

NAME OF SPECIES: Ide (*Leuciscus idus*)

A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION	
1. In Wisconsin?	a. YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b. Abundance:
	c. Geographic Range:
	d. Type of Waters Invaded (rivers, ponds, lakes, etc): (in other states) pools in rivers and slow-flowing or still water, ponds, lakes, estuaries
	e. Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin:
2. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: Maine, northeastern US, Pennsylvania (localized populations in these states)
3. Similar Habitat Invaded Elsewhere	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where:
4. In Surrounding States	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: Reports of introductions from MN, IL, IN, OH, though it's unclear if any reproducing populations remain
5. Competitive Ability	High: Tolerate a wide range of conditions Low: Reports of localized reproducing populations in a few locations, but unclear if any still exist. Poor records on this fish, so its true extent in the US is not clear. However, it's been here since the 1800s and has failed to thrive outside of a few small ponds, etc.
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS	
1. Temperature:	Range: 4 deg. C - 20 deg. C Upper lethal temps. for larvae and juveniles acclimated to 6 - 22 deg. C was 24 - 29 deg. C (was lower for fish acclimated to lower temps)
2. Spawning Temperature:	Range: Begins at water temps from 5 - 14 deg. C, optimal temp. for egg development 12 - 18 deg. C
3. Number of Eggs:	Range: large range reported throughout Europe, from 15,000 - 263,000 egg per female
4. Preferred Spawning Substrate:	weedy, shallow areas where adhesive eggs attach to stones or vegetation
5. Hybridization Potential:	no hybrids known with native fish
6. Salinity Tolerance	Fresh: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine: <input type="checkbox"/> Brackish: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Oxygen Regime	Range: mortality of larvae and juveniles is significant below 2 mg/L
8. Water Hardness Tolerance	Range:

9. Easily confused for Native Species?	List: may be confused with some native minnow species
<b>C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL</b>	
1. Likelihood of Damage	a. Presence of Natural Enemies:
	b. How well introductory and expansion pathways can be described and quantified: First imported to the US in 1877 and distributed to a number of state agencies - were intentionally stocked and fish escaped from ponds, etc. during flooding
2. Environmental Impacts	a. Alteration of ecosystem composition, structure and function: Eat larval and adult insects, snails, other invertebrates, and small fish. Could compete with other species for food.
	c. Damage to ecosystem resilience/sustainability:
	d. Loss of biological diversity:
	e. Abiotic modifications (affects on turbidity, H2O chemistry, etc.):
	f. Biotic effects on other species (loss of cover, nesting sites, forage, changing competitive relationships):
<b>D. NET SOCIO/ECONOMIC IMPACT</b>	
1. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society:	Effect: golden variety used in ornamental fish ponds; may have also been initially imported and stocked for use as food fish
2. Direct and indirect effects of the invasive species:	Effect:
3. Type of damage caused by organism:	Effect:
Industries affected by invasive:	Effect:
4. Loss of aesthetic value affecting recreation and tourism:	Effect:
5. Increased cost to a sector (monitoring, inspection, control, public education, modifying practices, damage repair, lower yield, loss of export markets due to quarantine:	Effect:
6. Cost of prevention or control relative to cost of allowing invasion to occur (cost of prevention is borne by different groups than cost	Effect:

of control):	
7. Cost at different levels of invasion:	Effect:
<b>E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION POTENTIAL</b>	
1. Costs of Prevention (including Education):	
2. Responsiveness to Prevention Efforts:	Unclear how much this species is still used in water gardening, however efforts targeting water gardeners may help to reduce future introductions.
3. Detection Capability:	
4. Control Tactics Effective:	Mechanical: <input type="checkbox"/> Biological: <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical: <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Efficacy/Feasibility of Control (effort, # of staff):	
6. Cost of Control:	High: <input type="checkbox"/> Medium: <input type="checkbox"/> Low: <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Non-Target Effects of Control:	
8. Threshold at which control would be attempted:	
9 Efficacy of Monitoring:	