Elassoma zonatum - Jordan, 1877

Banded Pygmy Sunfish

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.106358

Element Code: AFCQB09030

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Elassomatidae	Elassoma

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 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: *Elassoma zonatum*

Taxonomic Comments:

MtDNA data indicate that ELASSOMA is monophyletic; see Quattro et al. (2001) for information on phylogenetic relationships among the six species in this genus (E. ALABAMAE is widely divergent; E. BOEHLKEI and E. OKATIE are sister taxa related to the widespread E. EVERGLADEI).

Conservation Status

NatureServe Status

Global Status: G5

Global Status Last Reviewed: 23Sep1996

Global Status Last Changed: 23Sep1996

Rounded Global Status: G5 - Secure

Nation: United States

National Status: N5

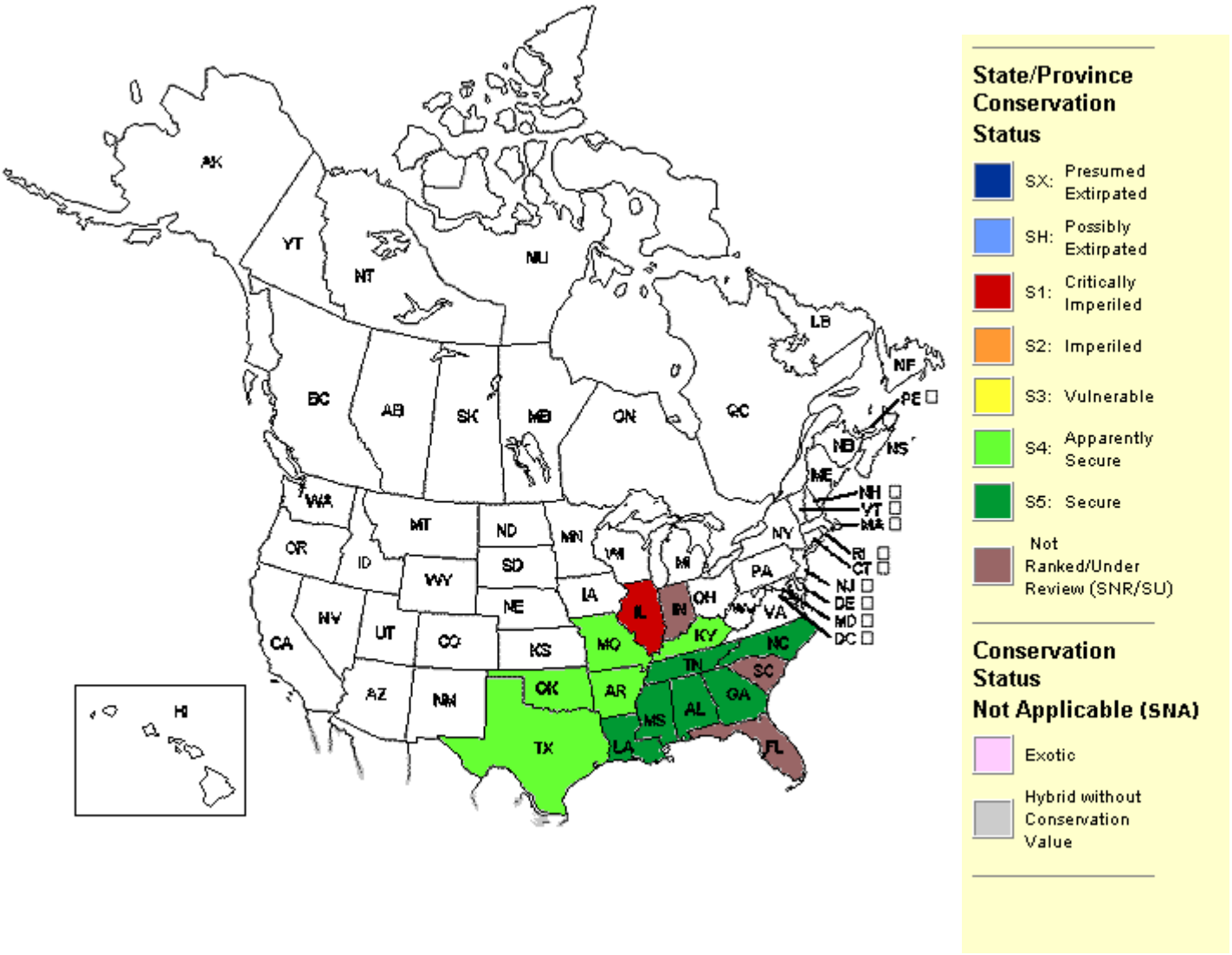
U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S5), Illinois (S1S2), Indiana (SNR), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (S4), North Carolina (S5), Oklahoma (S4), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S4)

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, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MO, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments:

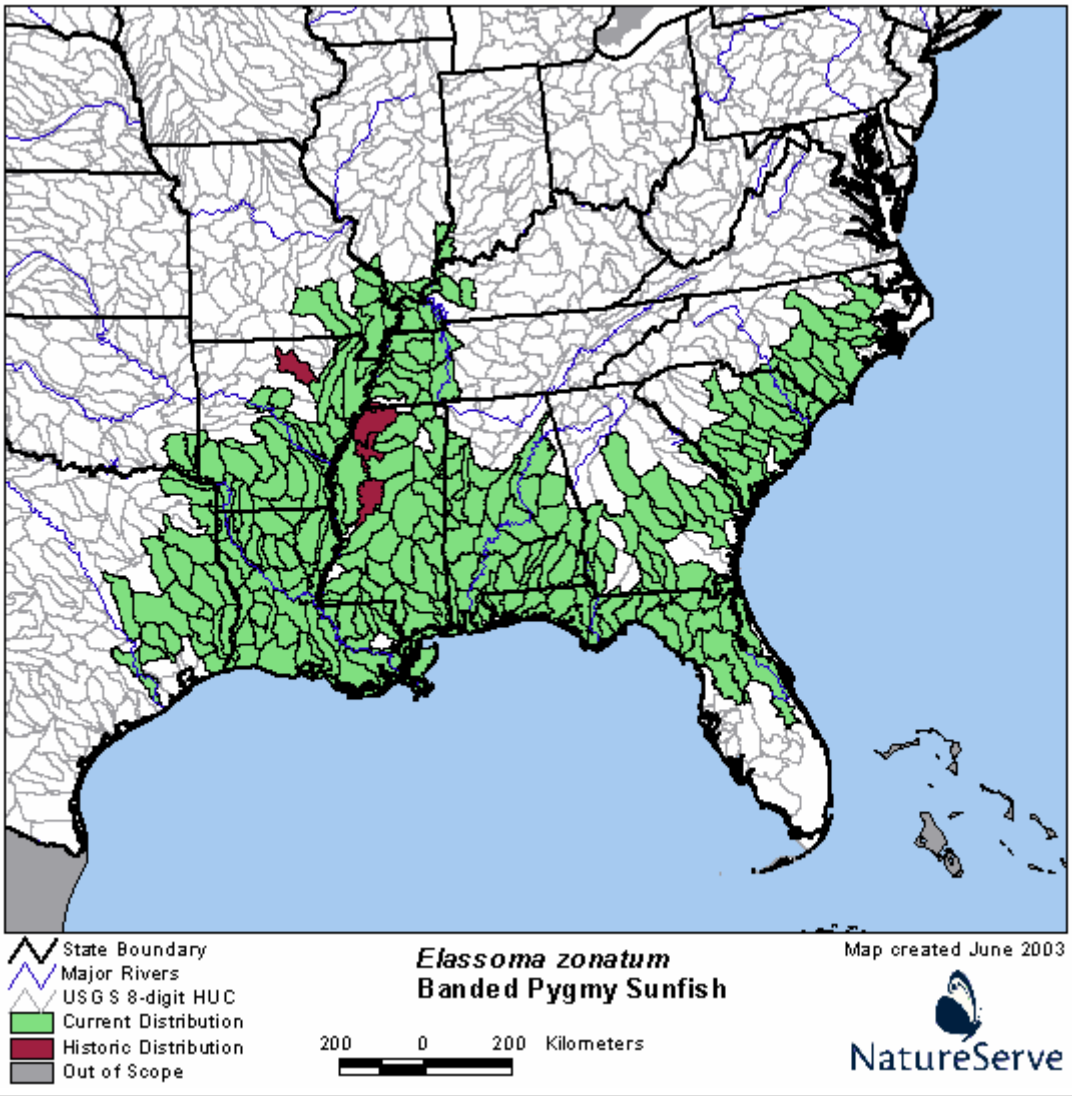
Widespread throughout Coastal Plain from Roanoke River, North Carolina, south to central peninsular Florida on Atlantic slope, west to the Brazos River, Texas, and in Mississippi Valley north to southern Illinois.

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records)	
State	**County Name (FIPS Code)**
IN	Knox (18083)

MO	Bollinger (29017), Butler (29023), Cape Girardeau (29031), Dunklin (29069), Mississippi (29133), New Madrid (29143), Ripley (29181), Scott (29201), Stoddard (29207), Wayne (29223)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records)	
Watershed Region	**Watershed Name (Watershed Code)**
05	Lower Wabash (05120113)
07	Whitewater (07140107)
08	New Madrid-St. Johns (08020201), Lower St. Francis (08020203), Little River Ditches (08020204)
11	Upper Black (11010007), Current (11010008)

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



Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments:
Spawns mid-March to early May; eggs hatch in about a week at 18.5 C; individual females lay eggs over several days (Lee et al. 1980). Probably never lives over three years (Smith 1979).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Palustrine Habitat(s): FORESTED WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments:
Swamps, heavily vegetated sloughs, small sluggish streams; prefers clear quiet waters with thick growths of submerged vegetation; usually over mud. Nest-building habit is poorly developed; eggs are dropped during spawning and adhere to vegetation or debris.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Small crustaceans principal food, with larvae and pupae of midges next in importance (Lee et al. 1980).

Length: 5 centimeters

Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: SUNFISHES (CENTRARCHIDS)

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:
Separation distance is arbitrary. Although members of this group vary in size and probably in typical movement distances, it is likely that even the smallest centrarchids occasionally disperse as far as do large centrarchids. Hence a single separation distance is used for all members of the family. 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: 25Jun2001
Author: Hammerson, G.
Notes:
Note that some species some species may at time be hard to detect. For example, nowhere is the Carolina pygmy sunfish known to be abundant. In addition, it is essentially an annual species, with adults dying soon after spawning, at an age of 12-15 months. In addition, young are so small that, for a several months, documentation of the species' presence at a particular locality might be almost impossible, at least without preserving specimens. Therefore, negative data at a known locality should be carefully interpreted (P. Shute).

Population/Occurrence Viability

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

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 05Nov1993

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 **August 18, 2008**

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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.

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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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