



An Online Encyclopedia of Life

Nature

Search

About the Data

About Us

Contact Us

Return To Search Results

Not yet assessed

Change Criteria

New Se

&lt;&lt; Previous | Next &gt;&gt;

[View Glo](#)***Notropis telescopus*** - (Cope, 1868)

Telescope Shiner

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT\_GLOBAL.2.104309

Element Code: AFCJB28940

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps



© Noel Burkhead &amp; Virginia Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries (Fishes of Virginia)

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Notropis

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ species)

Check this box to expand all report sections: **Concept Reference****Concept Reference:**

Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 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:** *Notropis telescopus***Taxonomic Comments:** Treated as subspecies of *N. ARIOMMUS*, 1939-1969.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 17Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 17Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5 - Secure**Nation:** United States**National Status:** N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S3), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (S2), Kentucky (S4S5), Missouri (SNR), North Carolina (S4), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S4), West Virginia (SNA)

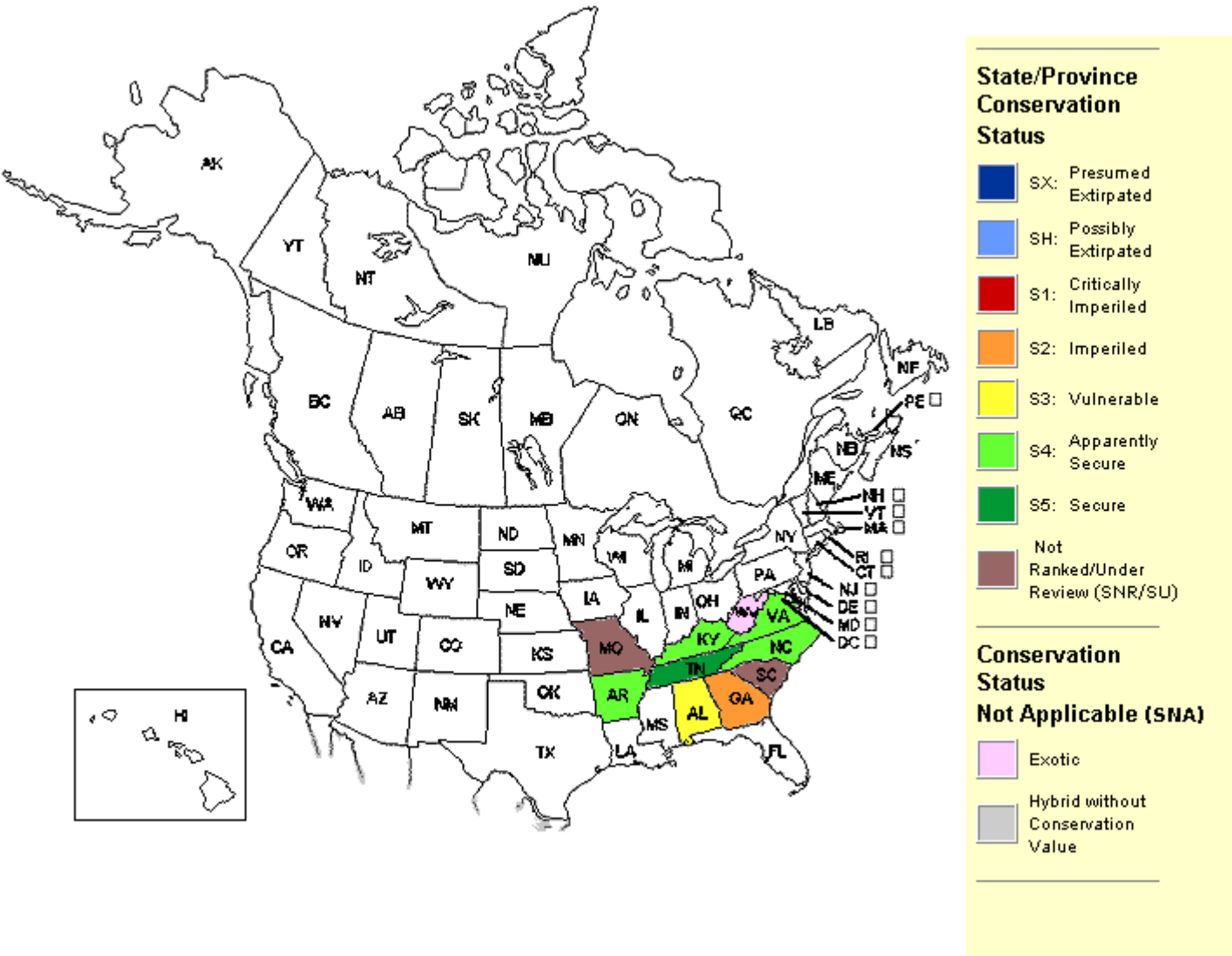
**Other Statuses**

**NatureServe Conservation Status Factors**

**Distribution**



**U.S. States and Canadian Provinces**



**Endemism:** endemic to a single nation

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, AR, GA, KY, MO, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV

**Range Map**

No map available.

**Global Range Comments:**

Little, St. Francis, and White river drainages, southern Missouri and northern Arkansas; Cumberland and Tennessee river

drainages, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; introduced in New River drainage, Virginia and West Virginia; fairly common (Page and Burr 1991).

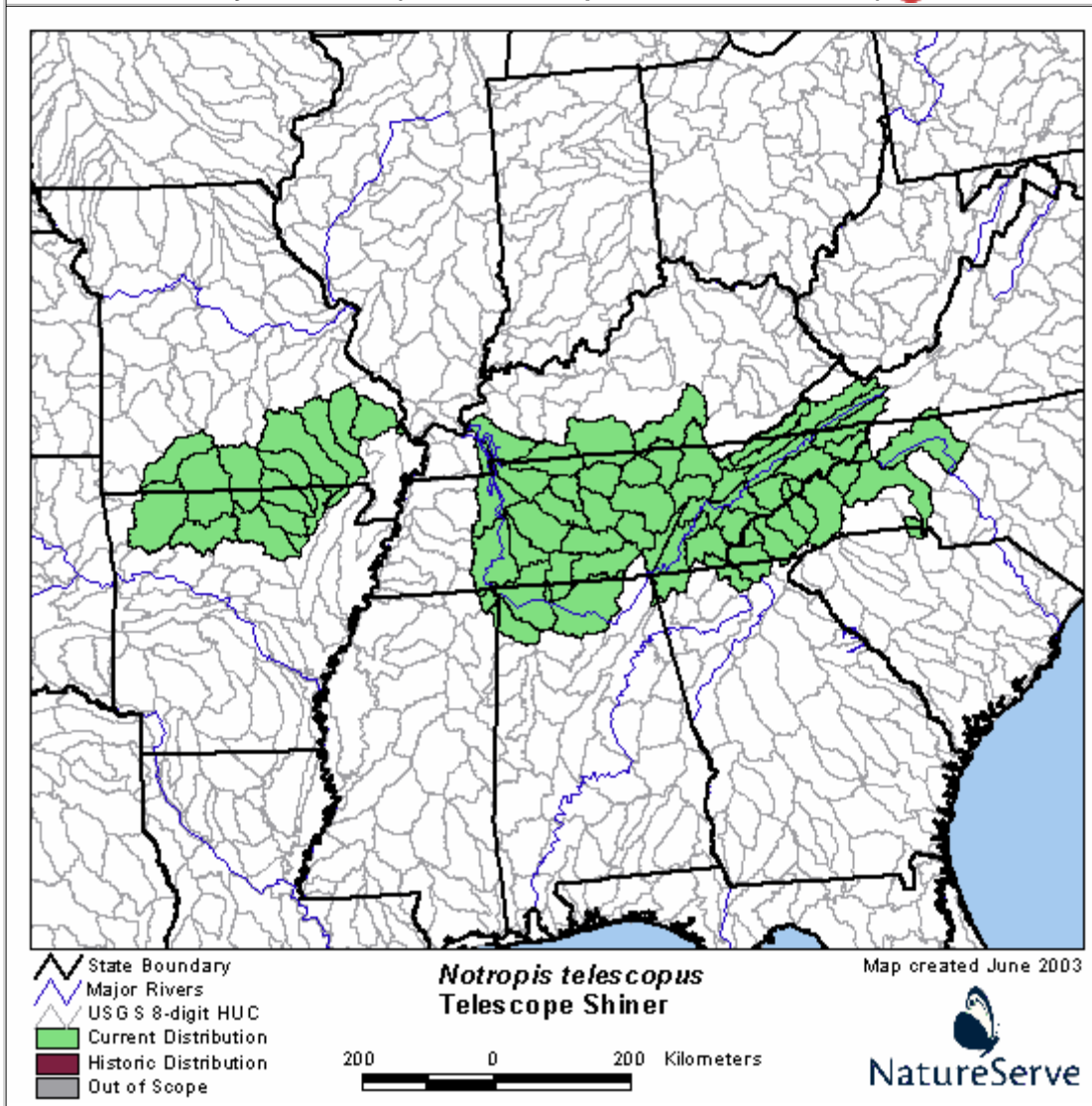
#### U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
GA	Dade (13083), Walker (13295)

#### U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
06	Middle Tennessee-Chickamauga (06020001)

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



### Ecology & Life History ?

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** N

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

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

**Habitat Comments:**

Usually in runs or flowing pools near riffles with gravel or rocky bottom in clear creeks and small to medium rivers in uplands.

**Length:** 8 centimeters

**Economic Attributes**



**Management Summary**



**Population/Occurrence Delineation**



**Group Name:** SMALL CYPRINIDS

**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. For some species (e.g., slender chub), an impoundment may constitute a barrier. For others (e.g., flame chub) a stream larger than 4th order may be a barrier.

**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. In some species, individuals may migrate variable distances between spawning areas and nonspawning habitats.

Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) for cyprinids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large cyprinids, 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 10 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:** 21Sep2004

**Author:** Hammerson, G.

**Population/Occurrence Viability**



**U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank)**



**Authors/Contributors**



**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 02Sep1993

**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](#)).

## References



- Etnier, David A. and Wayne C. Starnes. 1993. The Fishes of Tennessee. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. 681 pp.
- Lee, D. S., C. R. Gilbert, C. H. Hocutt, R. E. Jenkins, D. E. McAllister, and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 1980. Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes. North Carolina State Museum of Natural History. 867 pp.
- Nelson, J. S., E. J. Crossman, H. Espinosa-Perez, L. T. Findley, C. R. Gilbert, R. N. Lea, and J. D. Williams. 2004. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 29, Bethesda, Maryland. 386 pp.
- Page, L. M., and B. M. Burr. 1991. A field guide to freshwater fishes: North America north of Mexico. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 432 pp.
- Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.

## Use Guidelines & Citation

### Use Guidelines and Citation

#### The Small Print: Trademark, Copyright, Citation Guidelines, Restrictions on Use, and Information Disclaimer.

**Note:**All species and ecological community data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **Feb 1, 2008**. Ecological system data updated as of **Jun 6, 2008**.

**Note:** This report was printed on **August 18, 2008**

**Trademark Notice:** "NatureServe", NatureServe, NatureServe Explorer, The NatureServe logo, and all other names of NatureServe programs referenced herein are trademarks of NatureServe. Any other product or company names mentioned herein are the trademarks of their respective owners.

**Copyright Notice:** Copyright © 2008 NatureServe, 1101 Wilson Boulevard, 15th Floor, Arlington Virginia 22209, U.S.A. All Rights Reserved. Each document delivered from this server or web site may contain other proprietary notices and copyright information relating to that document. The following citation should be used in any published materials which reference the web site.

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

NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: August 18, 2008 ).

#### **Citation for Bird Range Maps of North America:**

Ridgely, R.S., T.F. Allnutt, T. Brooks, D.K. McNicol, D.W. Mehlman, B.E. Young, and J.R. Zook. 2003. Digital Distribution Maps of the Birds of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

#### **Acknowledgement Statement for Bird Range Maps of North America:**

"Data provided by NatureServe in collaboration with Robert Ridgely, James Zook, The Nature Conservancy - Migratory Bird Program, Conservation International - CABS, World Wildlife Fund - US, and Environment Canada - WILDSPACE."

#### **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.

**Acknowledgement Statement for Mammal Range Maps of North America:**

"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/birdDistributionmapsmetadataav1.pdf>.

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

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadataav1.pdf>.

**Restrictions on Use:** Permission to use, copy and distribute documents delivered from this server is hereby granted under the following conditions:

1. The above copyright notice must appear in all copies;
2. Any use of the documents available from this server must be for informational purposes only and in no instance for commercial purposes;
3. Some data may be downloaded to files and altered in format for analytical purposes, however the data should still be referenced using the citation above;
4. No graphics available from this server can be used, copied or distributed separate from the accompanying text. Any rights not expressly granted herein are reserved by NatureServe. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring by implication, estoppel, or otherwise any license or right under any trademark of NatureServe. No trademark owned by NatureServe may be used in advertising or promotion pertaining to the distribution of documents delivered from this server without specific advance permission from NatureServe. Except as expressly provided above, nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring any license or right under any NatureServe copyright.

**Information Warranty Disclaimer:** All documents and related graphics provided by this server and any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server are provided "as is" without warranty as to the currentness, completeness, or accuracy of any specific data. NatureServe hereby disclaims all warranties and conditions with regard to any documents provided by this server or any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server, including but not limited to all implied warranties and conditions of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. NatureServe makes no representations about the suitability of the information delivered from this server or any other documents that are referenced to or linked to this server. In no event shall NatureServe be liable for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential damages, or for damages of any kind arising out of or in connection with the use or performance of information contained in any documents provided by this server or in any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server, under any theory of liability used. NatureServe may update or make changes to the documents provided by this server at any time without notice; however, NatureServe makes no commitment to update the information contained herein. Since the data in the central databases are continually being updated, it is advisable to refresh data retrieved at least once a year after its receipt. The data provided is for planning, assessment, and informational purposes. Site specific projects or activities should be reviewed for potential environmental impacts with appropriate regulatory agencies. If ground-disturbing activities are proposed on a site, the appropriate state natural heritage program(s) or conservation data center can be contacted for a site-specific review of the project area (see [Visit Local Programs](#)).

**Feedback Request:** NatureServe encourages users to let us know of any errors or significant omissions that you find in the data through (see [Contact Us](#)). Your comments will be very valuable in improving the overall quality of our databases for the benefit of all users.



NatureServe

Version 7.0 (1 February 2008)  
Ecological systems data last  
updated: June 2008  
All other data last updated: February  
2008