

Tilapia pra

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, June 2015

Photo not available.

1 Native Range, and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Africa: Pra, Ankobra, Tano and Bia Rivers in southwestern Ghana and southeastern Cote d'Ivoire [Dunz and Schliewen 2010].”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From GBIF (2015):

“KINGDOM Animalia
PHYLUM Chordata
CLASS Actinopterygii
ORDER Perciformes
FAMILY Cichlidae
GENUS *Tilapia*
SPECIES *Tilapia pra*”

“TAXONOMIC STATUS Accepted species”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Max length : 12.7 cm SL male/unsexed; [Dunz and Schliewen 2010]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Africa: Pra, Ankobra, Tano and Bia Rivers in southwestern Ghana and southeastern Cote d'Ivoire [Dunz and Schliewen 2010].”

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 (2015):

“Dorsal spines (total): 14 - 16; Dorsal soft rays (total): 11-12; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 8 – 10”

Biology

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“In the Anum River (5-20 m wide and about 1-2 m deep) near Anumso village, specimens were mostly found over sandy or muddy substrate; in Ankobra (Draw) drainage, samples were collected in moderately turbid water in deeper places (about 1-2 m depth) of medium-sized rivers [Dunz and Schliewen 2010].”

Human uses

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Fisheries”

Diseases

No OIE-notifiable diseases have been reported for this species.

Threat to humans

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No introductions of this species have been reported.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Global distribution of *T. pra*. Map from GBIF (2014).

5 Distribution within the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) is medium in the vicinity of Miami, Florida, but otherwise low in the contiguous U.S. Climate 6 proportion indicates that the contiguous U.S. has a low climate match overall. The range for a low climate match is 0.000 to 0.005; the climate match of *T. pra* is 0.0.

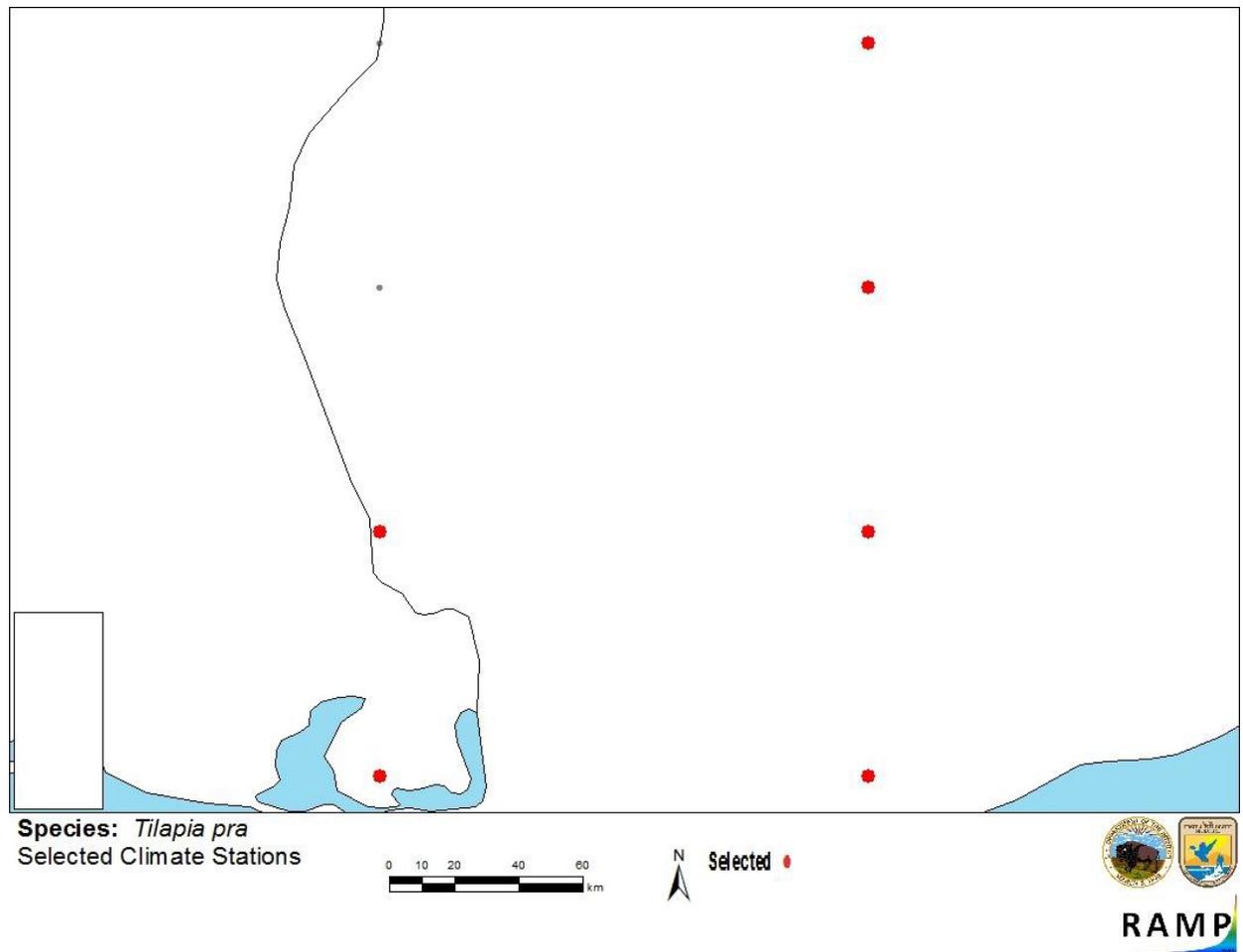


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *T. pra* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF (2015). All source locations are in Ghana.

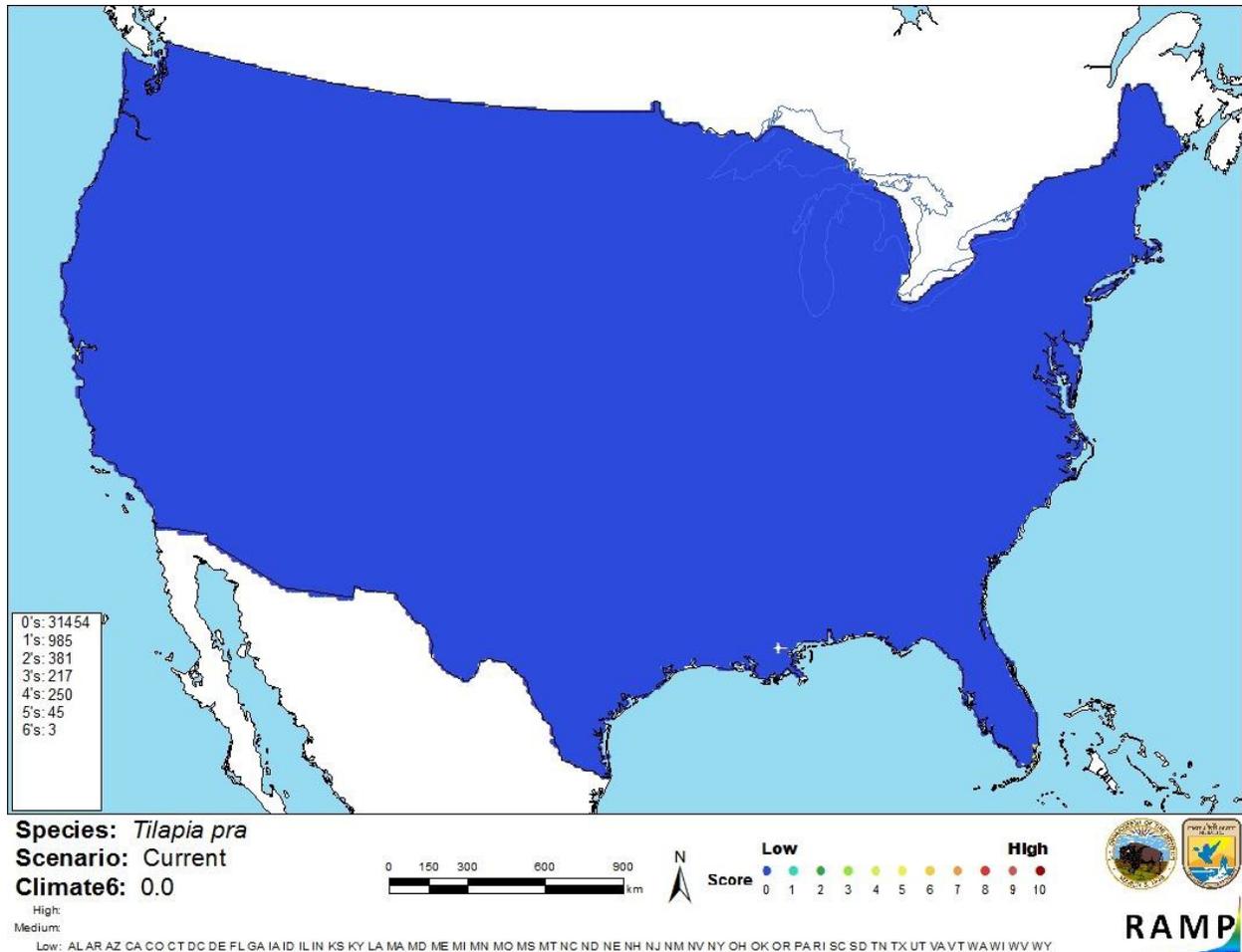


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *T. pra* in the continental United States based on source locations reported by GBIF (2015). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

7 Certainty of Assessment

Little information is available on the biology of *T. pra* and it has not become established outside its native range. The certainty of this assessment is high because the lack of information about this species precludes any assessment other than “uncertain” risk.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Continental United States

Tilapia pra is a benthopelagic cichlid native to river systems in southwestern Ghana and southeastern Côte d'Ivoire. The species has not been reported as introduced outside of this area. Because *T. pra* has no history of invasiveness, it is currently impossible to know what impacts *T. pra* might have if introduced to the U.S. Climate match to the contiguous U.S. is low. Overall risk of this species is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3):** Uncertain
- Climate Match (Sec.6):** Low
- Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7):** High
- 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. 2015. *Tilapia pra* Dunz & Schliewen, 2010. FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/65621>. (June 2015).

Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). 2015. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Tilapia pra* Dunz & Schliewen, 2010. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/5961888>. (June 2015).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. US 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.

Dunz, A. R., and U. K. Schliewen. 2010. Description of a new species of *Tilapia* Smith, 1840 (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from Ghana. *Zootaxa* 2548:1-21.