

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

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**Comprehensive Report:** Record 1 of 2 selected.

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Carpiodes cyprinus*** - (Lesueur, 1817)

Quillback

Unique Identifier: AFCJC01020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Suckers


  
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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Catostomidae	Carpiodes

**Genus Size:** B - Very small genus (2-5 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:** *Carpiodes cyprinus***Taxonomic Comments:** In need of further study of geographic variation and subspecies taxonomy. See Smith (1992) for a study of the phylogeny and biogeography of the Catostomidae.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 18Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 18Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

**Nation:** Canada**National Status:**

N3N4

**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S3S4), District of Columbia (S5), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S4), Illinois (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S5), Kansas (S3S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S2S4), Maryland (S4?), Michigan (S2S3), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S4), Missouri (SNR), Nebraska (S4), New Jersey (SNA), New York (S2), North Carolina (S3), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S3), Pennsylvania (S3S4), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (S3), Tennessee (S5), Vermont (S1), Virginia (S4), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S4), Wyoming (S4)
Canada	Alberta (S3), Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S4), Quebec (S3), Saskatchewan (S3S4)

**Other Statuses**

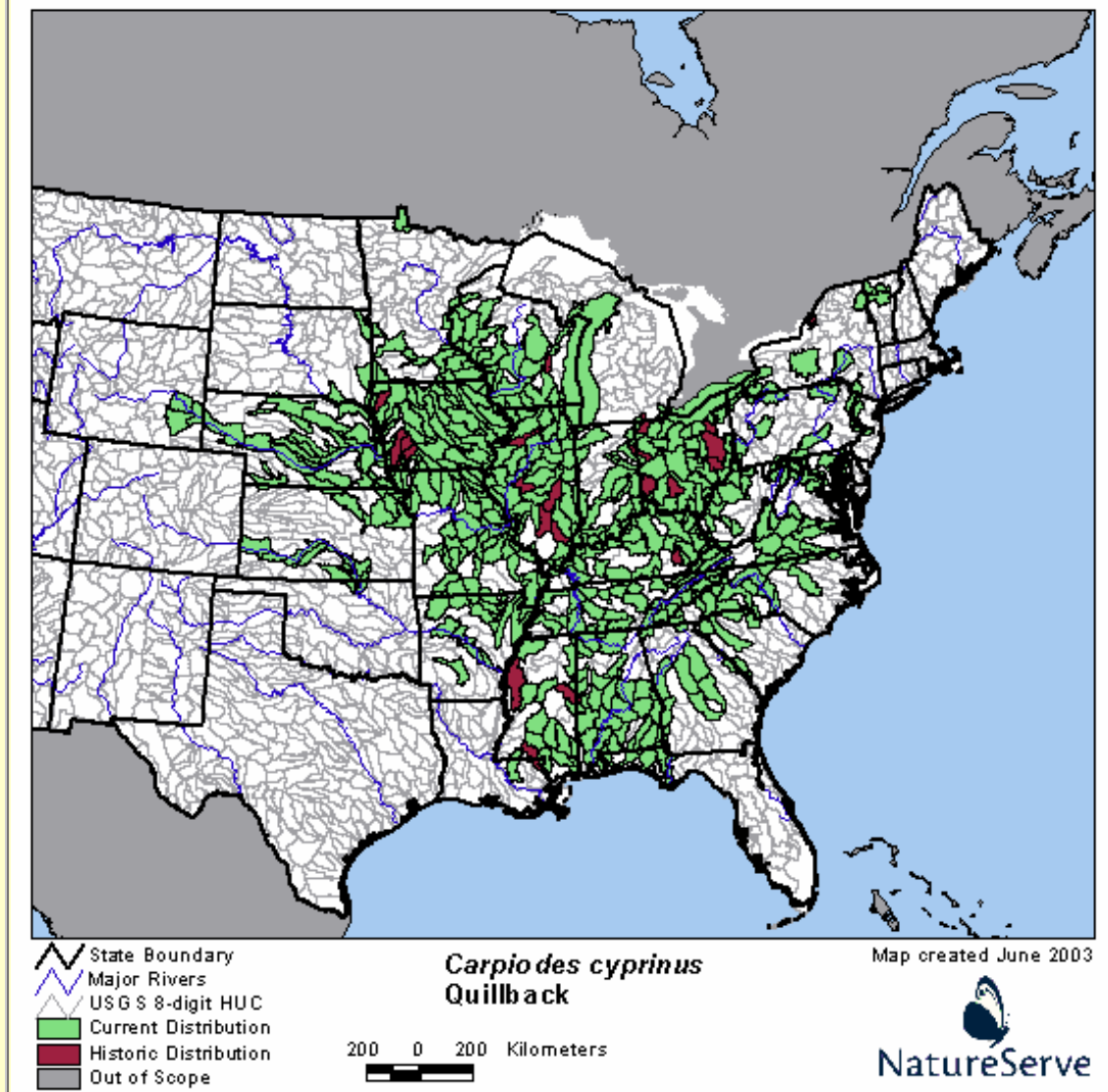


Tar and Neuse drainages, North Carolina; Gulf Slope drainages from the Apalachicola River, Florida and Georgia, to the Pearl River, Louisiana (Page and Burr 1991).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ? -	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
NY	Broome (36007), Cattaraugus (36009), Chautauqua (36013), Erie (36029), Jefferson (36045)
SD	Charles Mix (46023), Clay (46027), Custer (46033), Grant (46051), Hutchinson (46067), Lincoln (46083), Pennington (46103), Roberts (46109), Todd (46121), Tripp (46123), Union (46127), Yankton (46135)
VT	Chittenden (50007)
WY	Goshen (56015), Platte (56031)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ? -	
Watershed Region ? -	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
02	Winooski (02010003), Lamoille (02010005), Upper Susquehanna (02050101)
04	Chautauqua-Conneaut (04120101), Buffalo-Eighteenmile (04120103), Niagara (04120104), Chaumont-Perch (04150102)
05	Upper Allegheny (05010001), Conewango (05010002)
07	Upper Minnesota (07020001)
10	Dry (10080011), Middle Cheyenne-Spring (10120109), Middle Cheyenne-Elk (10120111), Keya Paha (10150006), Lower James (10160011), Lewis and Clark Lake (10170101), Lower Big Sioux (10170203), Glendo Reservoir (10180008), Lower Laramie (10180011)

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




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## Economic Attributes

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## Management Summary

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## Ecology & Life History

**Reproduction Comments:** Spawns in spring and summer. In Manitoba, probably an annual spawner; spawned from mid-April to mid-June at water temperatures of 7-18 C; ova hatched after 13-17 days (Parker and Franzin 1991).

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** Y

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

**Mobility and Migration Comments:** May migrate up small creeks to spawning areas (Trautman 1981). In Manitoba, upstream spawning migrations began after water temperatures reached 5 C but only when discharges were high;

migrated up to 32 km upstream when discharges high, only 2-3 km when discharges low (Parker and Franzin 1991).

**Riverine Habitat(s):** BIG RIVER, CREEK, Low gradient, MEDIUM RIVER, Pool

**Lacustrine Habitat(s):** Shallow water

**Special Habitat Factors:** Benthic

**Habitat Comments:** Pools, backwaters, and main channels, clear to turbid waters of creeks, rivers, and lakes. Spawns over sand and mud bottoms in quiet waters of streams or overflow areas in bends of rivers or bays of lakes (Scott and Crossman 1973).

**Adult Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Immature Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Food Comments:** Eats debris in bottom ooze, plant materials, and insect larvae (Becker 1983).

**Length:** 66 centimeters

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Group Name:** LARGE SUCKERS

**Use Class:** Not applicable

**Subtype(s):** Spawning Area

**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.

**Mapping Guidance:** Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 10 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate migrations and seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that spawning areas and nonspawning areas for a single population are not artificially segregated as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance. For example, individual blue suckers may move more than 160 km between spawning and nonspawning habitats; these widely separated locations are part of the same occurrence.

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

**Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat:** 20 km

**Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat:** 20 km

**Separation Justification:** Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. In some species, individuals may migrate variable distances between spawning areas and nonspawning habitats.

Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) for catostomids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large catostomids, respectively, have increasingly large separation distances. Separation distance reflects the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations over the long term.

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 20 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied 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:** 22May2001

**Author:** Hammerson, G.

**Notes:** This Specs Group includes catostomids that typically are larger than 40 cm in adult standard length.

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## Population/Occurrence Viability

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### Authors/Contributors

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 08Oct1993

**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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**Note:** This report was printed on **May 18, 2005**.

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**Citation for data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:**

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**Citation for Mammal Range Maps of North America:**

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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"Data provided by NatureServe in collaboration with Bruce Patterson, Wes Sechrest, Marcelo Tognelli, Gerardo Ceballos, The Nature Conservancy-Migratory Bird Program, Conservation International-CABS, World Wildlife Fund-US, and Environment Canada-WILDSPACE."

NOTE: Full metadata for the Bird Range Maps of North America is available at:

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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