

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

New Search

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

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Banded Sculpin

Unique Identifier: AFC4E02070

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes



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

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Cottidae	Cottus

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ 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:** *Cottus carolinae***Taxonomic Comments:** Three subspecies (CAROLINAE, INFERNATUS, and ZOPHERUS) have been described; populations in the Mobile Bay basin are highly variable and in need of study; population in the Kanawha River system, West Virginia and Virginia, may warrant taxonomic recognition (Page and Burr 1991). Formerly included in the order Perciformes; the 1991 AFS checklist (Robins et al. 1991) followed Nelson (1984) in recognizing the order Scorpaeniformes as distinct from the Perciformes.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 06Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 06Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

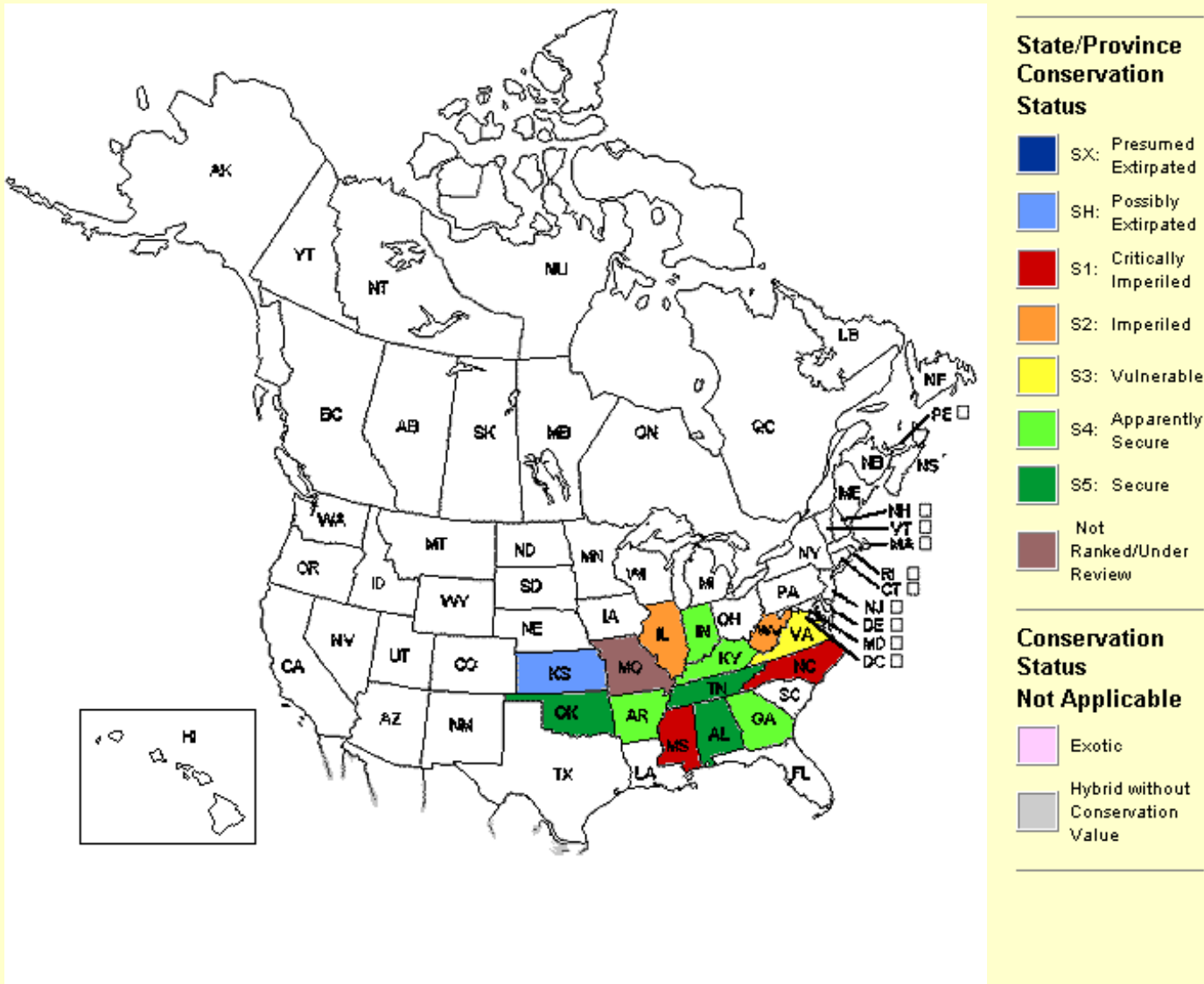
United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (S4), Illinois (S2), Indiana (S4), Kansas (SH), Kentucky (S4S5), Mississippi (S1), Missouri (SNR), North Carolina (S1), Oklahoma (S5), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S3S4), West Virginia (S2)
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Other Statuses

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, IL, IN, KS, KY, MO, MS, NC, OK, TN, VA, WV

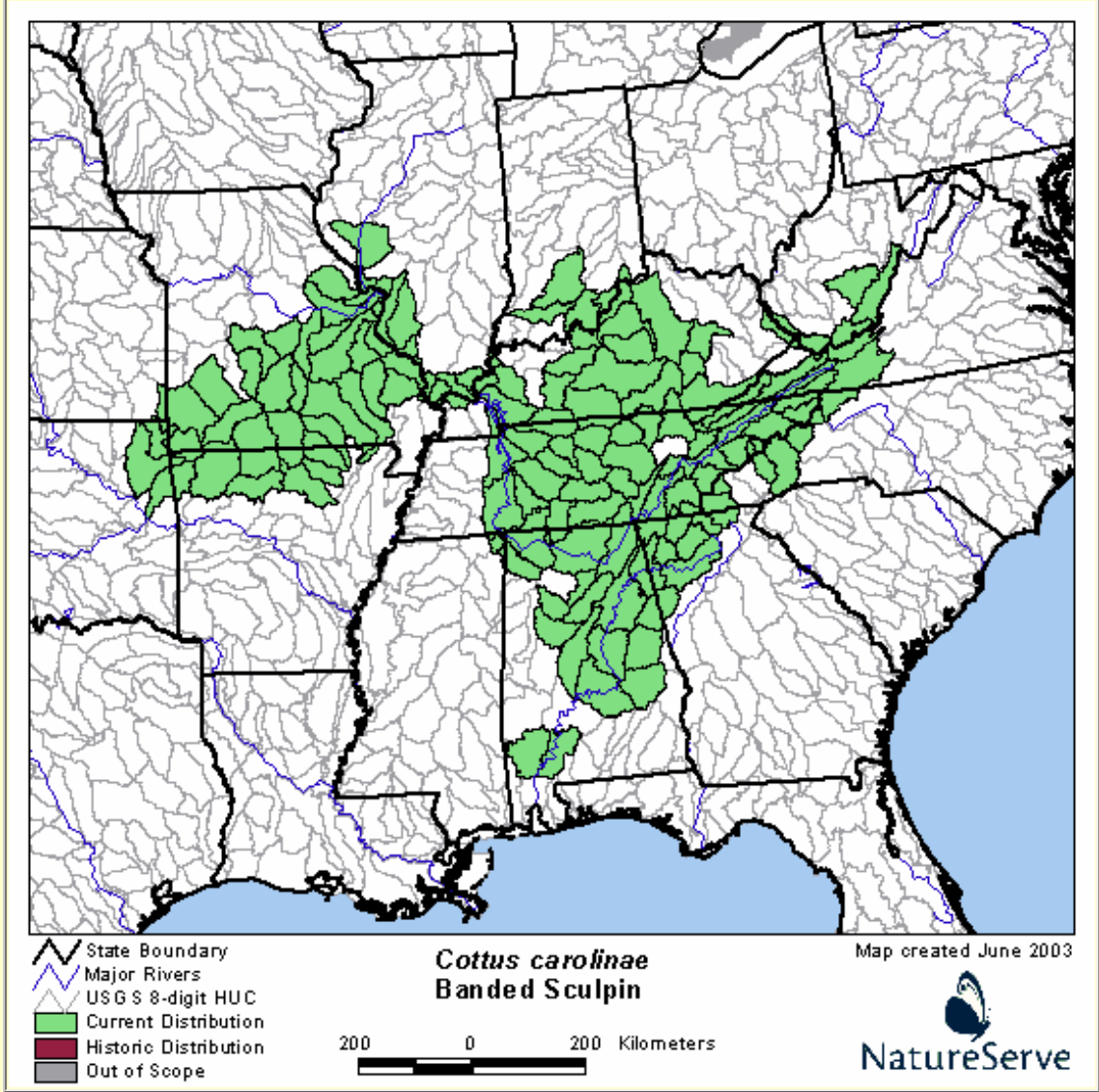
Range Map
No map available.

Global Range Comments: Upland streams in the Mississippi River basin from the New (upper Kanawha) River drainage, West Virginia and Virginia, across central Kentucky, southern Indiana, and southern and southwestern Illinois to Ozark drainages, southern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, northern Arkansas, and northeastern Oklahoma; south to upland and lowland streams in Mobile Bay drainage, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama; common (Page and Burr 1991, which see for subspecies ranges).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
KS	Cherokee (20021)
MS	Tishomingo (28141)
NC	Avery (37011), Madison (37115)
WV	Greenbrier (54025), Mercer (54055), Monroe (54063), Pocahontas (54075)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
05	Middle New (05050002), Greenbrier (05050003)
06	Watauga (06010103), Upper French Broad (06010105), Bear (06030006)
11	Spring (11070207)

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns January-February at 9-13 C in south (Lee et al. 1980), probably March-April in Illinois (Smith 1979).

Ecology Comments

Home range in Tennessee was 47 sq m or less; mean density estimated at 0.4/sq m and 0.9/sq m using 2 methods (Greenberg and Holtzman 1987).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

Riverine Habitat(s): CREEK, High gradient, MEDIUM RIVER, Moderate gradient, Pool, Riffle, SPRING/SPRING BROOK

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Small to moderate-sized clear, cool to warm streams (Lee et al. 1980). Gravel and rubble riffles of headwaters, creeks, and small rivers; springs and their effluents (Page and Burr 1991). Probably only in spring-fed streams in Illinois (Smith 1979). Usually under rocks during day, on top of rocks at night in Tennessee (Greenberg and Holtzman 1987). Lays eggs possibly singly or broadcasts them indiscriminately over gravel; no nests have been found.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Eats benthic insects, crustaceans, and small fishes (Smith 1979).

Adult Phenology: Nocturnal

Immature Phenology: Nocturnal

Phenology Comments: Feeds primarily at night in TN (Greenberg and Holtzman 1987).

Length: 12 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: FRESHWATER SCULPINS

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: Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) are arbitrary. 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.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 04May1993

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

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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:

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>.

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