

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

New Search



Comprehensive Report: Record 1 of 1 selected.

<< Previous | Next >>

[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)**Morone chrysops** - (Rafinesque, 1820)

White Bass

Other Related Names: *Roccus chrysops*

Unique Identifier: AFCQA01020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

[Search for Images on Google](#)

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percichthyidae	Morone

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: *Morone chrysops*

Taxonomic Comments: Formerly placed in the genus ROCCUS. Electrophoretic studies indicate that distinct subpopulations may exist within even a single lake (see Lee et al. 1980). Hybrids of white bass and striped bass (called wipers) have been stocked in some areas. The family Percichthyidae was recognized by Robins et al. (1991) as possibly polyphyletic but was retained for convenience.

Conservation Status**NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 20Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 20Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**
N5**Nation:** Canada**National Status:**
N4N5**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 (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S4), Maryland (SNA), Michigan (S3S4), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Montana (SNA), Nebraska (S4), Nevada (SNA), New Mexico (SNA), New York (S4), North Carolina (SNA), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S3S4), South Carolina (SNA), South Dakota (S5), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Utah (SNA), Virginia (S3), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S5)
Canada	Manitoba (SNA), Ontario (S4), Quebec (S4)

Other Statuses

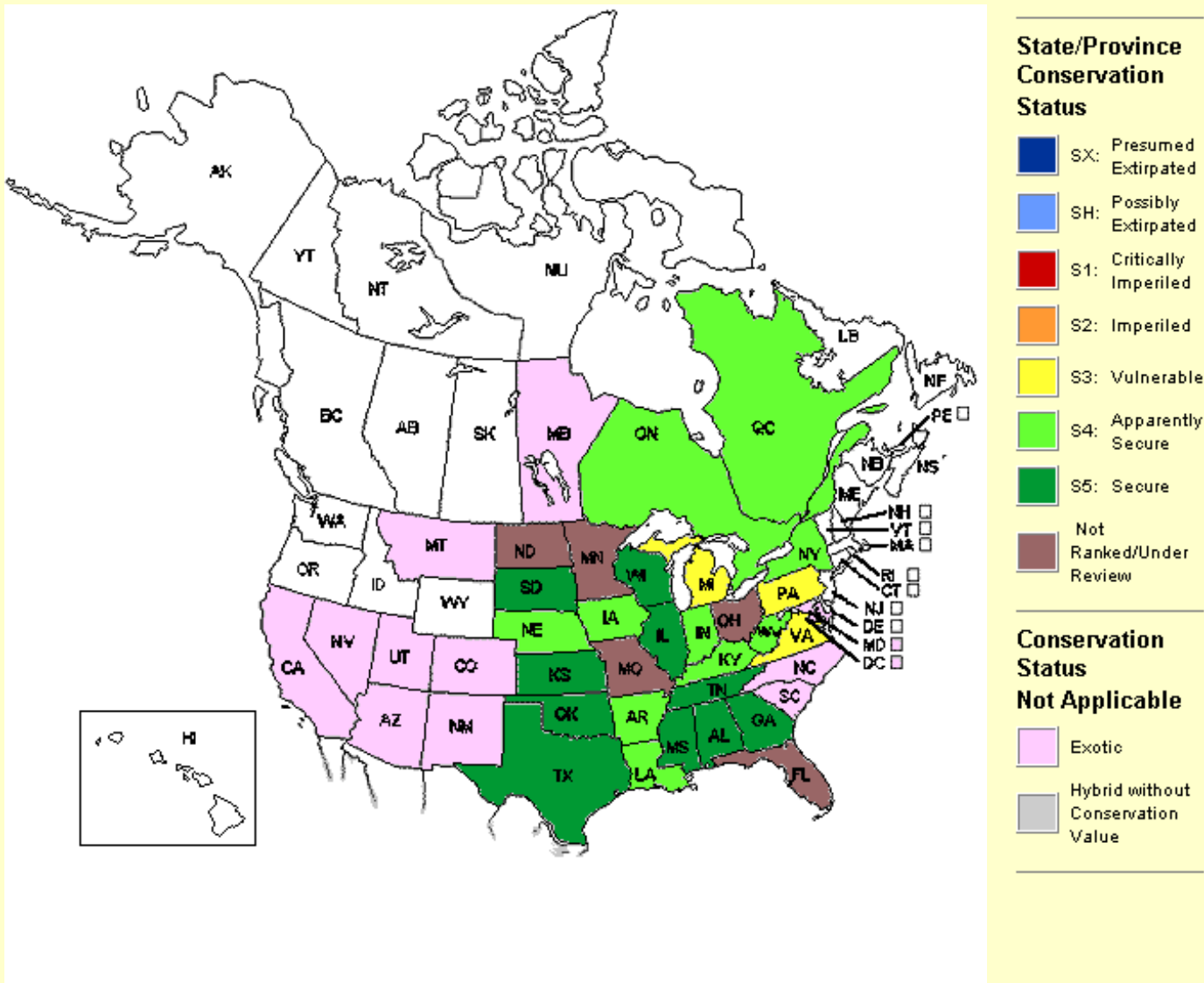
NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Global Short Term Trend:

Global Short Term Trend Comments: Has increased in abundance in the lower Missouri River as a result of human-caused changes in the river (e.g, reservoir construction) (Pflieger and Grace 1987).

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



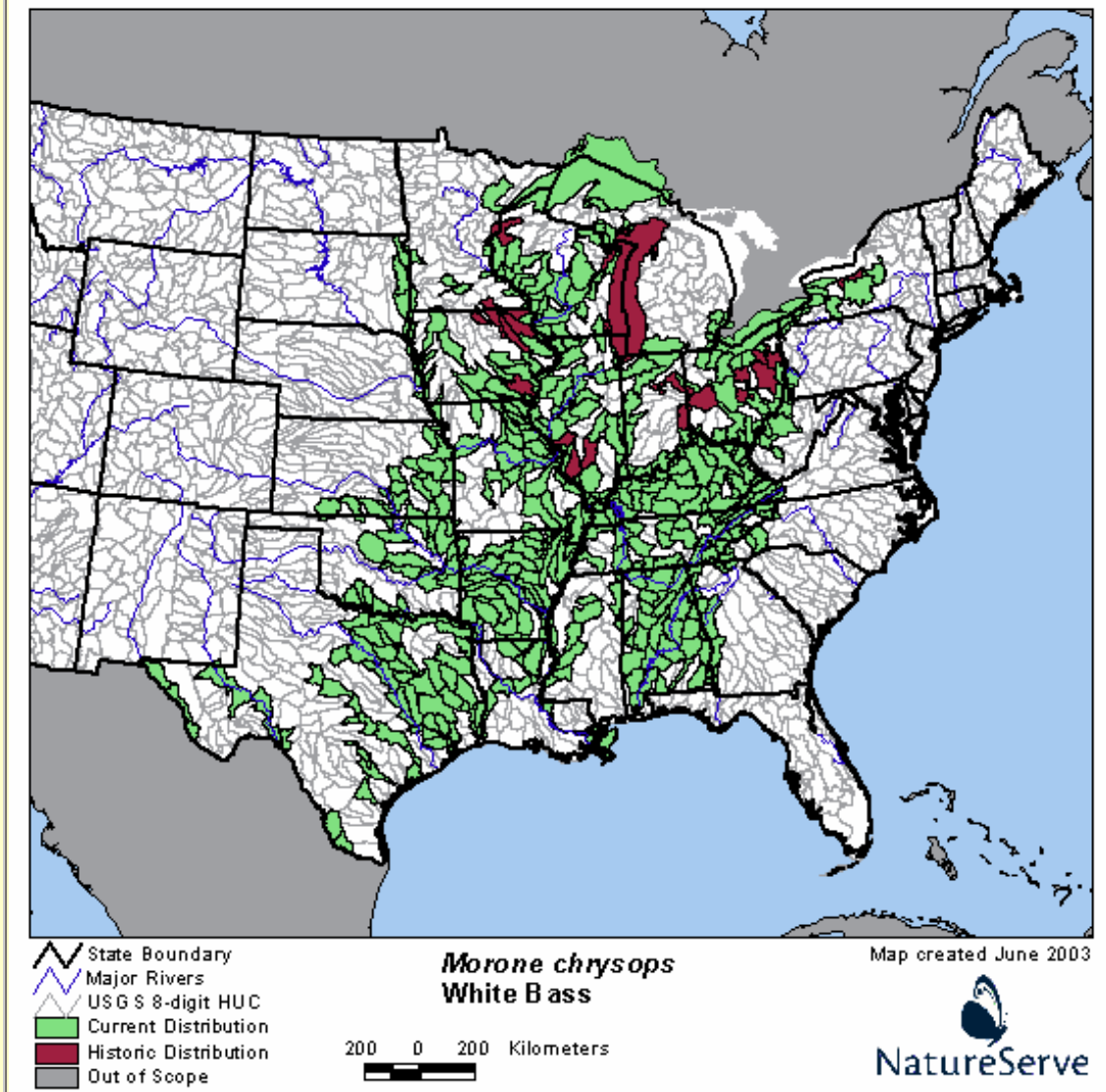
Endemism: occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DC, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV
Canada	MB, ON, QC

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Native to St. Lawrence-Great Lakes, Hudson Bay (Red River), and Mississippi River basins from Quebec to Manitoba and south to Louisiana; Gulf Slope drainages from Mississippi River, Louisiana, to Rio Grande, Texas and New Mexico (Page and Burr 1991). Introduced widely elsewhere in U.S. Common.

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

Economic Comments: Sport fish, especially hybrids of white bass and striped bass in warm-water reservoirs.

Management Summary**Ecology & Life History**

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring; eggs hatch in 4.5 days at 14 C, 1 day at 26 C; normally first spawns at age I to III, depending on location and conditions; few survive to age IV; forms large schools near spawning areas (Moyle

1976, Becker 1983, Sublette et al. 1990).

Ecology Comments

Schools throughout year.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: May migrate over 200 km to upstream spawning areas, but usually not that far (Moyle 1976).

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Open waters of large lakes and reservoirs and pools of slow-moving small to large rivers. Usually in surface waters, roaming in schools. Tends to be offshore during day, inshore at night. Tends to avoid areas of continuous turbidity. Apparently prefers running water of tributary streams for spawning, but may spawn along lake shores with high wave action; usually spawns over rock or gravel bottom in water 0.6-3 m deep; eggs sink and stick; returns to specific spawning area (Becker 1983, Moyle 1976).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Visually oriented predator. Eats fishes, zooplankton, aquatic insects, oligochaetes, and crayfish; fishes often dominate diet of adults; diet may vary from place to place (Moyle 1976, Sublette et al. 1990).

Length: 42 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.

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

Alternate Separation Procedure: Use a separation distance of 10 km for both suitable and unsuitable habitat, but be careful not to separate a population's spawning and nonspawning habitats as different occurrences (i.e., do not use the 10-km separation distance without evaluating seasonal changes in habitat use).

Separation Justification: Separation distance is arbitrary. These fishes may migrate over 200 km to upstream spawning areas, but usually not that far (Moyle 1976).

Date: 25Jun2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 05Aug1993
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

- ALLEN, CRAIG R., STEPHEN DEMARAIS, AND R. SCOTT LUTZ. 1994. RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT IMPACT ON WILDLIFE: AN OVERVIEW. TEXAS J. SCI. 46(1):51-59.
- ANDERSON, ALLISON A., CLARK HUBBS, KIRK O. WINEMILLER, AND ROBERT J. EDWARDS. 1995. TEXAS FRESHWATER FISH ASSEMBLAGES FOLLOWING THREE DECADES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE. SOUTHWEST. NAT. 40(3):314-321.
- Becker, G. C. 1983. Fishes of Wisconsin. Univ. Wisconsin Press, Madison. 1052 pp.
- Douglas, Neil H. 1974. Freshwater fishes of Louisiana. Claitor's publ. div. Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 443 pp.
- Etnier, David A. and Wayne C. Starnes. 1993. The Fishes of Tennessee. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. 681 pp.
- Everhart, W. H. and W. R. Seaman. 1971. Fishes of Colorado. Colorado Game, Fish and Parks.
- FORNEY, J.L. AND C.B. TAYLOR. 1963. AGE AND GROWTH OF THE WHITE BASS IN ONEIDA LAKE, NEW YORK. N.Y. FISH GAME J. 10(2):194-200.
- Hatch, J. T., Clark, B. F. 1977. Morone chrysops (Rafinesque): the White Bass in Lake Superior. J. Fish. Res Board Can. ? 43:7. Part of compilation of publications submitted to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources by Hatch.
- La Rivers, I. 1994. Fishes and fisheries of Nevada. University of Nevada Press, Reno. 782 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.
- Matthews, W. J., and D. C. Heins, editors. 1987. Community and evolutionary ecology of North American stream fishes. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. viii + 310 pp.
- Moyle, P. B. 1976. Inland fishes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 405 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.
- Pflieger, W. L. and T. B. Grace. 1987. Changes in the fish fauna of the lower Missouri River, 1940-1983. Pages 166-81 in W. J. Matthews and D. C Heins (editors). Community and Evolutionary Ecology of North American Stream Fishes. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.
- RANEY, E.C. 1965. SOME PAN FISHES OF NEW YORK - ROCK BASS, CRAPPIES, AND OTHER SUNFISHES. CONSERVATIONIST 19(6):21-29.
- ROSS, STEPHEN T. 1996. INLAND FISHES OF MISSISSIPPI. SELECTED SPECIES ACCOUNTS. COAUTHORED WITH W. M. BRENNEMAM, W.T. SLACK, M.T. O'CONNELL, AND T.L. PETERSON. ILLUSTRATED BY D.G. ROSS. DRAFT COPY.
- Riggs, C. D. 1955. Reproduction of the white bass, MORONE CHRYSOPS. Invest. Indiana Lakes Streams 4(3): 87-110.
- 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.
- Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1979. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa. 966 pp.
- Sigler, W. F. 1949. Life history of the white bass, LEPIDEMA CHRYSOPS (Rafinesque), of Spirit Lake, Iowa. Iowa State College Agr. Med. Arts, Res. Bull. 366: 203-244.
- Smith, C.L. 1985. The Inland Fishes of New York State. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Albany, NY. 522pp.
- Sublette, J. E., M. D Hatch, and M. Sublette. 1990. The fishes of New Mexico. University New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 393 pp.
- WARD, ROCKY, IVONNE R. BLANDON, AND BRITT W. BUMGUARDNER. 1995. HYBRIDIZATION AMONG MEMBERS OF THE GENUS MORONE (PISCES: PERCICHTHYIDAE) IN GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS. TEXAS J. SCI. 47(2):155-158.
- WERNER, R.G. 1980. FRESHWATER FISHES OF NEW YORK STATE. N.Y.: SYRACUSE UNIV. PRESS. 186 PP.

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

Note: Data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **February 2005**.

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

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 © 2005 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. 2005. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 4.4. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: May 18, 2005).

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/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadatav1.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.



© 2005
NatureServe

Version 4.4 (07 April 2005)
Data last updated: February 2005