Lutjanus kasmira

Blouband snapper, bluebanded snapper, blueline/bluestripe snapper, blue-lined sea perch,

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
    - Doubling time of this species estimated between 1.4 and 4.4 years, forming huge schools in Hawaiian waters
    - May compete with native red snapper species in Hawaiian waters
    - Could be a seriously destabilizing influence (TNC)
    - Could be considered a nuisance by commercial fishermen by reducing the catch of valuable goatfishes such as *Parupeneus porphyreus* and *P. multifasciatus* to the overabundance of bluestripe snapper
2. Invasive potential
    - A marine species with potential to spread from invaded locations via natural dispersal or water currents
3. Geographic extent
    - Locally patchy
4. Management difficulty
    - No management information located for species in open water

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to the Marquesas and Line Islands, north to southern Japan, south to Australia. Southeast Atlantic: East London, South Africa (Molnar 2008).
2. First introduction: "Five individuals were introduced to Oahu and were held in captivity at the Coconut Islands in Kaneohe Bay. Released in 1958 along Kaneohe Bay and became established by 1969. Have spread throughout the islands to Laysan" (Molnar 2008).
3. Habitats
    - Marine, coral reefs, shallow lagoons
    - Juveniles inhabit sea grass beds around patch reefs

Invasion Pathways

1. Stocking in Open Water
    - Intentional known
    - Cause- food fish
    - Introduced to Hawaii from French Polynesia for food and sport fishing.

Non native locations

1. 152- Hawaiian Islands

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
3. http://www.wetwebmedia.com/SnapperPIX/Lutjanus%20kasmira%20RA.JPG