

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Moxostoma duquesnei*** - (Lesueur, 1817)

Black Redhorse

Unique Identifier: AFCJC10070

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Suckers


  
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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Catostomidae	Moxostoma

**Genus Size:** C - Small genus (6-20 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:** *Moxostoma duquesnei***Taxonomic Comments:** Mobile Bay drainage population is racially distinct from all other populations (see Lee et al. 1980).

Harris and Mayden (2001) used molecular data to examine phylogenetic relationships of major clades of Catostomidae. In all trees, SCARTOMYZON was paraphyletic and embedded in MOXOSTOMA, and CATOSTOMUS was never recovered as monophyletic (XYRAUCHEN was embedded within CATOSTOMUS). They concluded that the phylogenetic relationships and taxonomic composition of taxa presently included in MOXOSTOMA and SCARTOMYZON are in need of further study, as are the relationships and composition of the genera CATOSTOMUS, CHASMISTES, DELTISTES, and XYRAUCHEN, and the phylogenetic affinities of ERIMYZON and MINYTREMA.

See also Smith (1992) for a study of the phylogeny and biogeography of the Catostomidae.

**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 19Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 19Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

**Nation:** Canada**National Status:**

N2

**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (S4), Illinois (S2S3), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S2), Kansas (S1), Kentucky (S4S5), Michigan (S3), Minnesota (S4), Mississippi (S1), Missouri (SNR), New York (S2), North Carolina (S4), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S4), Pennsylvania (S4), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S3), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S1)
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Canada Ontario (S2)

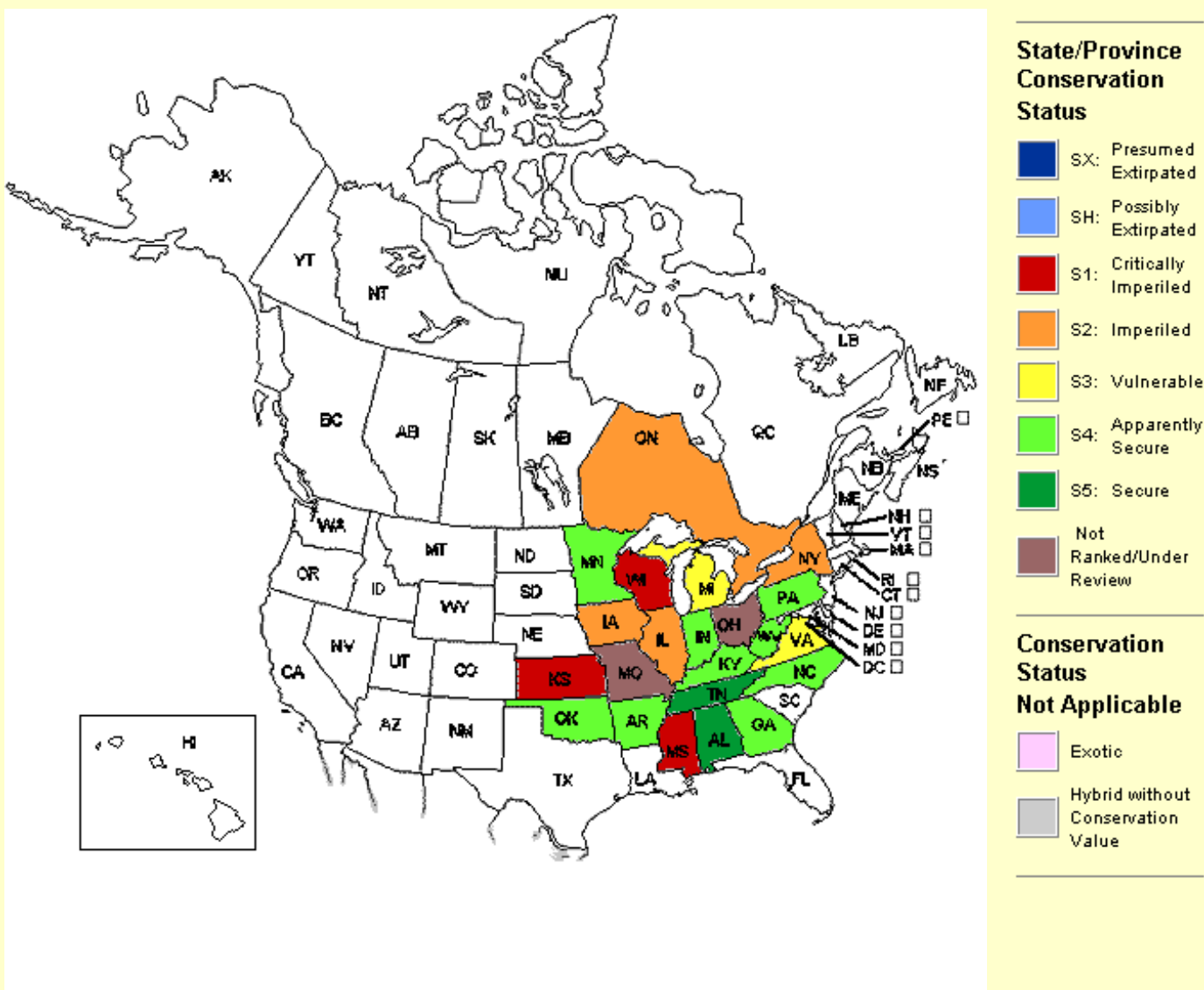
**Other Statuses**

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): Threatened (01Jan1988)

**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, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NY, OH, OK, PA, TN, VA, WI, WV
Canada	ON

**Range Map**

No map  
available.

**Global Range Comments:** Upper and middle Mobile drainage, Alabama, Georgia, and southeastern Tennessee (absent from Tombigbee River system); uplands and outliers of southern Ohio River basin and Ozarks, west to eastern Oklahoma, south to northern Alabama and northern Georgia, east to western Virginia, western North Carolina; northern Ohio River basin and north into middle part of upper Mississippi River basin to southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin (Fago and Hauber, 1993, Can. Field-Nat. 107:351-352), Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; southern Great Lakes basin, north to western New York, southern Ontario, Michigan, and southern Wisconsin. Avoids lowlands of central Mississippi River basin. See Parker (1989) for information on status in Canada.

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

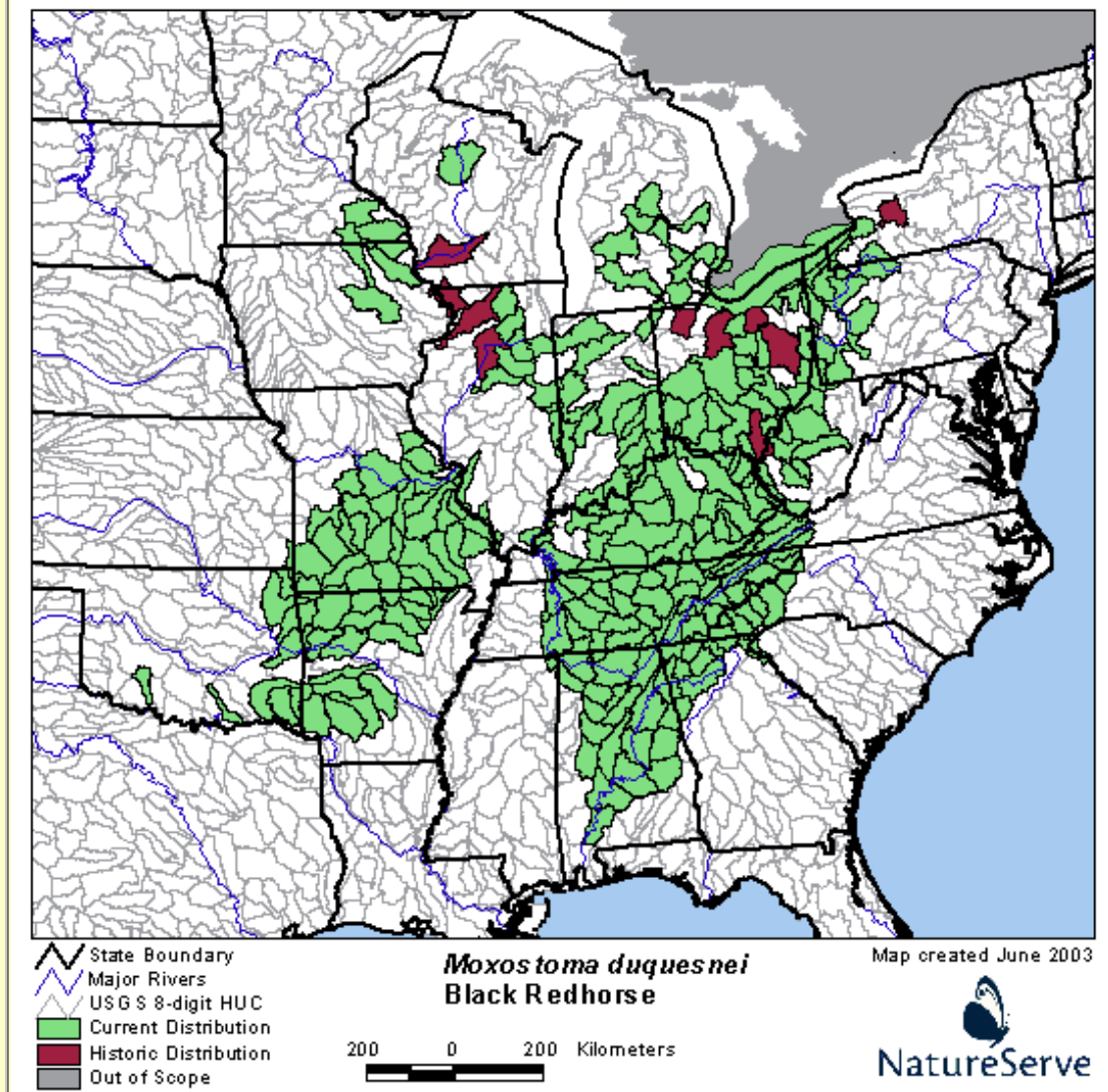
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
IA	Benton (19011), Buchanan (19019), Fayette (19065), Howard (19089), Linn (19113), Mitchell (19131)
KS	Cherokee (20021)
MN	Dodge (27039), Fillmore (27045), Goodhue (27049), Houston (27055), Mower (27099), Olmsted (27109), Winona (27169)
MS	Clay (28025), Itawamba (28057), Lowndes (28087), Tishomingo (28141)
NY	Cattaraugus (36009), Chautauqua (36013)
WI	Buffalo (55011), La Crosse (55063), Marathon (55073)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
03	Upper Tombigbee (03160101), Luxapallila (03160105)
05	Upper Allegheny (05010001), Conewango (05010002)
06	Pickwick Lake (06030005)
07	Buffalo-Whitewater (07040003), La Crosse-Pine (07040006), Black (07040007), Turkey (07060004), Lake Dubay (07070002), Upper Cedar (07080201), Middle Cedar (07080205)
11	Spring (11070207)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)




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## Economic Attributes

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## Management Summary

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## Ecology & Life History

**Reproduction Comments:** Spawns in spring. Sexually mature at age II-VI (Becker 1983).

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** Y

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

**Mobility and Migration Comments:** May migrate up to at least 10 km to spawning areas (Becker 1983).

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

**Special Habitat Factors:** Benthic

**Habitat Comments:** Typical of gravelly to rocky, occasionally sandy and silty, creeks and small to medium rivers; prefers pools. Rarely in impoundments. Spawns in gravel and fine rubble runs and riffles in water about 0.2-0.6 m deep (Lee et al. 1980, Becker 1983).

**Adult Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Immature Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Food Comments:** Eats mainly microcrustaceans, aquatic insects, detritus, and algae sucked up from bottom (Lee et al. 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973).

**Length:** 40 centimeters

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Group Name:** MEDIUM SUCKERS

**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 5 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:** 15 km

**Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat:** 15 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 catostomids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large catostomids, 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 15 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.

**Notes:** This Specs Group includes catostomids that typically are 20-40 cm in adult standard length.

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## Population/Occurrence Viability



## Authors/Contributors

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 14Feb1995  
**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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"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/birdDistributionmapsmetadata1.pdf>.

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