



Paranais frici

Wapsa mobilis

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Community dominance. Competition with natives for resources.
2. Invasive potential
 - “Found in San Francisco Bay - presumed transported in ballast water, though there are other reasonably likely mechanisms, in addition to ballast water discharges, that could account for their introduction to the Pacific Coast” (Molnar 2008).
3. Geographic extent
 - Regionally patchy
4. Management difficulty
 - No known forms of complete eradication.

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Ponto-Caspian
2. First introduction: 1961
3. Most likely introduced in ships ballast or on sediments of aquatic plants. Established in Suisun Bay, California in 1961 (Molnar 2008).
4. 1st record in North America was from Lake Erie in 1961.
5. Water courses, ponds, estuaries/bays, lakes

Invasion Pathways

1. Ballast Water and Sediments
 - Accidental probable
 - Cause- Ballast Water
 - Most likely introduced in ships ballast or on sediments of aquatic plants.
2. Natural Spread
 - Probable
 - Cause- Plant sediment movement through water bodies
 - Most likely introduced in ships ballast or on sediments of aquatic plants.

Non native locations

1. 41- Virginian
2. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf
3. 58- Northern California

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. “Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity.” *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>