

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Dorosoma petenense*** - (Gunther, 1867)

Threadfin Shad

Unique Identifier: AFCFA02020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	Dorosoma

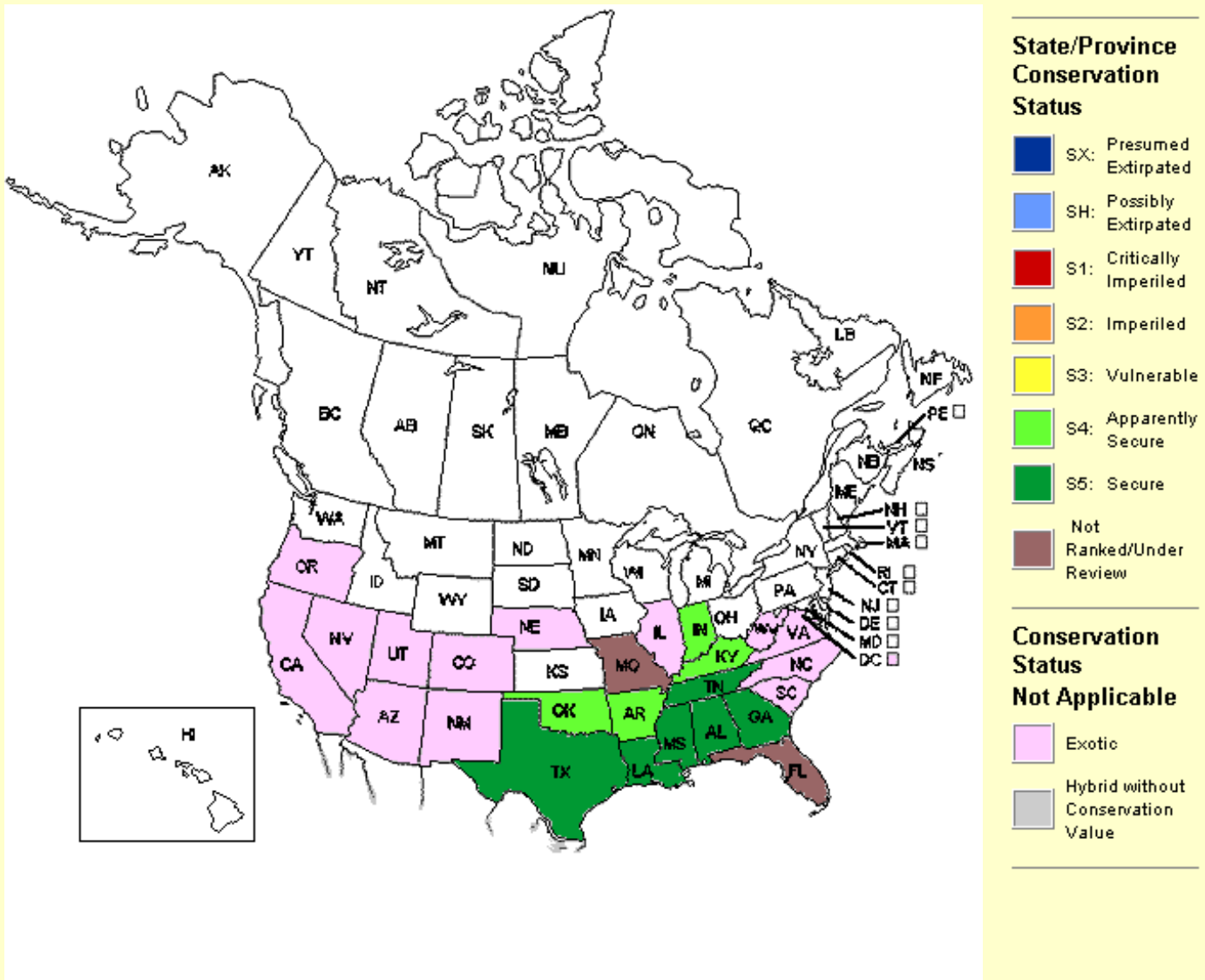
Genus Size: B - Very small genus (2-5 species)**Concept Reference:** Robins, C. R., et al. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.**Concept Reference Code:** B91ROB01NAUS**Name Used in Concept Reference:** *Dorosoma petenense***Taxonomic Comments:** Nominal subspecies are of doubtful validity (see Lee et al. 1980).**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 09Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 09Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S5), Arizona (SNA), Arkansas (S4), California (SNA), Colorado (SNA), District of Columbia (SNA), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S5), Illinois (SNA), Indiana (S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Maryland (SNA), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Navajo Nation (SNA), Nebraska (SNA), Nevada (SNA), New Mexico (SNA), North Carolina (SNA), Oklahoma (S4), Oregon (SNA), South Carolina (SNA), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Utah (SNA), Virginia (SNA), West Virginia (SNA)
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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

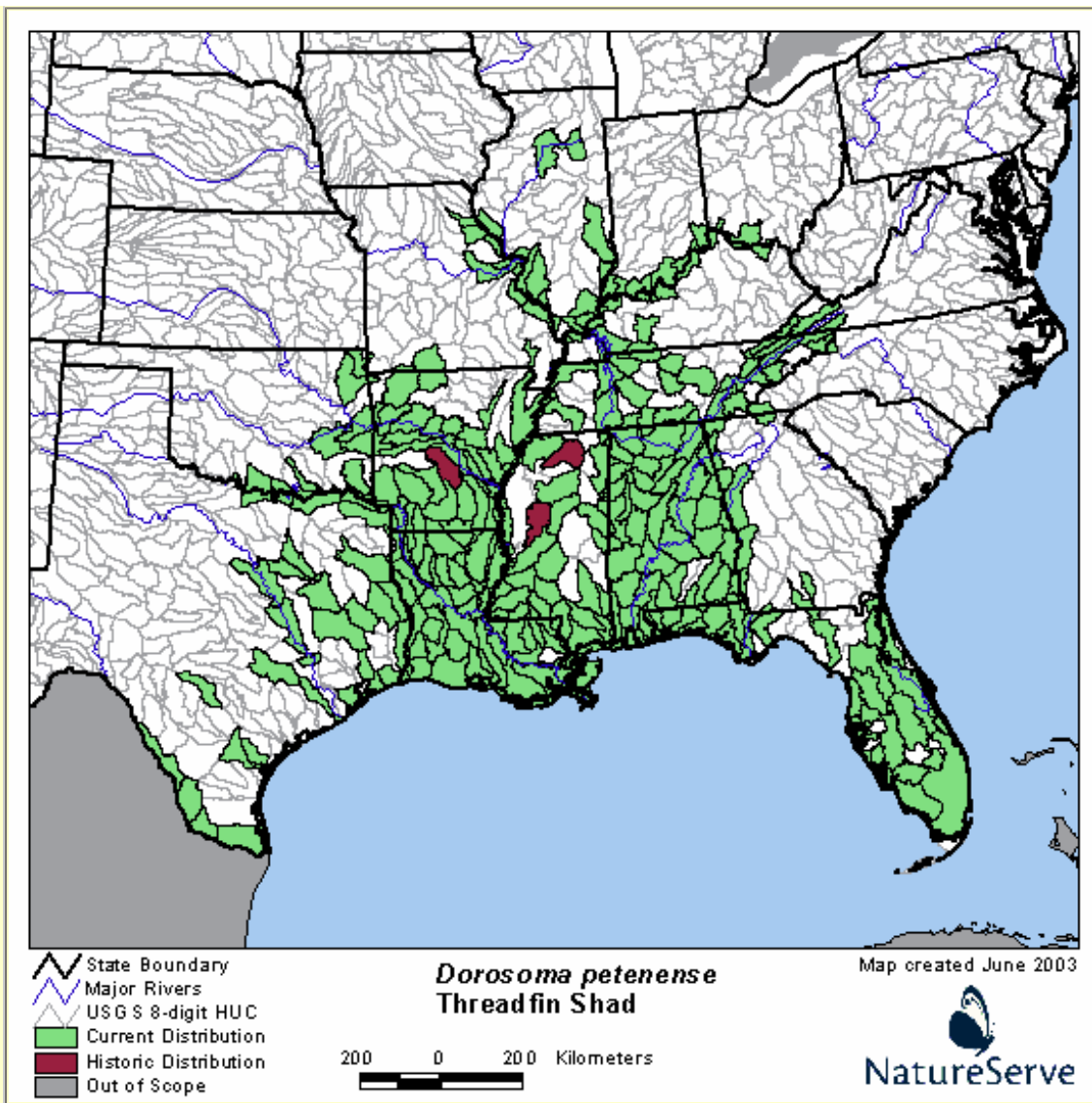
United States	AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NE, NM, NN, NV, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV
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Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Ohio River, Indiana and Illinois, and Mississippi River, southern Illinois, south through the Mississippi River basin to Gulf of Mexico; Atlantic drainages of Florida; Gulf drainages from south-central Florida to northern Guatemala; introduced widely as a forage fish outside native range, including Atlantic drainages north to Chesapeake Bay, Colorado River drainage in Arizona, California, and Nevada, and Pacific drainages of California (Page and Burr 1991).

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns spring to fall, peaking at different times in different regions. Eggs hatch in 3-6 days. Sexually mature usually in about a year, though individuals hatched in spring may spawn later that fall in some areas. Rarely lives longer than 2-3 years.

Ecology Comments

Forms schools.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Habitat Comments: Lakes, oxbows, quiet pools of medium to large rivers; over soft and sand bottoms. Usually over deep water during daylight, in shallower areas at night. Subject to die-offs in cold water. Occasionally enters brackish water. Spawns in quiet water near protruding or submerged objects, in open water or along shore.

Adult Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Food Comments: Planktivorous; particulate feeder on larger plankton, strains smaller zoo- and phytoplankton and detritus from water. Some bottom feeding occurs, and may prey on fish larvae.

Length: 18 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

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.

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.

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: Separation distance is arbitrary. 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.

Date: 28Nov2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 07May1993

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 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.

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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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