

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

New Search

**Comprehensive Report:** Record 3 of 9 selected.[<< Previous](#) | [Next >>](#)[See All Search Results](#) | [View Glossary](#)***Percina caprodes*** - (Rafinesque, 1818)

Logperch

Unique Identifier: AFCQC04050

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Perches and Darters



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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percidae	Percina

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ species)**Concept Reference:** Robins, C. R., et al. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.**Concept Reference Code:** B91ROB01NAUS**Name Used in Concept Reference:** *Percina caprodes***Taxonomic Comments:** P. CARBONARIA of central Texas formerly was included in P. CAPRODES (see Thompson 1985, Page 1983, Robins et al. 1991). As many as 3 undescribed species of logperches, all now included in P. CAPRODES, inhabit rivers along the Gulf Coast from Florida to Louisiana (Page and Burr 1991). Has hybridized with ETHEOSTOMA SPECTABILE in Kansas; hybridization probably related to flood-caused alteration of habitat (Hubbs et al. 1988). Also has hybridized in Texas with (apparently) ETHEOSTOMA LEPIDUM; hybridization may be associated with abnormally high turbidity (Hubbs et al. 1988).**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 24Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 24Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

Nation: Canada**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

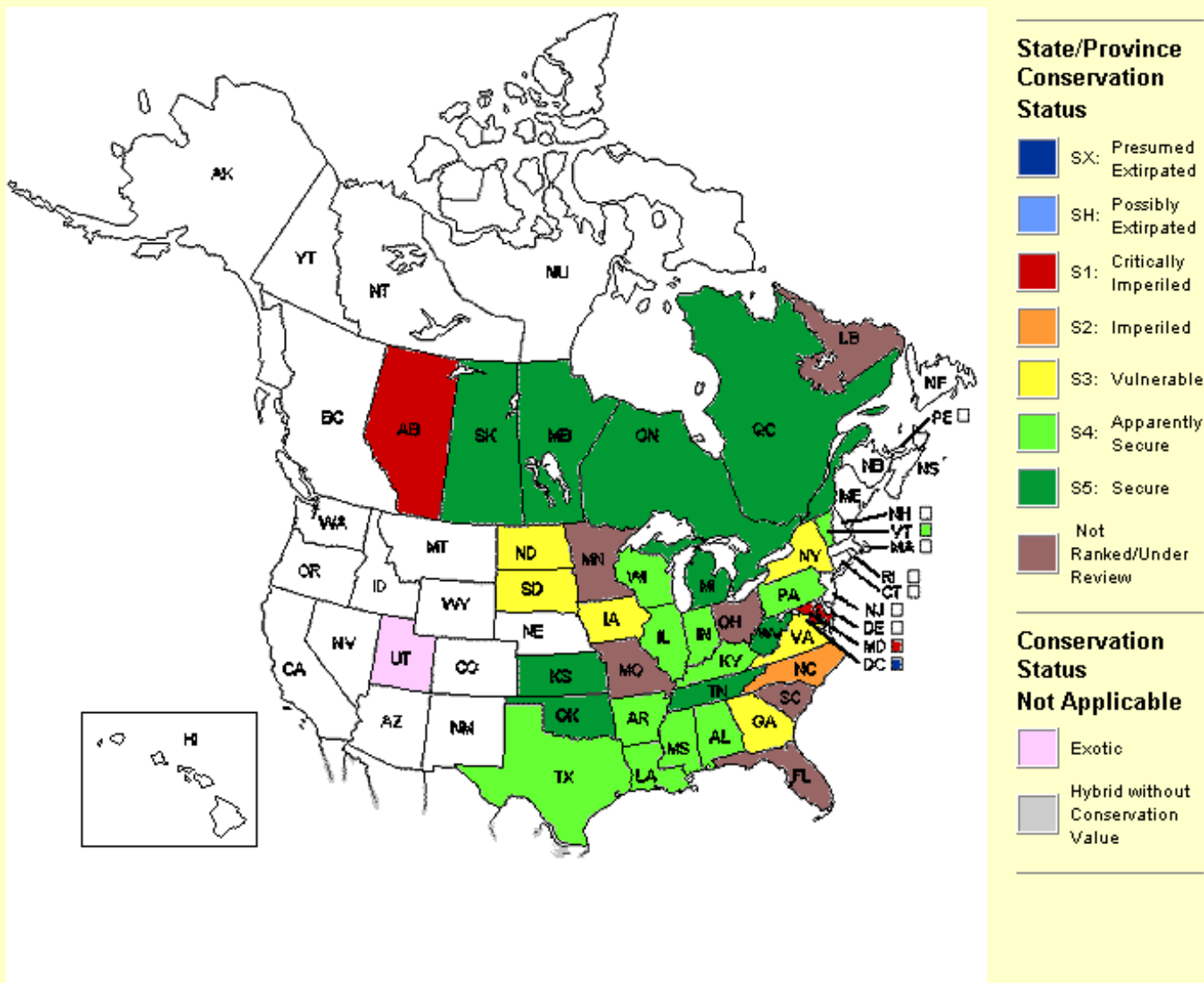
United States	Alabama (S4), Arkansas (S4), District of Columbia (SX), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S3S4), Illinois (S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S3), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S4), Maryland (S1S2), Michigan (S5), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S4), Missouri (SNR), New York (S3), North Carolina (S2), North Dakota (S3), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S4), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (S3), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S4), Utah (SNA), Vermont (S4), Virginia (S3), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Alberta (S1), Labrador (SNR), Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S5), Quebec (S5), Saskatchewan (S5)

Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

United States	AL, AR, DC, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV
Canada	AB, LB, MB, ON, QC, SK

Range Map

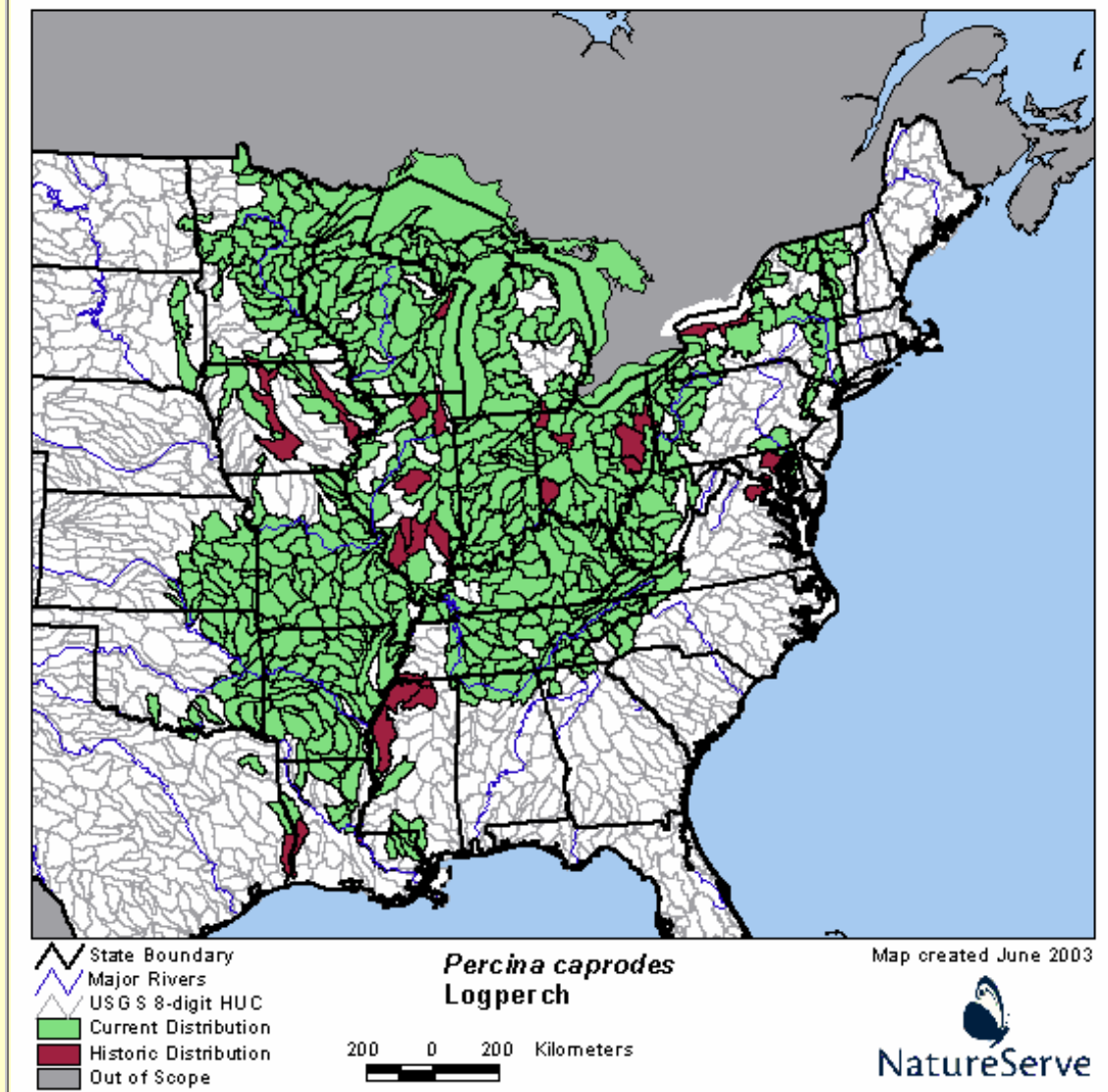
No map available.

Global Range Comments: St. Lawrence-Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, and Mississippi River basins from eastern Quebec to Saskatchewan and south to the Gulf; recently found in the Churchill River system in Labrador (Grant et al. 2001); Atlantic Slope drainages (where rare) from Hudson River, New York, to Potomac River, Maryland; Gulf Slope drainages from Choctawhatchee River, Alabama and Florida, to Mississippi River, Louisiana; introduced in a few places in the Great Plains. Generally common. Subspecies SEMIFASCIATA: Canada and northern states. Subspecies FULVITAENIA: tributaries of Missouri and Arkansas rivers in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and Blue River, Oklahoma. Subspecies CAPRODES: remainder of range.

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
MD	Cecil (24015), Harford (24025)
MS	Tishomingo (28141)
NC	Alleghany (37005), Ashe (37009), Madison (37115)
ND	Cass (38017), Traill (38097)
SD	Brookings (46011), Codington (46029), Day (46037), Moody (46101)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
05	Upper New (05050001)
06	Upper French Broad (06010105), Pickwick Lake (06030005), Bear (06030006)
09	Upper Red (09020104), Goose (09020109)
10	North Big Sioux Coteau (10160010), Upper Big Sioux (10170202), Lower Big Sioux (10170203)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on multiple information sources) ?	



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns mid-December to mid-May in Texas, mid-March to mid-May in Arkansas, April-May in Missouri, mid-June to late July in n. Michigan (Hubbs 1985). Eggs hatch in about 8 days at 16.5 C, 5-7 days at 21-23 C. Sexually mature in 2 years, rarely in 1 year (Page 1983, Becker 1983). Maximum age of breeding females is generally 3 years (Bart and Page 1992).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

Riverine Habitat(s): BIG RIVER, CREEK, MEDIUM RIVER, Moderate gradient, Riffle

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Small creeks to rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Prefers clean riffles and runs over mixed sand and gravel. Often associated with bottom debris. Eggs are laid in sand in lake shallows, or in gravel or sand in swift current, often in riffles, in streams (Page 1983).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Young eat mainly small crustaceans; adults eat mainly immature aquatic insects such as midges, mayflies, and caddisflies; uses snout to overturn stones and other objects while searching for food (Page 1983).

Adult Phenology: Crepuscular, Diurnal

Immature Phenology: Crepuscular, Diurnal

Phenology Comments: Inactive on bottom at night (Becker 1983).

Length: 15 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: DARTERS

Use Class: Not applicable

Minimum Criteria for an Occurrence: Occurrences are based on evidence of historical presence, or current and likely recurring presence, at a given location. Such evidence minimally includes collection or reliable observation and documentation of one or more individuals (including eggs and larvae) in appropriate habitat.

Separation Barriers: Dam lacking a suitable fishway; high waterfall; upland habitat.

Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Justification: Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. Though larvae of some species may drift with the current, Turner (2001) found no significant relationship between a larval transport index and gene flow among several different darter species.

Separation distances are arbitrary but reflect the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations.

Because of the difficulty in defining suitable versus unsuitable habitat, especially with respect to dispersal, and to simplify the delineation of occurrences, a single separation distance is used regardless of habitat quality.

Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 10 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied generally represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that an occupied habitat occurrence for a particular population does not artificially separate spawning areas and nonspawning areas as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 17May1995
Element Ecology & Life History Author(s): Hammerson, G.

Zoological data developed by NatureServe and its network of natural heritage programs (see [Local Programs](#)) and other contributors and cooperators (see [Sources](#)).

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Patterson, B.D., G. Ceballos, W. Sechrest, M.F. Tognelli, T. Brooks, L. Luna, P. Ortega, I. Salazar, and B. E. Young. 2003. Digital Distribution Maps of the Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

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