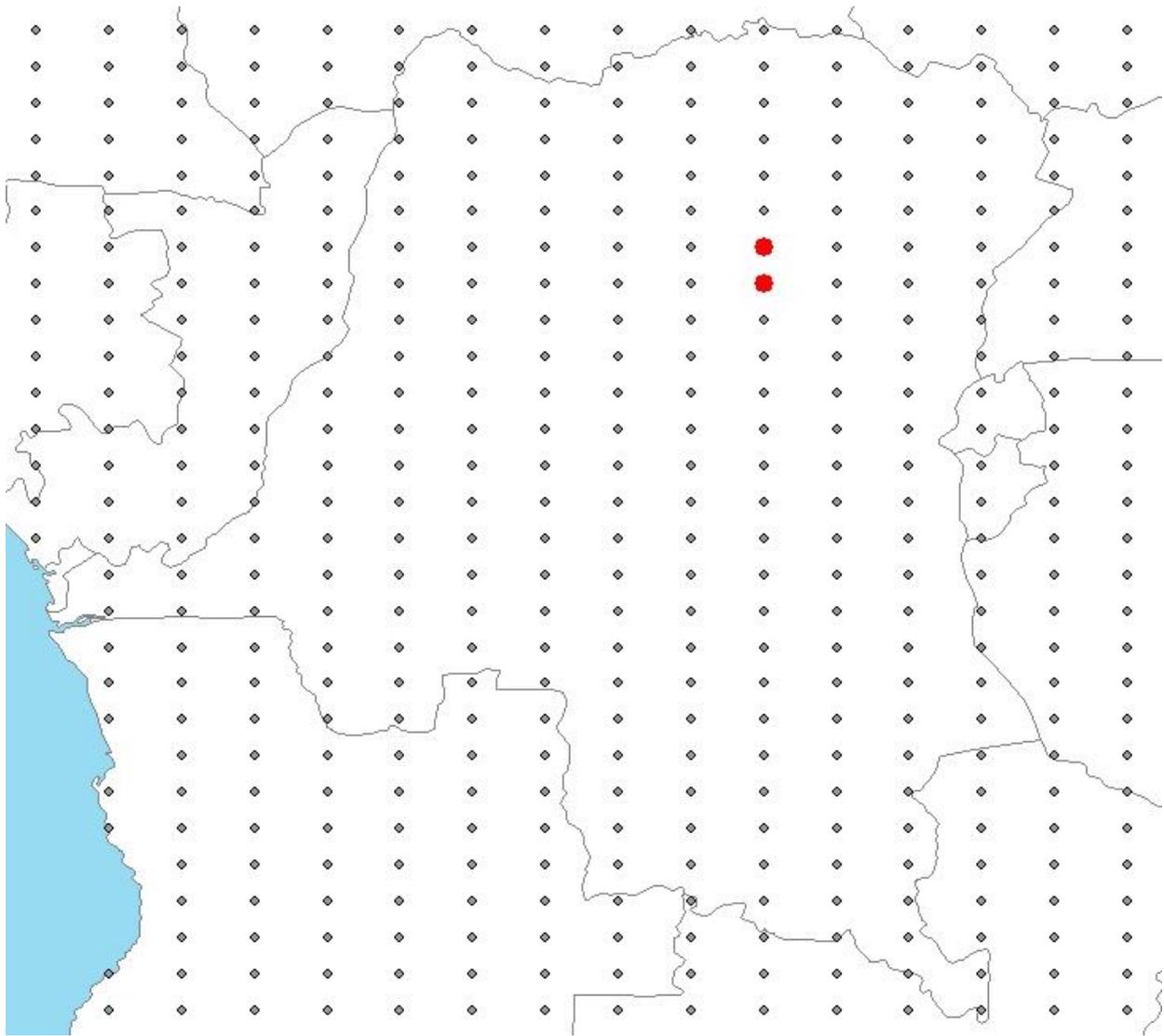
This species has not been reported in the United States.

## 6 Climate Matching

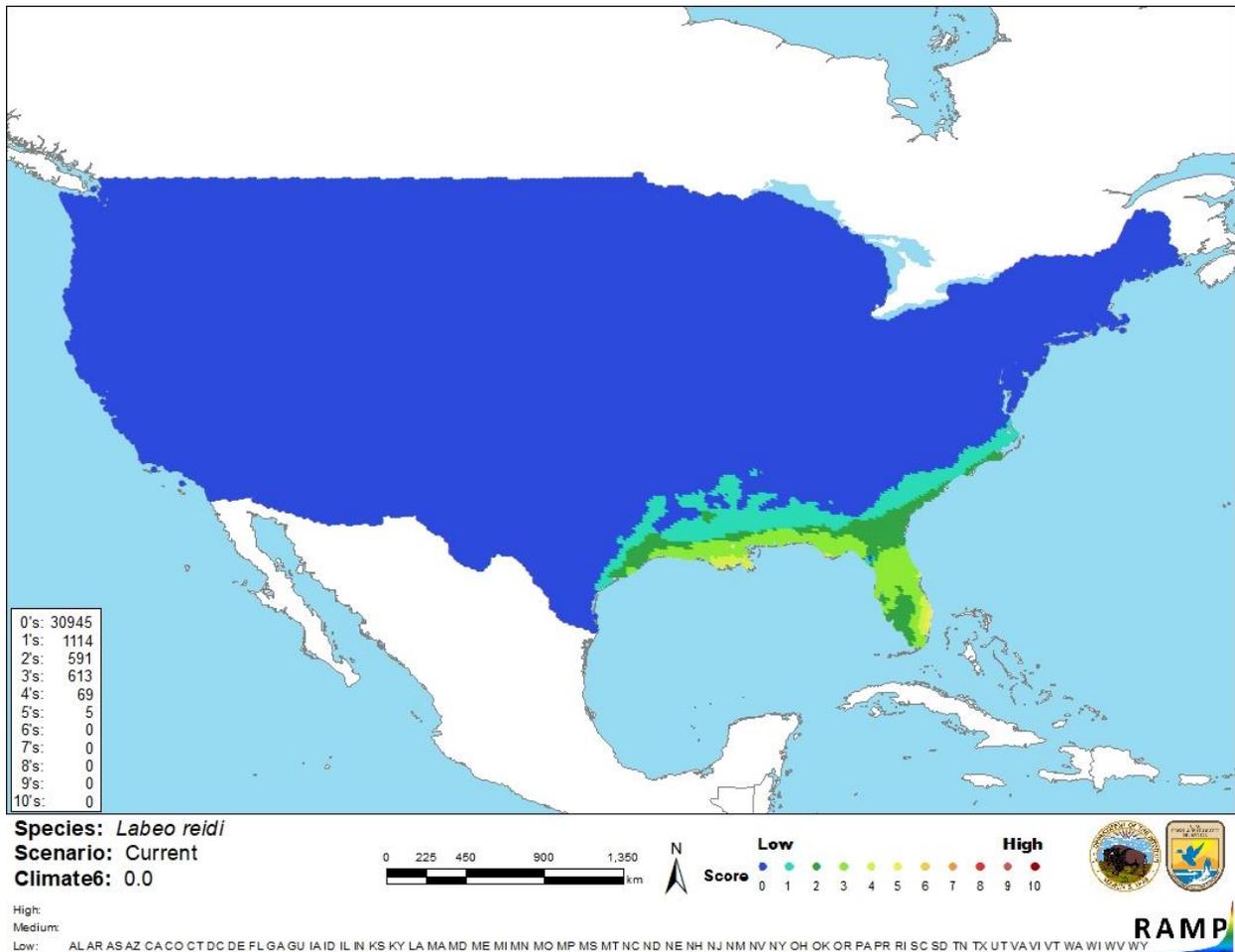
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### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) was low throughout the contiguous United States except for medium match in southern Louisiana and southeastern Florida. Climate 6 score indicated that the contiguous United States has a low climate match overall. The range of scores indicating a low match is 0.005 and below; Climate 6 score for *L. reidi* 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. reidi* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *L. reidi* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 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
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
$\geq 0.103$	High

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

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

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Labeo reidi* is a species of carp native to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is reported to be harvested for human consumption, but very little other information is available on the species. *L. reidi* has not been reported as introduced or established outside its native range. Certainty of assessment is low. Climate match to the contiguous United States is low. Without a history of introduction and information about impacts of introduction, overall risk posed by *L. reidi* is uncertain.

### Assessment Elements

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

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

GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo reidi* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Global Biodiversity Information System, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206056>. (June 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo reidi* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=689334#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689334#null). (June 2018).

Moelants, T. 2010. *Labeo reidi*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T182131A7811949. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/182131/0>. (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

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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.**

Decru, E. 2015. The ichthyofauna in the Central Congo basin: diversity and distribution in the north-eastern tributaries. KULeuven, Faculty of Science, Leuven, Belgium.

Moelants, T. 2015. Diversity and ecology of the ichthyofauna of the Middle and Upper Congo basin: a case-study in the region of the Wagenia falls (Democratic Republic of the Congo). KULeuven, Faculty of Science, Leuven, Belgium.

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.