

NAME OF SPECIES: Japanese mysterysnail (*Cipangopaludina japonica* or *Viviparus japonica*) May sources consider the Chinese and Japanese mysterysnails to actually be the same species. Little information is available on the Japanese mysterysnail by itself - see Chinese mysterysnail sheet.

**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 locations) freshwater rivers and lakes
	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: Concord River, Mass.; Lake Erie, Ohio; Niagara River; a couple of reports in Indiana and Michigan
3. Similar Habitat Invaded Elsewhere	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: see above
4. In Surrounding States	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Where: see above
5. Competitive Ability	High: ? Seems to have potential to be highly competitive, as females give birth to live, crawling young that can disperse, but very little information found Low: ?
<b>B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS</b>	
1. Temperature:	Range:
2. Spawning Temperature:	Range:
3. Number of Eggs:	Range: Females are livebearers, giving birth to live, crawling young
4. Preferred Spawning Substrate:	
5. Hybridization Potential:	This species could be synonymous with <i>C. chinensis</i>
6. Salinity Tolerance	Fresh: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine: <input type="checkbox"/> Brackish: <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Oxygen Regime	Range:
8. Water Hardness Tolerance	Range:
9. Easily confused for Native Species?	List: none found, but this species could be synonymous with <i>C. chinensis</i>
<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: Imported to the west coast into the Asian food market in the late 1800's, spread via aquarium release and other accidental and intentional introductions
2. Environmental Impacts	a. Alteration of ecosystem composition, structure and function:
	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:
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:	