

# NEW YORK FISH & AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

Scientific name: Tachypleus gigas, T. tridentatus, and Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda  
 Common names: Asian Horseshoe Crab  
 Native distribution: Northeast cost of India, east coast of China, to south coast of Japan  
 Date assessed: 6/25/2013  
 Assessors: E. Schwartzberg  
 Reviewers: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Form version date: 3 January 2013

**New York Invasiveness Rank:** Unknown (fewer than 70 total points assessed)

<b>Distribution and Invasiveness Rank</b> ( <i>Obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form</i> )		
Status of this species in each PRISM:	Current Distribution	PRISM Invasiveness Rank
1 Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
2 Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
3 Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
4 Finger Lakes	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
5 Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
6 Lower Hudson	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
7 Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
8 Western New York	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

<b>Invasiveness Ranking Summary</b> (see details under appropriate sub-section)		Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	30 ( <u>0</u> )	0
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	30 ( <u>30</u> )	13
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	30 ( <u>30</u> )	11
4	Difficulty of control	10 ( <u>7</u> )	5
	Outcome score	100 ( <u>67</u> ) <sup>b</sup>	29 <sup>a</sup>
	Relative maximum score †		43.28
	New York Invasiveness Rank §	Unknown (fewer than 70.00 total points assessed)	

\* For questions answered “unknown” do not include point value in “Total Answered Points Possible.” If “Total Answered Points Possible” is less than 70.00 points, then the overall invasive rank should be listed as “Unknown.”

† Calculated as 100(a/b) to two decimal places.

§ Very High >80.00; High 70.00–80.00; Moderate 50.00–69.99; Low 40.00–49.99; Insignificant <40.00

### A. DISTRIBUTION (KNOWN/POTENTIAL): Summarized from individual PRISM forms

A1.1. Has this species been documented in NY? (reliable source; voucher not required)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – continue to A1.2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No – continue to A2.1; Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NA; Yes <input type="checkbox"/> USA	
A1.2. In which PRISMs is it known (see inset map)?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital/Mohawk	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finger Lakes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lower Hudson	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Western New York
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Documentation:  
Sources of information:  
There is very little information on the United States distribution of *Tachypleus gigas*. Frozen shipments were intercepted in 2011 and 2012, although there have been no records of individuals in the wild (Kim McKown, personal correspondence)

- A2.0. Is this species listed on the Federal Injurious Fish and Wildlife list?  
 Yes – the species will automatically be listed as Prohibited, no further assessment required.  
 No – continue to A2.1

A2.1. What is the likelihood that this species will occur and persist given the climate in the following PRISMs? (obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form and/ or Climatch score)

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Unlikely    | Adirondack Park Invasive Program               |
| Unlikely    | Capital/Mohawk                                 |
| Unlikely    | Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership |
| Unlikely    | Finger Lakes                                   |
| Very Likely | Long Island Invasive Species Management Area   |
| Very Likely | Lower Hudson                                   |
| Unlikely    | Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario            |
| Unlikely    | Western New York                               |

Documentation:  
Sources of information (e.g.: distribution models, literature, expert opinions):

***If the species does not occur and is not likely to survive and reproduce within any of the PRISMs, then stop here as there is no need to assess the species.***

A2.2. What is the current distribution of the species in each PRISM? (obtain rank from PRISM invasiveness ranking forms)

Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Distribution
Capital/Mohawk	Not Present
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Present
Finger Lakes	Not Present
Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Present
Lower Hudson	Not Present
Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Present
Western New York	Not Present

Documentation:  
Sources of information:  
Kim McKown, personal correspondence.

A2.3. Describe the potential or known suitable habitats within New York. Natural habitats include all habitats not under active human management. Managed habitats are indicated with an asterisk.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Aquatic Habitats</b></p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salt/ brackish waters<br><input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater tidal<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rivers/streams<br><input type="checkbox"/> Natural lakes and ponds<br><input type="checkbox"/> Vernal pools<br><input type="checkbox"/> Reservoirs/ impoundments* | <p><b>Wetland Habitats</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Salt/brackish marshes<br><input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater marshes<br><input type="checkbox"/> Peatlands<br><input type="checkbox"/> Shrub swamps<br><input type="checkbox"/> Forested wetlands/riparian<br><input type="checkbox"/> Ditches*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Beaches/or coastal dunes | <p><b>Upland Habitats</b></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivated*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands/old fields<br><input type="checkbox"/> Shrublands<br><input type="checkbox"/> Forests/woodlands<br><input type="checkbox"/> Alpine<br><input type="checkbox"/> Roadsides*<br><input type="checkbox"/> Cultural* |
|---|--|---|

Other potential or known suitable habitats within New York:

Documentation:

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Sources of information:  
WORMS 2013.

**B. INVASIVENESS RANKING**

*1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT*

1.1. Impact on Ecosystem Processes and System-wide Parameters (e.g., water cycle, energy cycle, nutrient and mineral dynamics, light availability, or geomorphological changes (erosion and sedimentation rates).

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| A. | No perceivable impact on ecosystem processes based on research studies, or the absence of impact information if a species is widespread (>10 occurrences in minimally managed areas), has been well-studied (>10 reports/publications), and has been present in the northeast for >100 years. | 0  |
| B. | Influences ecosystem processes to a minor degree, has a perceivable but mild influence  | 3  |
| C. | Significant alteration of ecosystem processes   | 7  |
| D. | Major, possibly irreversible, alteration or disruption of ecosystem processes   | 10 |
| U. | Unknown   |    |

Score

**Documentation:**

Identify ecosystem processes impacted (or if applicable, justify choosing answer A in the absence of impact information)

Sources of information:

1.2. Impact on Natural Habitat/ Community Composition

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| A. | No perceived impact; causes no apparent change in native populations  | 0  |
| B. | Influences community composition (e.g., reduces the number of individuals of one or more native species in the community)   | 3  |
| C. | Significantly alters community composition (e.g., produces a significant reduction in the population size of one or more native species in the community)   | 7  |
| D. | Causes major alteration in community composition (e.g., results in the extirpation of one or several native species, reducing biodiversity or change the community composition towards species exotic to the natural community) | 10 |
| U. | Unknown   |    |

Score

**Documentation:**

Identify type of impact or alteration:

Sources of information:

1.3. Impact on other species or species groups, including cumulative impact of this species on other organisms in the community it invades. (e.g., interferes with native predator/ prey dynamics; injurious components/ spines; reduction in spawning; hybridizes with a native species; hosts a non-native disease which impacts a native species)

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| A. | Negligible perceived impact   | 0  |
| B. | Minor impact (e.g. impacts 1 species, <20% population decline, limited host damage)   | 3  |
| C. | Moderate impact (e.g. impacts 2-3 species and/ or 20-29% population decline of any 1 species, kills host in 2-5 years, ,)   | 7  |
| D. | Severe impact on other species or species groups (e.g. impacts >3 species and/ or ≥30% population decline of any 1 species, kills host within 2 years, extirpation) | 10 |

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U. Unknown

Score 

U
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**Documentation:**

Identify type of impact or alteration:

Asian horseshoe crabs likely harbor pathogens and fouling organisms of native horseshoe crabs (Patil and Anil 2000, Key et al. 1996) which could affect native populations (Shin and Botton 2013) although the extent of this is unknown.

Sources of information:

Patil and Anil 2000, Key et al. 1996, Shin and Botton 2013.

Total Possible 

0
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Section One Total 

0
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**2. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISPERSAL ABILITY**

2.1. Mode and rate of reproduction (provisional thresholds, more investigation needed)

- A. No reproduction (e.g. sterile with no sexual or asexual reproduction). 0
- B. Limited reproduction (e.g., intrinsic rate of increase <10%, low fecundity, complete one life cycle) 1
- C. Moderate reproduction (e.g., intrinsic rate of increase between 10-30%, moderate fecundity, complete 2-3 life cycles) 2
- D. Abundant reproduction (e.g., intrinsic rate of increase >30%, parthenogenesis, large egg masses, complete > 3 life cycles) 4
- U. Unknown

Score 

1
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**Documentation:**

Describe key reproductive characteristics:

Asian horseshoe crabs, like their North American counterparts have sexual reproduction. Native horseshoe crab mating activity peaks during the new moon during late May and early June and can lay up to 20,000 eggs per spawning episode, however rate of survival is low.

Sources of information:

NOAA Sea Grant 2013.

2.2. Migratory behavior

- A. Always migratory in its native range 0
- B. Non-migratory or facultative migrant in its native range 2
- U. Unknown

Score 

2
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**Documentation:**

Describe migratory behavior:

Non-migratory, although they migrate to shore for mating and egg-laying (Chatterji et al. 1991).

Sources of information:

Chatterji et al. 1991.

2.3. Biological potential for colonization by long-distance dispersal/ movement (e.g., veligers, resting stage eggs, glochidia)

- A. No long-distance dispersal/ movement mechanisms 0
- B. Adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, but studies report that most individuals (90%) establish territories within 5 miles of natal origin or within a distance twice the home range of the typical individual, and tend not to cross major barriers such as dams and watershed divides 1
- C. Adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, movement and evidence that offspring often disperse greater than 5 miles of natal origin or greater than twice the home range of typical individual and will cross major barriers such as dams and watershed divides 2

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U. Unknown

Score 0

**Documentation:**

Identify dispersal mechanisms:

None

Sources of information:

2.4. Practical potential to be spread by human activities, both directly and indirectly – possible vectors include: commercial bait sales, deliberate illegal stocking, aquaria releases, boat trailers, canals, ballast water exchange, live food trade, rehabilitation, pest control industry, aquaculture escapes, etc.)

- A. Does not occur 0
- B. Low (human dispersal to new areas occurs almost exclusively by direct means and is infrequent or inefficient) 1
- C. Moderate (human dispersal to new areas occurs by direct and indirect means to a moderate extent) 2
- D. High (opportunities for human dispersal to new areas by direct and indirect means are numerous, frequent, and successful) 4
- U. Unknown

Score 4

**Documentation:**

Identify dispersal mechanisms:

Asian horseshoe crabs are used as fishing bait for eel and whelk. There are reports of illegal imports numbering in the thousands of individuals in 2011 and 2012 (Shin and Botton 2013, K. McKown, personal correspondence). Fishermen needs for horseshoe crab baits have been estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 per fisherman per year (NOAA SEA Grant 2013). Efforts to limit use of native horseshoe crabs as bait has caused increase pressure to import non-native horseshoe crabs (NYSDEC 2013).

Sources of information:

Shin and Botton 2013, NOAA Sea Grant 2013, NYSDEC 2013.

2.5. Non-living chemical and physical characteristics that increase competitive advantage (e.g., tolerance to various extremes, pH, DO, temperature, desiccation, fill vacant niche, charismatic species)

- A. Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage 0
- B. Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage 4
- C. Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage 8
- U. Unknown

Score 0

**Documentation:**

Evidence of competitive ability:

None

Sources of information:

2.6. Biological characteristics that increase competitive advantage (e.g., high fecundity, generalist/ broad niche space, highly evolved defense mechanisms, behavioral adaptations, piscivorous, etc.)

- A. Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage 0
- B. Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage 4
- C. Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage 8
- U. Unknown

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Score

**Documentation:**  
 Evidence of competitive ability:  
 Have spines and defensive posture that aids in defense. Related species contain trodototoxin.  
 Sources of information:  
 Kanchanapongkul 2008.

2.7. Other species in the family and/ or genus invasive in New York or elsewhere?

- A. No 0
- B. Yes 2
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**  
 Identify species:  
 Tachypleus tridentatus , T. gigas, and Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda have the potential to be invasive.

Total Possible   
 Section Two Total

**3. ECOLOGICAL AMPLITUDE AND DISTRIBUTION**

3.1. Current introduced distribution in the northern latitudes of USA and southern latitude of Canada (e.g., between 35 and 55 degrees).

- A. Not known from the northern US or southern Canada. 0
- B. Established as a non-native in 1 northern USA state and/or southern Canadian province. 1
- C. Established as a non-native in 2 or 3 northern USA states and/or southern Canadian provinces. 2
- D. Established as a non-native in 4 or more northern USA states and/or southern Canadian provinces, and/or categorized as a problem species (e.g., “Invasive”) in 1 northern state or southern Canadian province. 3
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**  
 Identify states and provinces:  
 Not established in the United States  
 Sources of information:  

- See known introduced range at [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov), and update with information from states and Canadian provinces.

 K. McKown personal correspondence

3.2. Current introduced distribution of the species in natural areas in the eight New York State PRISMs (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

- A. Established in none of the PRISMs 0
- B. Established in 1 PRISM 1
- C. Established in 2 or 3 PRISMs 3
- D. Established in 4 or more PRISMs 5
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**  
 Describe distribution:

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No current established populations on record.  
Sources of information:

**3.3. Number of known, or potential (each individual possessed by a vendor or consumer), individual releases and/ or release events**

- A. None 0
- B. Few releases (e.g., <10 annually). 2
- C. Regular, small scale releases (e.g., 10-99 annually). 4
- D. Multiple, large scale (e.g., ≥100 annually). 6
- U. Unknown

Score 6

**Documentation:**

Describe known or potential releases:

Asian horseshoe crabs are used as fishing bait for eel and whelk. There are reports of illegal imports numbering in the thousands of individuals in 2011 and 2012 (Shin and Botton 2013). Fishermen needs for horseshoe crab baits have been estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 per fisherman per year (NOAA SEA Grant 2013). Efforts to limit use of native horseshoe crabs as bait has caused increase pressure to import non-native horseshoe crabs (NYSDEC 2013, Hurdle 2013).

Sources of information:

Shin and Botton 2013, NOAA Sea Grant 2013, NYSDEC 2013, Hurdle 2013, K. McKown personal correspondence.

**3.4. Current introduced population density, or distance to known occurrence, in northern USA and/ or southern Canada.**

- A. No known populations established. 0
- B. Low to moderate population density (e.g., ≤1/4 to < 1/2 native population density) with few other invasives present and/ or documented in 1 or more non-adjacent state/ province and/ or 1 unconnected waterbody. 1
- C. High or irruptive population density (e.g., ≥1/2 native population density) with numerous other invasives present and/ or documented in 1 or more adjacent state/ province and/ or 1 connected waterbody. 2
- U. Unknown

Score 0

**Documentation:**

Describe population density:

Sources of information:

**3.5. Number of habitats the species may invade**

- A. Not known to invade any natural habitats given at A2.3. 0
- B. Known to occur in 2 or 3 of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least 1 or 2 natural habitat(s). 2
- C. Known to occur in 4 or more of the habitats given at A2.3, with at least 3 natural habitats. 3
- U. Unknown.

Score 2

**Documentation:**

Identify type of habitats where it occurs and degree/type of impacts:

Marine and saltwater

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Sources of information:

3.6. Role of anthropogenic (human related) and natural disturbance in establishment (e.g. water level management, man-made structures, high vehicle traffic, major storm events, etc).

- A. Requires anthropogenic disturbances to establish. 0
- B. May occasionally establish in undisturbed areas but can readily establish in areas with natural or anthropogenic disturbances. 2
- C. Can establish independent of any known natural or anthropogenic disturbances. 3
- U. Unknown.

Score 3

Documentation:

Identify type of disturbance:

None

Sources of information:

3.7. Climate in native range (e.g., med. to high,  $\geq 5$ , Climatch score; within 35 to 55 degree latitude; etc.)

- A. Native range does not include climates similar to New York (e.g., <10%). 0
- B. Native range possibly includes climates similar to portions of New York (e.g., 10-29%). 4
- C. Native range includes climates similar to those in New York (e.g.,  $\geq 30\%$ ). 8
- U. Unknown.

Score 0

Documentation:

Describe known climate similarities:

Very low Climatch score: only 4 of 52 stations matched greater or equal to 5.

Sources of information:

ADAFF 2013.

Total Possible	30
Section Three Total	11

**4. DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL**

4.1. Re-establishment potential, nearby propagule source, known vectors of re-introduction (e.g. biological supplies, pets, aquaria, aquaculture facilities, connecting waters/ corridors, mechanized transportation, live wells, etc.)

- A. No known vectors/ propagule source for re-establishment following removal. 0
- B. Possible re-establishment from 1 vector/ propagule source following removal and/ or viable <24 hours. 1
- C. Likely to re-establish from 2-3 vectors/ propagule sources following removal and/ or viable 2-7 days. 2
- D. Strong potential for re-establishment from 4 or more vectors/ propagule sources following removal and/or viable >7 days. 3
- U. Unknown.

Score 1

Documentation:

Identify source/ vectors:

Asian horseshoe crabs are used as fishing bait for eel and whelk. There are reports of illegal imports numbering in the thousands of individuals in 2011 and 2012 (Shin and Botton 2013). Firshermen needs for horseshoe crab baits have been estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 per fisherman per year (NOAA Sea Grant 2013) and Asian horseshoe crabs have started to



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fill this need (DEEP 2013).

Sources of information:

Shin and Botton 2013, NOAA Sea Grant 2013, DEEP 2013.

**4.2. Status of monitoring and/ or management protocols for species**

- A. Standardized protocols appropriate to New York State are available. 0
- B. Scientific protocols are available from other countries, regions or states. 1
- C. No known protocols exist. 2
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**

Describe protocols:

None in United States, although protocols exist for monitoring native horseshoe crabs in New York through the Long Island Horseshoe Crab Volunteer Monitoring Network (CCE 2013).

Sources of information:

CCE 2013.

**4.3. Status of monitoring and/ or management resources (e.g. tools, manpower, travel, traps, lures, ID keys, taxonomic specialists, etc.)**

- A. Established resources are available including commercial and/ or research tools 0
- B. Monitoring resources may be available (e.g. partnerships, NGOs, etc) 1
- C. No known monitoring resources are available 2
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**

Describe resources:

Sources of information:

**4.4. Level of effort required**

- A. Management is not required. (e.g., species does not persist without repeated human mediated action.) 0
- B. Management is relatively easy and inexpensive; invasive species can be maintained at low abundance causing little or no ecological harm. (e.g., 10 or fewer person-hours of manual effort can eradicate a local infestation in 1 year.) 1
- C. Management requires a major short-term investment, and is logistically and politically challenging; eradication is difficult, but possible. (e.g., 100 or fewer person-hours/year of manual effort, or up to 10 person-hours/ year for 2-5 years to suppress a local infestation.) 2
- D. Management requires a major investment and is logistically and politically difficult; eradication may be impossible. (e.g., more than 100 person-hours/ year of manual effort, or more than 10 person hours/year for more than 5 years to suppress a local infestation.) 3
- U. Unknown

Score

**Documentation:**

Identify types of control methods and time required:

Sources of information:

Total Possible	7
Section Four Total	5

**Total for 4 sections Possible**

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Total for 4 sections 

29
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**C. STATUS OF GENETIC VARIANTS AND HYBRIDS:**

At the present time there is no protocol or criteria for assessing the invasiveness of genetic variants independent of the species to which they belong. Such a protocol is needed, and individuals with the appropriate expertise should address this issue in the future. Such a protocol will likely require data on cultivar fertility and identification in both experimental and natural settings.

Genetic variants of the species known to exist:

Hybrids (crosses between different parent species) should be assessed individually and separately from the parent species wherever taxonomically possible, since their invasiveness may differ from that of the parent species. An exception should be made if the taxonomy of the species and hybrids are uncertain, and species and hybrids can not be clearly distinguished in the field. In such cases it is not feasible to distinguish species and hybrids, and they can only be assessed as a single unit.

Hybrids of uncertain origin known to exist:

**References for species assessment:**

- Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (ADAFF). 2012. Climatch Mapping Tool. <<http://adl.brs.gov.au:8080/Climatch/climatch.jsp>>; [Accessed on June 26, 2013].
- Chatterji, A., Rathod, V., & Parulekar, A. H. (1992). Spawning migration of the horseshoe crab, *Tachypleus gigas* (Muller), in relation to lunar cycle. *Asian Fisheries Science*, 5, 123-128p.
- Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) 2013. Horseshoe Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*) Spawning Activity Survey Protocol for the New York State Marine District. <<http://www.nyhorseshoecrab.org/>>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].
- Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). 2013. Notice To Whelk and Eel Fishermen: IMPORTED HORSESHOE CRABS. April 19, 2013. <<http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?A=2588&Q=523166>>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].
- Hurdle, J. 2013. Import Ban Sought on Asian Crabs. *The New York Times*. February 25, 2013. <<http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/02/25/import-ban-sought-on-asian-crabs/#postComment>>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].
- Kanchanapongkul, J. (2008). Tetrodotoxin poisoning following ingestion of the toxic eggs of the horseshoe crab *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*, a case series from 1994 through 2006.
- Key, M. M., Jeffries, W. B., Voris, H. K. and C. M. Yang. 1996. Epizoic bryozoans, horseshoe crabs, and other mobile benthic substrates. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 58:368-384.
- NOAA Sea Grant, 2013. Fisheries Management: Commercial Whelk Fishery info sheet. <<http://www.ceoe.udel.edu/horseshoecrab/fisheries/whelkbait.html>>. [Accessed on June 25, 2013].
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) 2013. Horseshoe CrabA Prehistoric Creature! <<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/36195.html>>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].
- Patil, J. S and A.C.Anil. 2000. Epibiotic community of the horseshoe crab *Tachypleus gigas*. *Mar. Biol.* 136: 699-713.
- Shin, P.K.S. and M.L. Botton. Letter to the National Invasive Species Council. Horseshoe Crab Species Specialist Group.

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<[http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/national\\_invasive\\_species\\_council\\_letter\\_feb\\_2013.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/national_invasive_species_council_letter_feb_2013.pdf)>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].

World Registry of Marine Species (WORMS) 2013. *Tachypleus gigas* (O. F. Müller, 1785).

<<http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=238271>>; [Accessed on June 25, 2013].

**Citation:** The New York Fish & Aquatic Invertebrate Invasiveness Ranking Form is an adaptation of the New York Plant Invasiveness Ranking Form. The original plant form may be cited as: Jordan, M.J., G. Moore and T.W. Weldy. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of New York. Unpublished. The Nature Conservancy, Cold Spring Harbor, NY; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY; The Nature Conservancy, Albany, NY.

**Acknowledgments:** The New York Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Invasiveness Ranking Form incorporates components and approaches used in several other systems, cited in the references below. Valuable contributions by members of the Invasive Species Council and Invasive Species Advisory Committee were incorporated in revisions of this form. Members of the Office of Invasive Species Coordination's Four-tier Team, who coordinated the effort, included representatives of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation\* (Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources, Division of Lands and Forests, Division of Water); The Nature Conservancy; New York Natural Heritage Program; New York Sea Grant\*; Lake Champlain Sea Grant\*; New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (Division of Plant Industry and Division of Animal Industry); Cornell University (Department of Natural Resources and Department of Entomology); New York State Nursery and Landscape Association; New York Farm Bureau; Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council\*; Trout Unlimited\*; United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (Plant Protection and Quarantine and Wildlife Services); New York State Department of Transportation; State University of New York at Albany and Plattsburgh\*; and Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies. Those organizations listed with an asterisk comprised the Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Working Group.

### References for ranking form:

Bomford, M. 2008. Risk Assessment Models for Establishment of Exotic Vertebrates in Australia and New Zealand. Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra.

Broken Screens: The Regulation of Live Animal Imports in the United States. 2007. Defenders of Wildlife, Washington, DC.

Copp, G. H., R. Garthwaite and R. E. Gozlan. 2005. Risk Identification and Assessment of Non-native Freshwater Fishes: Concepts and Perspectives on Protocols for the UK. Sci. Ser. Tech Rep., Cefas Lowestoft, 129: 32pp.

Cooperative Prevention of Invasive Wildlife Introduction in Florida. 2008. The Environmental Law Institute, Washington, DC.

Generic Nonindigenous Aquatic Organisms Risk Analysis Review Process. 1996. Risk Assessment and Management Committee, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.

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