

NAME OF SPECIES: White Perch (*Morone americana*)

A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION	
1. In Wisconsin?	a. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	b. Abundance: abundant in some areas
	c. Geographic Range: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, tributary streams and rivers, including the Fox River
	d. Type of Waters Invaded (rivers, ponds, lakes, etc): lakes, rivers, streams
	e. Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin: 1 <sup>st</sup> reported in St. Louis River in 1987, 1 <sup>st</sup> in Green Bay in 1988
2. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: All Great Lakes
3. Similar Habitat Invaded Elsewhere	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: Great Lakes, Missouri River, Illinois River, Lake Calumet system (Chicago area)
4. In Surrounding States	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: IN, IL, MI, IA
5. Competitive Ability	High: Prey heavily on fish eggs and compete with native fish for food; have demonstrated the ability to survive and thrive in the Great Lakes and associated rivers Low:
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS	
1. Temperature:	Range: temperate, > 4 deg. C
2. Spawning Temperature:	Range:
3. Number of Eggs:	Range:
4. Preferred Spawning Substrate:	
5. Hybridization Potential:	Concern that they've hybridized with native white bass in Western Lake Erie, Ohio, and Michigan; also reports of hybridization with yellow bass and striped bass
6. Salinity Tolerance	Fresh: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brackish: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Oxygen Regime	Range:
8. Water Hardness Tolerance	Range:
9. Easily confused for Native Species?	List: white bass

## C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL

1. Likelihood of Damage	a. Presence of Natural Enemies:
	b. How well introductory and expansion pathways can be described and quantified: Native to the Atlantic coast, invaded the Great Lakes through the Erie and Welland canals in early 1950s
2. Environmental Impacts	a. Alteration of ecosystem composition, structure and function: Eat eggs of walleye, white bass, possibly other species - eggs are a significant food source for adult fish. Also may compete with native yellow perch for zooplankton
	c. Damage to ecosystem resilience/sustainability: Egg consumption could reduce populations of native fish, including walleye. Walleye population collapses have been noted in areas following white perch invasion
	d. Loss of biological diversity: hybridization with white bass could dilute gene pool
	e. Abiotic modifications (affects on turbidity, H2O chemistry, etc.):
	f. Biotic effects on other species (loss of cover, nesting sites, forage, changing competitive relationships: competition with forage fish could impact populations of predatory fish if fewer forage fish are available.

## D. NET SOCIO/ECONOMIC IMPACT

1. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society:	Effect: Prized as food fish in Eastern US
2. Direct and indirect effects of the invasive species:	Effect: Potential to impact populations of desirable fish species in Great Lakes and elsewhere
3. Type of damage caused by organism:	Effect:
Industries affected by invasive:	Effect: Commercial and sport fishing
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	Effect:

by different groups than cost 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:	Education may be effective in preventing anglers from transporting them to new waters.
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:	