

NAME OF SPECIES: Zander (Sander lucioperca)

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):
	e. Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin:
2. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where:
3. Similar Habitat Invaded Elsewhere	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where:
4. In Surrounding States	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where: 1 failed introduction in New York; only successful introduction reported from 1 lake in North Dakota
5. Competitive Ability	High: Unknown - North Dakota has been interested in stocking zander as a sportfish for a number of years - some surrounding states and Canada have expressed concern about unknown impacts and potential to spread Low:
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS	
1. Temperature:	Range: 6 - 22 deg. C
2. Spawning Temperature:	Range: 11 deg. C
3. Number of Eggs:	Range:
4. Preferred Spawning Substrate:	pebbles with current; preferred habitat - eutrophic turbid, well oxygenated water with low mean depth. If in a river, prefer slow-flowing water
5. Hybridization Potential:	
6. Salinity Tolerance	Fresh: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine: <input type="checkbox"/> Brackish: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Oxygen Regime	Range: prefer well oxygenated water
8. Water Hardness Tolerance	Range:
9. Easily confused for Native Species?	List:

C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL	
1. Likelihood of Damage	a. Presence of Natural Enemies:
	b. How well introductory and expansion pathways can be described and quantified: stocked for sport fishing
2. Environmental Impacts	a. Alteration of ecosystem composition, structure and function: Primarily feed on fish - concern that they could cause a collapse in resident prey fish stocks
	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):
D. NET SOCIO/ECONOMIC IMPACT	
1. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society:	Effect: desirable sportfish
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 of control):	Effect:
7. Cost at different levels of invasion:	Effect:

## E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION POTENTIAL

1. Costs of Prevention (including Education):	
2. Responsiveness to Prevention Efforts:	
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:	