



Non-native fish of the Upper Irtysh and the Ulungur Rivers in China

Chen Tian^{‡,§}, Lei Fang[‡], Xuejian Li^{§,¶}, Yonghua Li[‡], Tianjian Song[‡], Jiang Chang[‡], Cunqi Liu[‡],
Yahui Zhao[§]

[‡] College of life sciences, Hebei University, Baoding, China

[§] Key Laboratory of the Zoological Systematics and Evolution, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

[‡] State Key Laboratory of Environmental Criteria and Risk Assessment, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing, China

[¶] Institute of Shandong River Wetlands, Jinan, China

Corresponding author: Cunqi Liu (lcq@hbu.edu.cn), Yahui Zhao (zhaoyh@ioz.ac.cn)

Academic editor: Paramasivam Kodeeswaran

Received: 23 Nov 2022 | Accepted: 12 Jan 2023 | Published: 17 Jan 2023

Citation: Tian C, Fang L, Li X, Li Y, Song T, Chang J, Liu C, Zhao Y (2023) Non-native fish of the Upper Irtysh and the Ulungur Rivers in China. Biodiversity Data Journal 11: e97884. <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.11.e97884>

Abstract

Background

The Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin, two major river basins of the Altay region, are located at the northwest of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. As an international river, the Chinese section has seven state-level protected fish and seven local-level protected species as well. Many more commercial species have been introduced from eastern China and other countries, accompanied by some low-value and small-sized fish in recent decades. The non-native fish species have already threatened these protected fish. This study investigated the distribution of non-native fish species in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin. The basic data for the biodiversity conservation and the information of the non-native fish in these two river basins were gathered.

New information

There are a lot of studies on native fish in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and Ulungur River Basin in China, but there is a lack of studies on non-native fish. Thirteen non-native fish belonging to four orders, nine families and 12 genera were collected in this study. The study includes one dataset. The dataset presents taxonomy, distribution, water body and location for each of the non-native fish collected from the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin. Our study has found that the proportion of native species has declined, while the number of non-native species has increased from 2013 to 2022. The information we provided could help to develop an international strategy for the protection of aquatic biodiversity.

Keywords

Altay region, distribution, non-native fish, endangered species

Introduction

The Altay region, bordering Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, is located in the northern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. The Irtysh River and the Ulungur River (<http://www.feow.org/ecoregions/details/603>) are two important rivers in the Altay region. The Irtysh River, an essential international river, is the second largest river in Xinjiang and it is also the only river in China that flows into the Arctic Ocean (Duman and Nadila 2017). The Irtysh River originates from the southern slope of the Altai Mountains and the confluence of the Kayerite River and the Kuyierte River forms the Irtysh River in Koktokay (Dong and Li 2010). The total length of the Irtysh River is 4,248 km, of which the length of the Chinese section is 546 km, with a drainage area of 57,000 km² and an annual runoff of approximately 11.1 billion m³ (Li et al. 2020). The main tributaries of the Chinese section of the Irtysh River that includes the Kelan, Buerjin, Haba and Bieliezeke Rivers, join from the north bank, making the Irtysh River Basin as a "comb-shaped" water system (Ren et al. 2002).

The Ulungur River, the second largest river in the Altay region, originates from the Altai Mountains in Qinghe County, with a total length of 821 km, a drainage area of 61,400 km² and an annual runoff of about 1.07 billion m³ (Nurlan 2014). The Irtysh River and the Ulungur River were originally two independent water systems in Late Pleistocene (Wang 2010). Due to the construction of a 3 km-long canal in 1986-1987, the Ulungur Lake, into which the Ulungur River drains, has become a subsidiary water body of the Irtysh River (Liu 2015).

A historical survey reported 22 native fish species in the upper reaches of the Irtysh River (Chinese section) and the Ulungur River Basins (Li et al. 1966, Guo et al. 2003, Huo et al. 2010, Yang et al. 2016). Although they only constitute 1.6% amongst the 1363 native fishes in China, they are very essential and unique in the distribution of inland fish in China

(Zhang and Zhao 2016). Seven fish species have been listed as nationally protected species, i.e. *Acipenser baerii*, *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Hucho taimen*, *Brachymystax lenok*, *Stenodus leucichthys*, *Thymallus arcticus* and *Lethenteron camtschaticum*. Non-native fish species have been suggested as being one of the most important factors that threaten biodiversity (Vitule et al. 2009, Reid et al. 2019, Su et al. 2021). To further protect native fish species in this area, it is imperative to monitor the distribution and current status of non-native fish species. Therefore, we conducted surveys on non-native fish species of the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin from 2013 to 2022. The results provide basic data for the comprehensive assessment and protection of native fish diversity in the basins.

Sampling methods

Sampling description: Fish specimens were collected at 46 sites of the Irtysh River Basin and 30 sites of the Ulungur River Basin from 2013 to 2022 (Fig. 1). Samples were collected by hand net (dense mesh), cast net (aperture 1 cm×1 cm, diameter 5 m, length 3.5 m) and traps (aperture 0.5 cm×0.5 cm, length 10 m) in a variety of aquatic environments. Samples were collected by hand net and cast net in fast-flowing and shallow waters. Traps were used in slow-flowing waters and pools. Four traps were usually placed at the sampling point for 12 h overnight. The collection time using the hand nets is one hour. When using cast-net sampling, a single sampling point is collected for 30 minutes. The specimens were fixed in 95% ethanol or 10% formaldehyde solution in the field. Coordinates of sampling localities were recorded by hand-held GPS locator. The specimens were stored in 75% ethanol in the National Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (ASIZB).

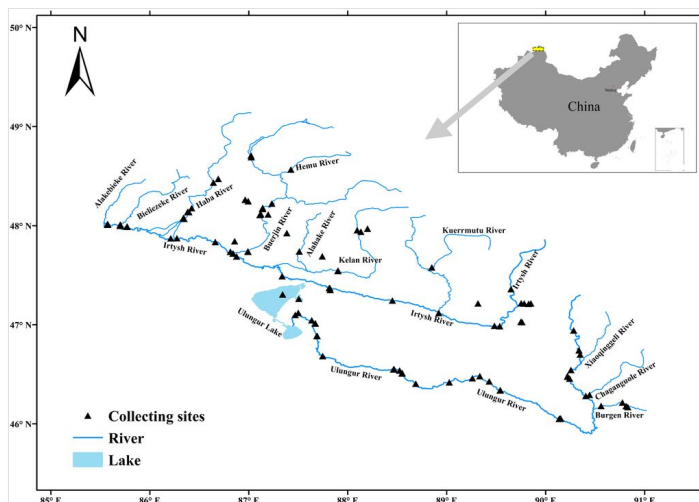


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Location of the sampling sites.

Step description: Fish species were identified by two professional fish taxonomists each time and referred to literature on fish species of the Irtysh River and the Ulungur River (Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences et al. 1979, Wu 1982, Chen 1998, Le 2000, Wu and Zhong 2008). Valid species names were in accordance with the taxonomic literature (Zhang et al. 2020, Fricke et al. 2022).

Geographic coverage

Description: We surveyed the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin, covering various habitats, including swift-flowing waters, running waters and pools. The collection sites were marked by ArcGIS 10.2 software.

Coordinates: 46.050 and 48.2233627 Latitude; 90.83 and 85.5708 Longitude.

Taxonomic coverage

Description: In total, four orders, nine families, 12 genera and 13 non-native fish were collected in the Irtysh River Basin (Chinese section) and the Ulungur River Basin. Specimen photos of the non-native fish species are presented in Fig. 2.

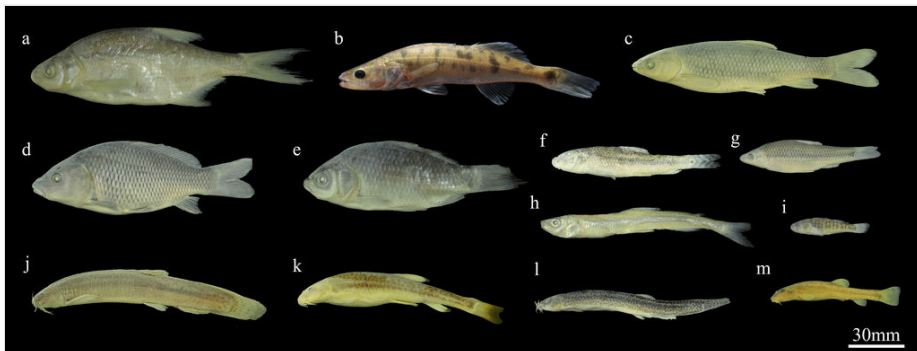


Figure 2. [doi](#)

Specimen photos of some fish species collected from the Irtysh River Basin (Chinese section) and the Ulungur River Basin. **a** *Abramis brama* (Linnaeus, 1758); **b** *Sander lucioperca* (Linnaeus, 1758); **c** *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes, 1844); **d** *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758; **e** *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758); **f** *Abbottina rivularis* (Basilewsky, 1855); **g** *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846); **h** *Hypomesus olidus* (Pallas, 1814); **i** *Micropercops swinhonis* (Günther, 1873); **j** *Misgurnus dabryanus* (Dabry de Thiersant, 1872); **k** *Triplophysa strauchii* (Kessler, 1874); **l** *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus* (Cantor, 1842); **m** *Hedinichthys minuta* (Li, 1966).

Taxa included:

| Rank | Scientific Name |
|-------------|--|
| kingdom | Animalia |
| phylum | Chordata |
| class | Actinopterygii |
| order | Cypriniformes |
| order | Perciformes |
| order | Gobiiformes |
| order | Osmeriformes |
| family | Cobitidae |
| family | Cyprinidae |
| family | Gobionidae |
| family | Leuciscidae |
| family | Nemacheilidae |
| family | Percidae |
| family | Odontobutidae |
| family | Osmeridae |
| family | Xenocyprididae |
| subfamily | Cyprininae |
| subfamily | Leuciscinae |
| subfamily | Luciopercinae |
| genus | <i>Abbottina</i> Jordan et Fowler, 1903 |
| genus | <i>Abramis</i> Cuvier, 1816 |
| genus | <i>Ctenopharyngodon</i> Steindachner, 1866 |
| genus | <i>Cyprinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 |
| genus | <i>Carassius</i> Jarocki, 1882 |
| genus | <i>Hypomesus</i> Gill, 1862 |
| genus | <i>Micropercops</i> Fowler et Bean, 1920 |
| genus | <i>Misgurnus</i> Lacépède, 1803 |
| genus | <i>Pseudorasbora</i> Bleeker, 1860 |
| genus | <i>Sander</i> Oken, 1817 |

| | |
|---------|---|
| genus | <i>Triplophysa</i> Rendahl, 1933 |
| genus | <i>Hedinichthys</i> Rendahl, 1933 |
| species | <i>Abbottina rivularis</i> (Basilewsky, 1855) |
| species | <i>Abramis brama</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) |
| species | <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844) |
| species | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> Linnaeus, 1758 |
| species | <i>Carassius auratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) |
| species | <i>Hypomesus olidus</i> (Pallas, 1814) |
| species | <i>Micropercops swinhonis</i> (Günther, 1873) |
| species | <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> (Cantor, 1842) |
| species | <i>Misgurnus dabryanus</i> (Dabry de Thiersant, 1872) |
| species | <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> (Temminck et Schlegel, 1846) |
| species | <i>Sander lucioperca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) |
| species | <i>Triplophysa strauchii</i> (Kessler, 1874) |
| species | <i>Hedinichthys minuta</i> (Li, 1966) |

Temporal coverage

Data range: 2013-9-04 - 2013-9-11; 2014-9-12 - 2014-9-18; 2015-7-19 - 2015-7-24; 2016-7-16 - 2016-7-24; 2022-7-01 - 2022-7-24.

Usage licence

Usage licence: Creative Commons Public Domain Waiver (CC-Zero)

Data resources

Data package title: Non-native fish of the Upper Irtysh and the Ulungur Rivers in China

Number of data sets: 1

Data set name: Non-native fish of the Upper Irtysh and the Ulungur Rivers in China

Download URL: <https://ipt.pensoft.net/archive.do?r=x-j&v=1.0>

Data format: Darwin Core

Description: The dataset presents 13 non-native fish detected in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin, with a total of 151 data records

and the number of fish being 2417. The important information including taxonomic, geographic location of the occurrence, water body and event date were provided for 13 non-native fish species (Suppl. material 1).

| Column label | Column description |
|--------------------------|--|
| occurrenceID | An identifier for the Occurrence. |
| catalogNumber | An identifier for collected specimens. |
| basisOfRecord | The specific nature of the data record. |
| eventDate | The date during which an Event occurred. |
| scientificName | The full scientific name. |
| kingdom | The full scientific name of the kingdom in which the taxon is classified. |
| phylum | The full scientific name of the phylum in which the taxon is classified. |
| class | The full scientific name of the class in which the taxon is classified. |
| order | The full scientific name of the order in which the taxon is classified. |
| family | The full scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified. |
| subfamily | The full scientific name of the subfamily in which the taxon is classified. No subfamily is represented by NA. |
| genus | The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified. |
| taxonRank | The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientific Name as it appears in the original record. |
| ownerInstitutionCode | The name (or acronym) in use by the institution having ownership of the object(s) or information referred to in the record. |
| individualCount | The number of individuals represented present at the time and location of the Occurrence. |
| recordedBy | A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups or organisations who record the information of the Taxon when collected. |
| identifiedBy | A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups or organisations who assigned the Taxon to the subject. |
| decimalLatitude | The geographic latitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic centre of a Location. |
| decimalLongitude | The geographic longitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic centre of a Location. |
| maximumElevationInMetres | The geographic elevation (in metres, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic centre of a Location. |
| geodeticDatum | The geographic information system (GIS) upon which the geographic coordinates given in decimalLatitude, decimalLongitude and metreElevation are based. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| coordinateUncertaintyInMetres | The horizontal distance (in metres) from the given decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude describing the smallest circle containing the whole of the Location. Leave the value empty if the uncertainty is unknown, cannot be estimated or is not applicable (because there are no coordinates). Zero is not a valid value for this term. |
| locality | The specific description of the county from where specimens are collected. |
| country | The name of the country or major administrative unit in which the Location occurs. |
| stateProvince | The name of the next smallest administrative region than country (state, province, canton, department, region etc.) in which the Location occurs. |
| municipality | The full, unabbreviated name of the next smallest administrative region than county (city, municipality etc.) in which the Location occurs. |
| waterBody | The name of the water body in which the Location occurs. |

Additional information

Thirteen non-native fish species in these two river basins account for 44.8% of the total fish species that we surveyed. Cypriniformes is the predominant order, accounting for 76.9% of the total number of non-native fish species. Perciformes, Gobiiformes and Osmeriformes account for 7.7% of the total number of non-native fish species, respectively (Fig. 3).

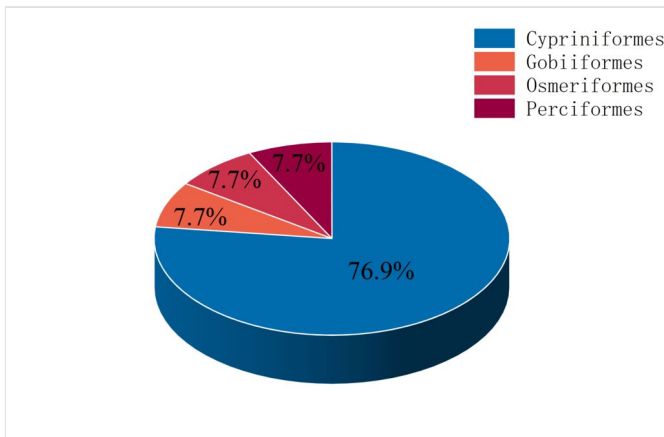


Figure 3. [doi](#)

The fish composition of the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin at the order level.

The introduction information about the 13 non-native fish species in this survey is shown in Table 1. *Cyprinus carpio* was introduced to Lake Zaysan of the Irtysh River by the former Soviet Union in 1934 and 1935 and then it spread to the Irtysh River of China (Guo et al. 2003). *Abramis brama* and *Sander lucioperca*, both naturally distributed in the Caspian

Sea Basin (Fricke et al. 2022), were introduced to the Iset River Basin of Russia by the former Soviet Union from 1959 to 1964 (Ren et al. 2002). Then they rapidly expanded to the Chinese section of the Irtysh River and Ulungur Lake after its artificial connection to the Irtysh River in 1970 (Ren et al. 2002). *Hypomesus olidus* is naturally distributed in the Arctic Ocean and North Pacific (Fricke et al. 2022). In April 1989, *Hypomesus olidus* of Shuifeng Reservoir in Liaoning Province was successfully transplanted in Chaiwopu Lake in Urumqi, Xinjiang and then it was transplanted to the Ulungur Lake and other waters of Xinjiang in 1991 (Ren et al. 2002, Chen 2012). In 2013 and 2014, we recorded *Misgurnus dabryanus* and *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus* in the Irtysh River Basin for the first time, but not in the Ulungur River Basin. In the 2022 survey, *Misgurnus dabryanus* and *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus* were already recorded in the Ulungur River Basin. *Ctenopharyngodon Idella* and *Carassius auratus* have been transplanted to the Irtysh River and Ulungur Lake since the 1980s. Meantime, some small-sized fish, such as *Pseudorasbora parva*, *Abbottina rivularis* and *Micropercops swinhonis*, were also brought with those commercial species from eastern China (Jiang and Huo 2013). *Triplophysa strauchii* and *Hedinichthys minuta* that found their way into the Irtysh River Basin may have been caused by the introduction of *Cyprinus carpio* and *Carassius auratus* from Turpan Fishery in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the 1990s (Xie et al. 2021). To sum up, three fish species were introduced from abroad amongst the 13 non-native fish in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River and Ulungur River Basins, including *Cyprinus carpio*, *Abramis brama* and *Sander lucioperca*. Ten fish species were introduced from other rivers of China, including *Misgurnus dabryanus*, *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*, *Ctenopharyngodon Idella*, *Carassius auratus*, *Hypomesus olidus*, *Pseudorasbora parva*, *Abbottina rivularis* and *Micropercops swinhonis*, *Triplophysa strauchii* and *Hedinichthys minuta*, with the first five being active introduction and the last five being passive introduction.

Table 1.

The introduction information about the 13 non-native fish species investigated.

| Species | Introduction place | | Introduction way | | Introduction time |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Domestic | Foreign | Active | Passive | |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | | + | + | | 1934-1935 |
| <i>Abramis brama</i> | | + | + | | 1959-1970 |
| <i>Sander lucioperca</i> | | + | + | | 1959-1970 |
| <i>Ctenopharyngodon Idella</i> | + | | + | | 1980s |
| <i>Carassius auratus</i> | + | | + | | 1980s |
| <i>Hypomesus olidus</i> | + | | + | | 1991 |
| <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i> | + | | | + | 1980s |
| <i>Abbottina rivularis</i> | + | | | + | 1980s |
| <i>Micropercops swinhonis</i> | + | | | + | 1980s |
| <i>Triplophysa strauchii</i> | + | | | + | 1990s |

| Species | Introduction place | | Introduction way | | Introduction time |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Domestic | Foreign | Active | Passive | |
| <i>Hedinichthys minuta</i> | + | | | + | 1990s |
| <i>Misgurnus dabryanus</i> | + | | + | | Unknown |
| <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> | + | | + | | Unknown |

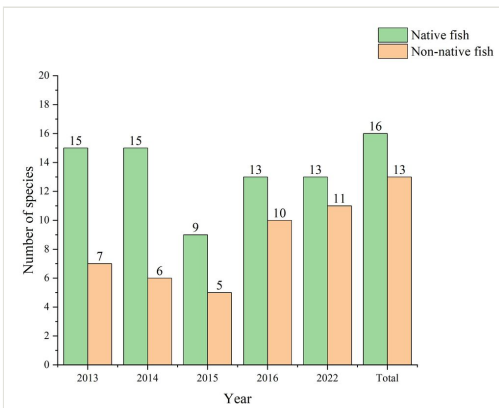
Niche overlap is usually high between native species and non-native species and intense competition may cause the rapid decline and even the extinction of native populations (Hardin 1960, Bøhn et al. 2008). The highly invasive *Pseudorasbora parva* and *Carassius auratus* encroach on the ecological niche of native fish to some extent (Zhang et al. 2014). The natural hybrids of the *Abramis brama* and *Rutilus lacustris* are all over the Irtysh River and Ulungu Lake (Jiang and Huo 2013). The genetic exchange between the *Abramis brama* and *R. lacustris* may lead to the genetic erosion or even the extinction of the *R. lacustris* (Zeng 2004, Xu et al. 2004). The population of *Perca fluviatilis* has declined sharply due to the increasing number of *Hypomesus olidus* that feed on fish eggs in the Ulungur Lake (Tang et al. 2009, Chen 2012). The length range of *Leuciscus baicalensis* was 19-23 cm and the weight range was 100-180 g in 1961, while the length range of this fish had decreased to 10-15 cm and the average weight range was only 100 g by the 1980s (Wang 1984). This is not only due to the overfishing, but also due to the introduction of non-native species. A total of 16 native fish and 13 non-native fish were investigated in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River and the Ulungur River Basins from 2013 to 2022. Compared with the historical records (22 native species), the number of native species decreased, while non-native species increased (Fig. 4). The number of individuals of non-native fish accounted for an increasing proportion of total catches during the survey period (Fig. 5). The decline in the number of native species is partly due to an increase in non-native species. There are seven rare and endangered fish species in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin, i.e. *Acipenser baerii*, *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Hucho taimen*, *Stenodus leucichthys*, *Thymallus arcticus*, *Cottus dzungaricus* and *Brachymystax lenok* (Zhang and Cao 2021, IUCN 2022). These endangered species account for 31.8% of the total number of native fish species (22 species) in Altay region. There are 14 national and local protected species in total, accounting for 63.6% of the native species in Altay region (Table 2). The proportion of the endangered fish species in the two Basins are even higher than some major rivers basins in China, such as the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers (Cao et al. 2016), indicating that the protection of fish in the Altay region is important in Xinjiang and even to China as a whole. In the future, with the increasing species and quantity of non-native species and the construction of some water conservancy projects, native species will face great pressure to survive. The data we provided are helpful to understand the current distribution of non-native species in Altay region. It can complement the database of non-native species of Xinjiang and even in the country, which plays an essential role in dealing with non-native species invasion and ecological protection construction. Therefore, it is essential to continuously monitor these non-native fish in the Upper Irtysh and the Ulungur Rivers in China and to further explore the specific impacts of these non-native species.

Table 2.

The information about 14 protected species in the Altay region.

| Species | Protection level | | Red List of China's Vertebrates level |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | National | Local | |
| <i>Acipenser baerii</i> * | + | | CR |
| <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> * | + | | EN |
| <i>Hucho taimen</i> | + | | EN |
| <i>Brachymystax lenok</i> | + | | EN |
| <i>Stenodus leucichthys</i> * | + | | RE |
| <i>Thymallus arcticus</i> * | + | | VU |
| <i>Tinca tinca</i> * | | + | LC |
| <i>Leuciscus idus</i> * | | + | LC |
| <i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i> * | | + | |
| <i>Cottus dzungaricus</i> * | | + | VU |
| <i>Rutilus lacustris</i> * | | + | LC |
| <i>Lethenteron camtschaticum</i> | + | | LC |
| <i>Carassius Carassius</i> * | | + | LC |
| <i>Lota lota</i> | | + | LC |

* In China, it is only found naturally in the Chinese section of the Irtysh River and the Ulungur River Basins; RE: Regionally Extinct, CR: Critically Endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, LC: Least Concern, DD: Data Deficient.

Figure 4. [doi](#)

The number of native fish species and non-native fish species in different years in the the Chinese section of the Irtysh River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin.

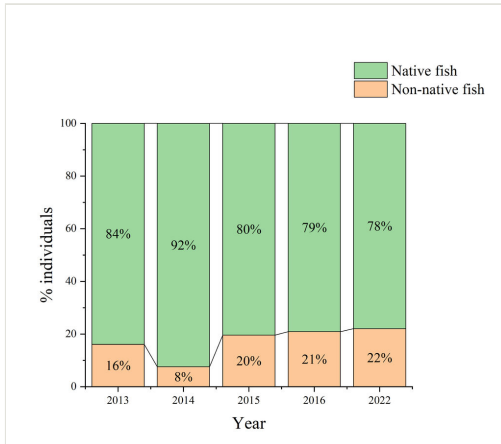


Figure 5. [doi](#)

The proportion of native fish quantity and non-native fish to total quantity in different years in the the Chinese section of the Irtys River Basin and the Ulungur River Basin.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Third Xinjiang Scientific Expedition Program (Grant No. 2021xjkk0600) and National Science and Technology Basic Research Program (No. 2013FY110300). The authors appreciate Chunguang Zhang, Yingchun Xing, Tianci Zhang, Xiaojing Song, Yaming Bao, Jingming Liu, Haolin Li, Binbin Lv, Xinxin Li, Dong Sheng, Jue Bai and Yu Wang for organising and participating in the fieldwork.

Author contributions

Yahui Zhao, Chen Tian, Lei Fang, Xuejian Li, Yonghua Li, Tianjian Song, Dong Sheng - fieldwork, species identification, dataset compilation. Chen Tian, Yahui Zhao, Cunqi Liu, Jiang Chang - dataset preparation, data analysis, manuscript preparation. Note: Chen Tian and Lei Fang are co-first authors.

References

- Bøhn T, Amundsen P, Sparrow A (2008) Competitive exclusion after invasion? *Biological Invasions* 10: 359-368. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-007-9135-8>
- Cao L, Zhang E, Zang C, Cao W (2016) Evaluating the status of China's continental fish and analyzing their causes of endangerment through the red list assessment. *Biodiversity Science* 24 (5): 598-609. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.17520/biods.2015331>
- Chen L (2012) Study on present situation of invasive alien species in Xinjiang. *Environmental Protection of Xinjiang* 34 (1): 21-27. [In Chinese].

- Chen Y (1998) Fauna Sinica, Osteichthyes, Cypriniformes II. Science Press, Beijing, 64 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030060037]
- Dong W, Li X (2010) A brief discussion on the characteristics of incoming water from the upper reaches of a reservoir in Northern Xinjiang. China Water Transport 10 (09): 145-178. [In Chinese].
- Duman M, Nadila M (2017) Analysis of the spatial and temporal variation characteristics of hydrometeorological elements in Irtysh River Basin. Energy and Energy Conservation (3)119-120, 126. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.16643/j.cnki.14-1360/td.2017.03.058>
- Fricke R, Eschmeyer W, Van der Laan R (2022) Eschmeyer's catalog of fishes: Genera, species, references. <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. Accessed on: 2022-10-16.
- Guo Y, Zhang R, Li H (2003) Degeneration causes of the aboriginal fishes and some measures for protecting them in the Ergis River, Xinjiang, China. Arid Zone Research (2)152-155. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.13866/j.azr.2003.02.020>
- Hardin G (1960) The competitive exclusion principle. Science 131 (3409): 1292-1297. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.131.3409.1292>
- Huo T, Jiang Z, Kargan A, Ma B, Zhang L, Tang F, Cai L, Liu L (2010) Status of fishes distribution and species diversity in Ertix River Basin in China. Journal of Hydroecology 3 (4): 16-22. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.15928/j.1674-3075.2010.04.003>
- Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xinjiang Institute of Biological Desert Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Bureau of Fisheries of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (1979) Fishes of Xinjiang. Xinjiang People's Press, Urumqi, 9 pp. [In Chinese].
- IUCN (2022) The IUCN Red List of threatened species. Version 2022-1. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>. Accessed on: 2022-10-16.
- Jiang Z, Huo T (2013) Survey and study on the aquatic species resources in Irtysh River, Tarim River and Ulungur Lake in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. China Environmental Science Press, Beijing, 403 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787511114754]
- Le P (2000) Fauna Sinica, Osteichthyes, Cypriniformes III. Science Press, Beijing, 432 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030075758]
- Li S, Dai D, Zhang S, Ma G, He Z, Gao S (1966) Notes on a collection of fishes from North Sinkiang, China. Acta Zoological Sinica 18: 41-56.
- Liu J (2015) Analysis on the water amount flowing into Ulungur Lake. Energy and Energy Conservation (5)103-105. [In Chinese].
- Li X, Jia P, Niu C, Xing Y, Li H, Liu H, Zhang C, Tang W, Zhao Y (2020) Species diversity of freshwater fish and assessment on watershed health in the Irtysh River and Ulungur River basins in Xinjiang, China. Biodiversity Science 28 (4): 422-434. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.17520/biods.2019071>
- Nurlan H (2014) Hydrological characteristics in the Ulungur River Basin. Arid Zone Research 31 (5): 798-802. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.13866/j.azr.2014.05.03>
- Reid A, Carlson A, Creed I, Eliason E, Gell P, Johnson P, Kidd K, MacCormack T, Olden J, Ormerod S, Smol J, Taylor W, Tockner K, Vermaire J, Dudgeon D, Cooke S (2019) Emerging threats and persistent conservation challenges for freshwater biodiversity. Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society 94 (3): 849-873. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12480>

- Ren M, Guo Y, Zhang R, Zhang X, Cai L, Li H, Adak, Fu Y, Liu K, Deng G (2002) Fish resources and fisheries of Irtysh River, China. Xinjiang Science and Technology Press, Urumqi, 4 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787537230353]
- Su G, Logez M, Xu J, Tao S, Villéger S, Brosse S (2021) Human impacts on global freshwater fish biodiversity. *Science* 371 (6531): 835-838. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abd3369>
- Tang FJ, Jiang ZF, Adakbek K, Huo TB, Cai LG (2009) Perch (*Perca fluviatilis* Linnaeus) growth variation and inducing reasons of Lake Ulungur, Xinjiang Province in the last two decades. *Journal of lake sciences* 21 (1): 117-122. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.18307/2009.0115>
- Vitule J, Freire C, Simberloff D (2009) Introduction of non-native freshwater fish can certainly be bad. *Fish and Fisheries* 10: 98-108. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-2979.2008.00312.x>
- Wang DZ (1984) Succession of fish fauna in Fuhai Lake and its influence on fisheries. *Arid zone research* (2)54-58. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.13866/j.azr.1984.02.012>
- Wang S (2010) Complete book of rivers and lakes in Xinjiang, China. China WaterPower Press, Beijing, 24 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787508480336]
- Wu H, Zhong J (2008) Fauna Sinica, Osteichthyes, Perciformes. V. Gobioidae. Science Press, Beijing, 142 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030213334]
- Wu X (1982) Cyprinidae of China. Shanghai Scientific & Technical Publishers, Shanghai, 10 pp. [In Chinese].
- Xie C, Guo Y, Li Y, Zhou Q, Xie P, Huo B (2021) Investigation on water ecological environment and fishery resources of Xinjiang transboundary rivers: Irtysh River. Science Press, Beijing, 95 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030697769]
- Xu H, Wang J, Qiang S, Wang C (2004) Alien species invasion biosafety genetic resources. Science Press, Beijing, 26 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030138590]
- Yang T, Meng W, Zhang R, Gao T, Cai L, Hai S, Zhou Q (2016) DNA barcoding of fishes in Irtysh River China. *Russian Journal of Genetics* 52: 969-976. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S1022795416090167>
- Zeng B (2004) Biological invasion. Chemical Industry Press, Beijing, 119 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787502556075]
- Zhang C, Zhao Y (2016) Species diversity and distribution of inland fishes in China. Science Press, Beijing, 14 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030472106]
- Zhang C, Shao G, Wu H, Zhao Y, Xing Y, Niu C (2020) Species catalogue of China. Science Press, Beijing, 102 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030677358]
- Zhang E, Cao W (2021) China's Red List of biodiversity: vertebrates, volume V. Freshwater fishes. Science Press, Beijing, 367 pp. [In Chinese]. [ISBN 9787030636560]
- Zhang X, Sui X, Liu Z, Chen Y (2014) A prediction of the global habitat of two invasive fishes (*Pseudorasbora parva* and *Carassius auratus*) from East Asia using Maxent. *Biodiversity Science* 22 (2): 182-188. [In Chinese]. <https://doi.org/10.3724/SP.J.1003.2014.13163>

Supplementary material

Suppl. material 1: Fish taxon-occurrences

Authors: authors of this paper

Data type: taxon-occurrences

Brief description: Collected non-native fish taxon-occurrences of the Chinese section of Irtysh River Basin and Ulungur River Basin, Xinjiang, China.

[Download file](#) (57.28 kb)