

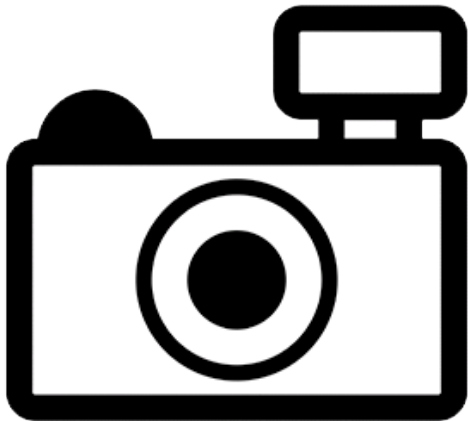
***Barbodes umalii* (a fish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, February 2013

Revised, November 2018

Web Version, 1/30/2019



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: Agus River in Mindanao, Philippines.”

Status in the United States

No records of *Barbodes umalii* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Barbodes umalii* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

Literature review was conducted using both *Barbodes umalii* and the synonym *Puntius umalii*.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Barbodes umalii* (Wood, 1968) is the current valid name of this species. *Barbodes umalii* was originally described as *Puntius umalii* Wood, 1968.

From Bailly (2017):

“Biota > Animalia (Kingdom) > Chordata (Phylum) > Vertebrata (Subphylum) > Gnathostomata (Superclass) > [...] Actinopterygii (Class) > Cypriniformes (Order) > Cyprinidae (Family) > Barbinae (Subfamily) > *Barbodes* (Genus) > *Barbodes umalii* (Species)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

No information was found on the size, weight, or age range of *Barbodes umalii*.

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: Agus River in Mindanao, Philippines.”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Barbodes umalii* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Barbodes umalii* were found.

Short Description

No description of *Barbodes umalii* was found.

Biology

No information on the biology of *Barbodes umalii* was found.

Human Uses

No information on the human uses of *Barbodes umalii* was found.

Diseases

No information on diseases of *Barbodes umalii* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *B. umalii*.**

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introductions of *Barbodes umalii* were found.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Barbodes umalii*. Location is in the Philippines. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Barbodes umalii* in the wild in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Barbodes umalii* was uniformly very low for the contiguous United States. There were no areas of high or medium match. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low, with all states having low individual climate scores. The range for a low climate score is from 0.000 to 0.005, inclusive.

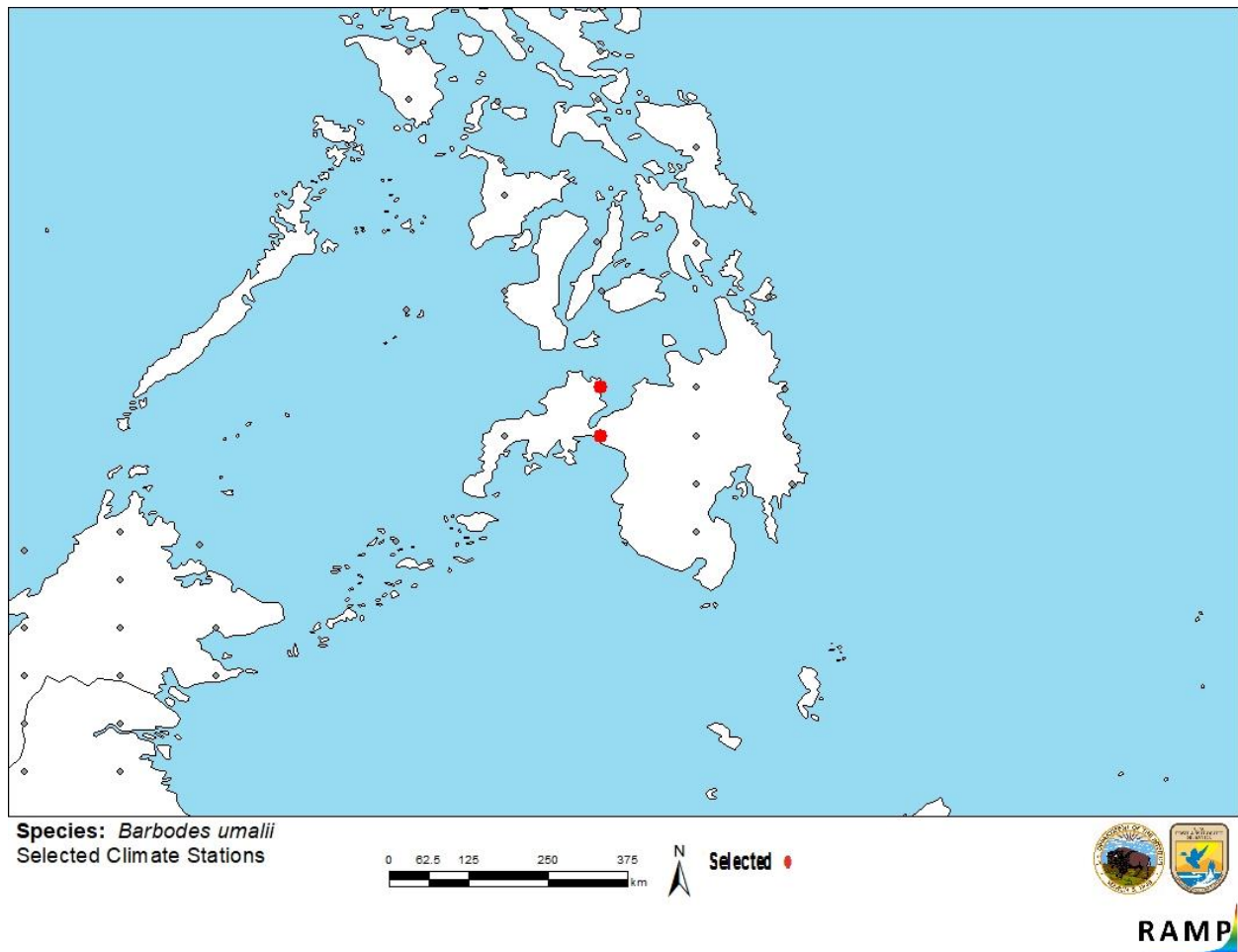


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in Asia selected as source locations (red; Philippines) and non-source locations (gray) for *Barbodes umalii* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

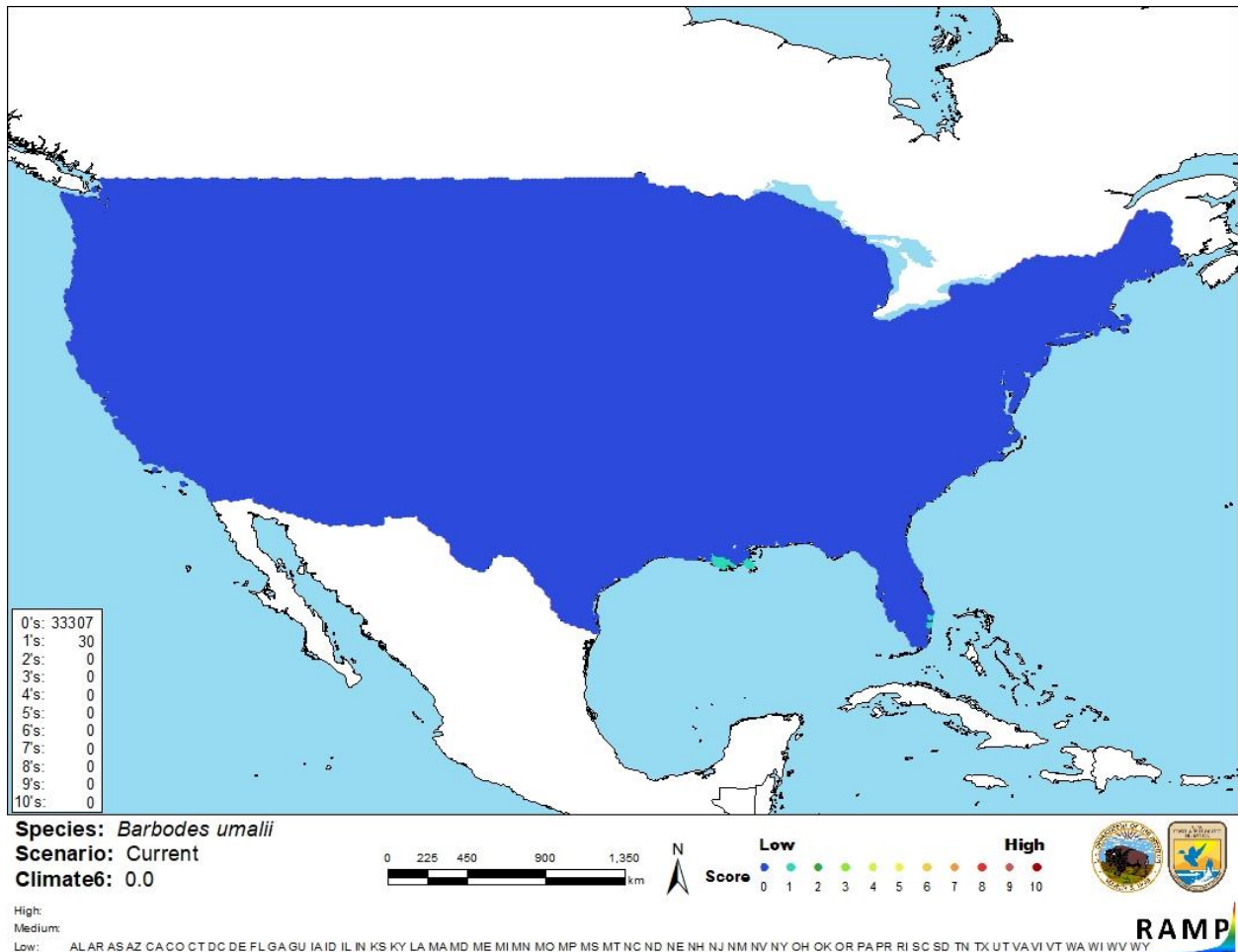


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Barbodes umalii* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of assessment for *Barbodes umalii* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. No information on introductions of *Barbodes umalii* were found.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Barbodes umalii is a freshwater fish native to the Philippines. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world outside of its native range. The climate match for the contiguous United States was low with all states having a low individual climate score. The certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category for *Barbodes umalii* 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 information.
- **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.

- Bailly, N. 2017. *Barbodes umalii*. In World Register of Marine Species. Available: <http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=1010766>. (November 2018).
- Fricke, R., W. N. Eschmeyer, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (November 2018).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Barbodes umalii* (Wood, 1968). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Barbodes-umalii.html>. (November 2018).
- GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Barbodes umalii* (Wood, 1968). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/7449947>. (November 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.

Wood, C. E. 1968. Two species of Cyprinidae from north central Mindanao. *Philippine Journal of Science* 95(4):411–423.