

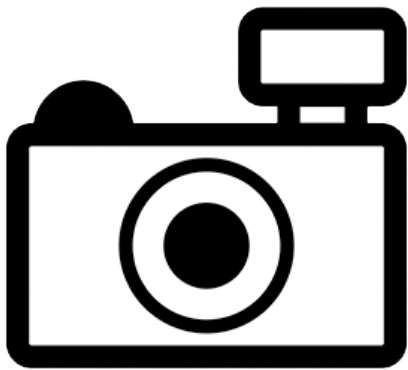
***Labeo reidi* (a carp, no common name)**

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

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

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 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

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

4 Global Distribution



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

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 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.

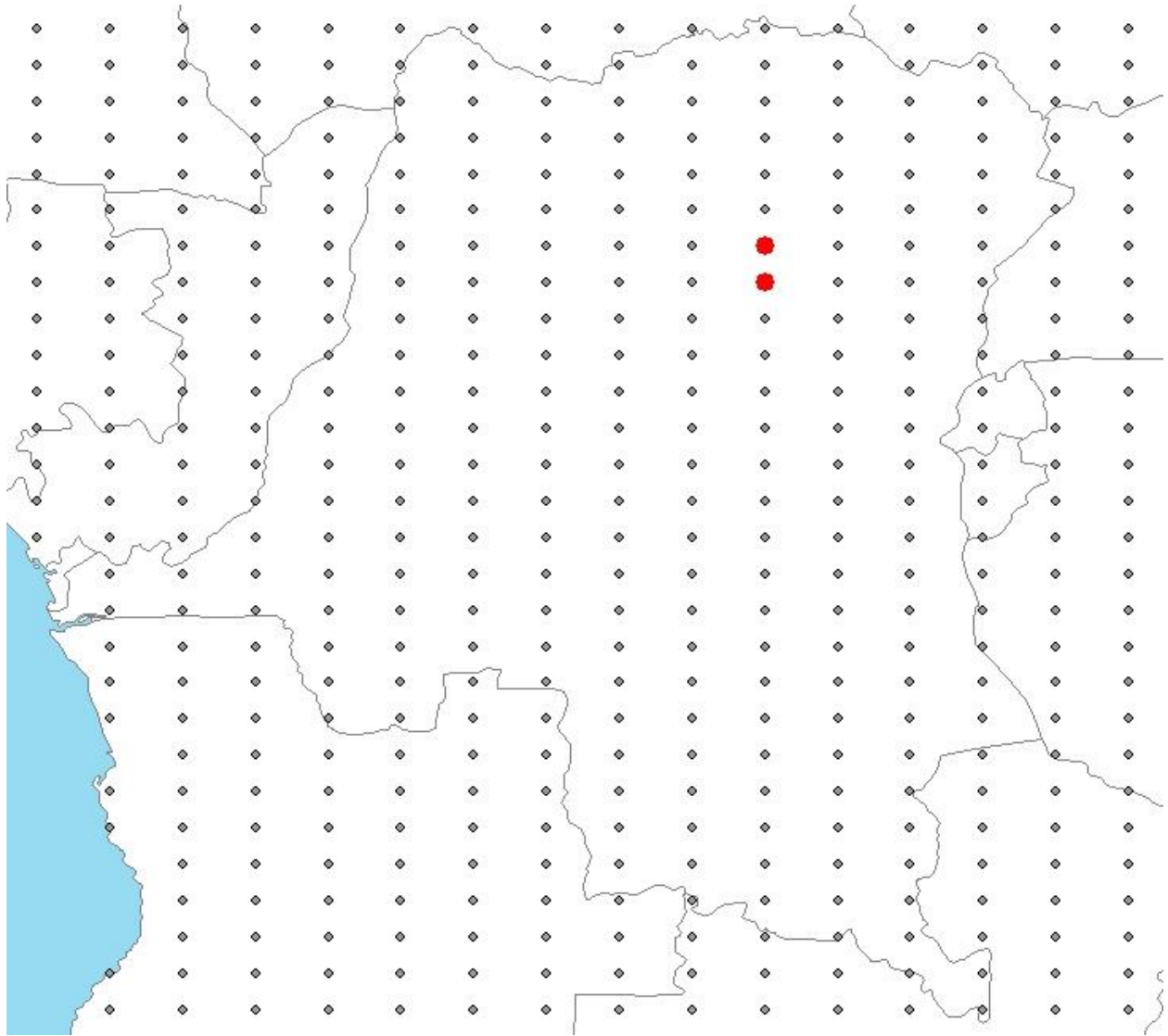


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in central Africa selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo) and non-source locations (gray) for *L. reidi* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

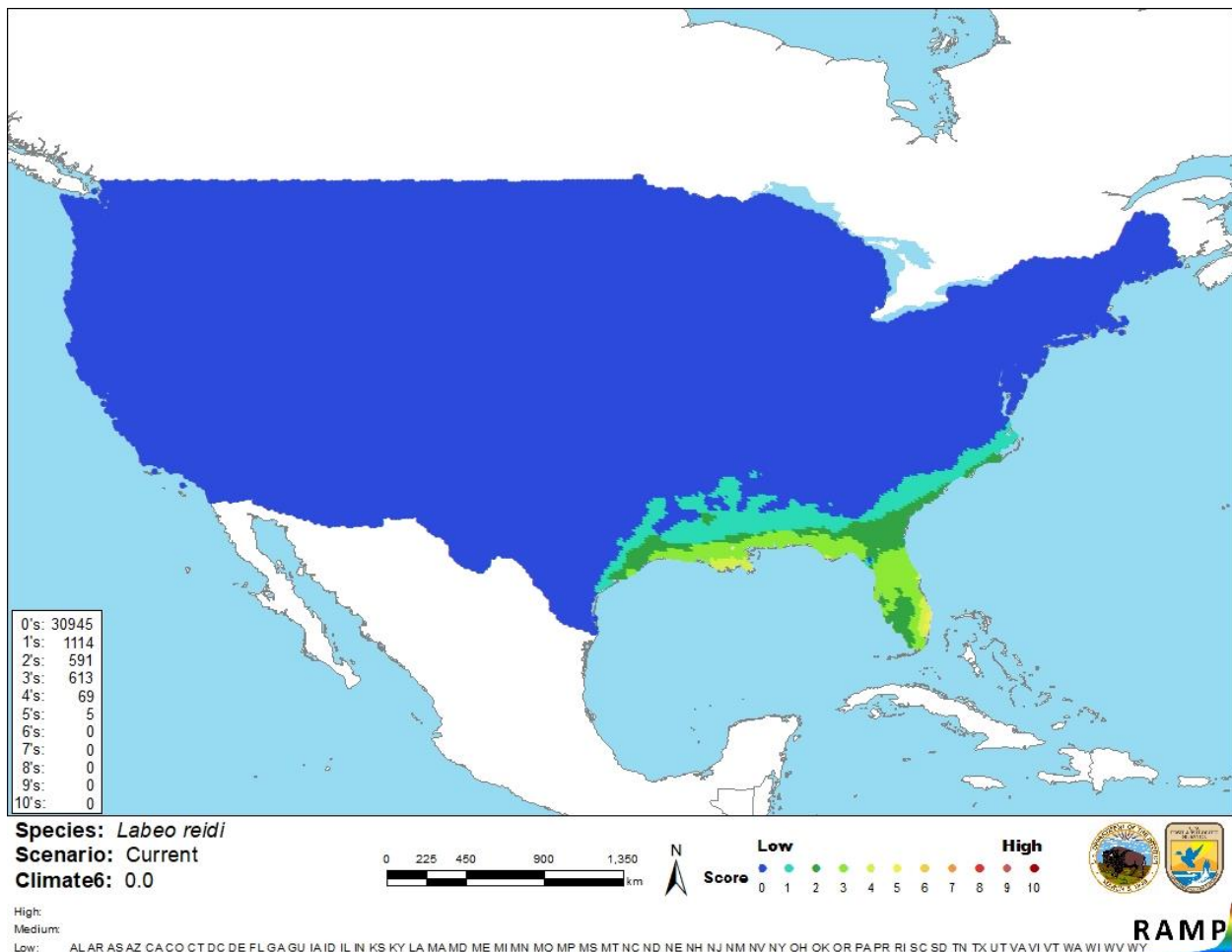


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *L. reidi* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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
≥ 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

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

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. (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

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.