Comprehensive Report: Record **1** of **1** selected.
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Labidesthes sicculus - (Cope, 1865)
Brook Silverside
Unique Identifier: AFCND01010
Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Atheriniformes	Atherinidae	Labidesthes

Genus Size: A - Monotypic genus
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: *Labidesthes sicculus*
Taxonomic Comments: Monospecific genus. Two subspecies, VANHYNINGI in southeastern U.S. and SICCULUS elsewhere, probably are recognizable but in need of study (Page and Burr 1991).

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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:
N4

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S5), Illinois (S4S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kansas (S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Michigan (S5), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Nebraska (SNA), New York (S3), North Carolina (S3), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S3), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S2?), Vermont (SU), Virginia (S2), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Ontario (S4), Quebec (S4)

Other Statuses

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): Not at Risk (01Jan1989)

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Global Short Term Trend:
Global Short Term Trend Comments: See Goodchild (1990) for information on status in Canada, Burkhead and Jenkins (1991) for status in Virginia.

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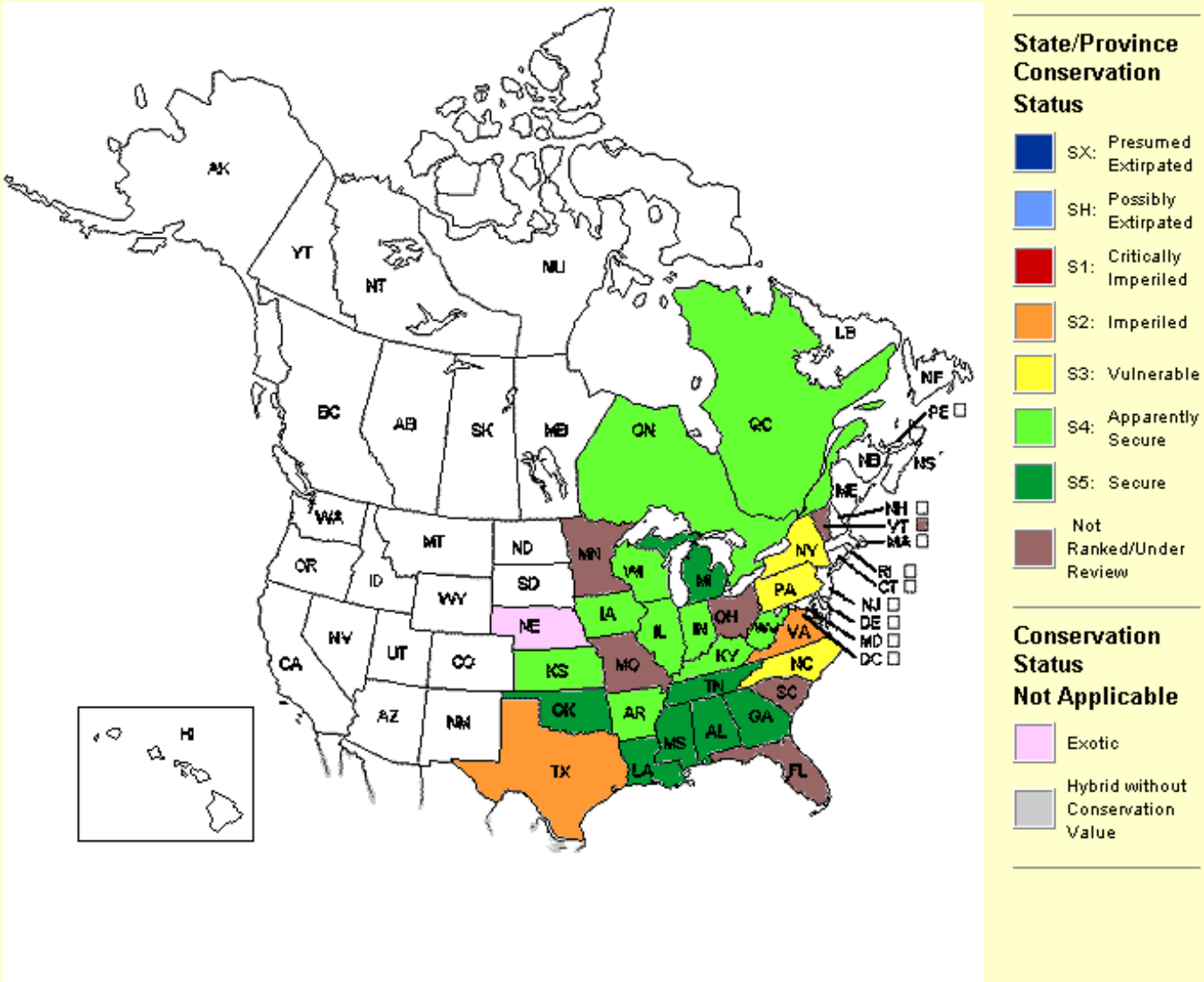
Distribution

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, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NE, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, WV

Canada	ON, QC

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Native to the southern portions of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes basin and the Mississippi River basin from southern Quebec to eastern Minnesota and south to Louisiana; Gulf Coastal Plain from the Galveston Bay drainage (Texas) to Florida, and Atlantic Slope north to the Santee River drainage, South Carolina. Stocked as a forage fish within and outside natural range.

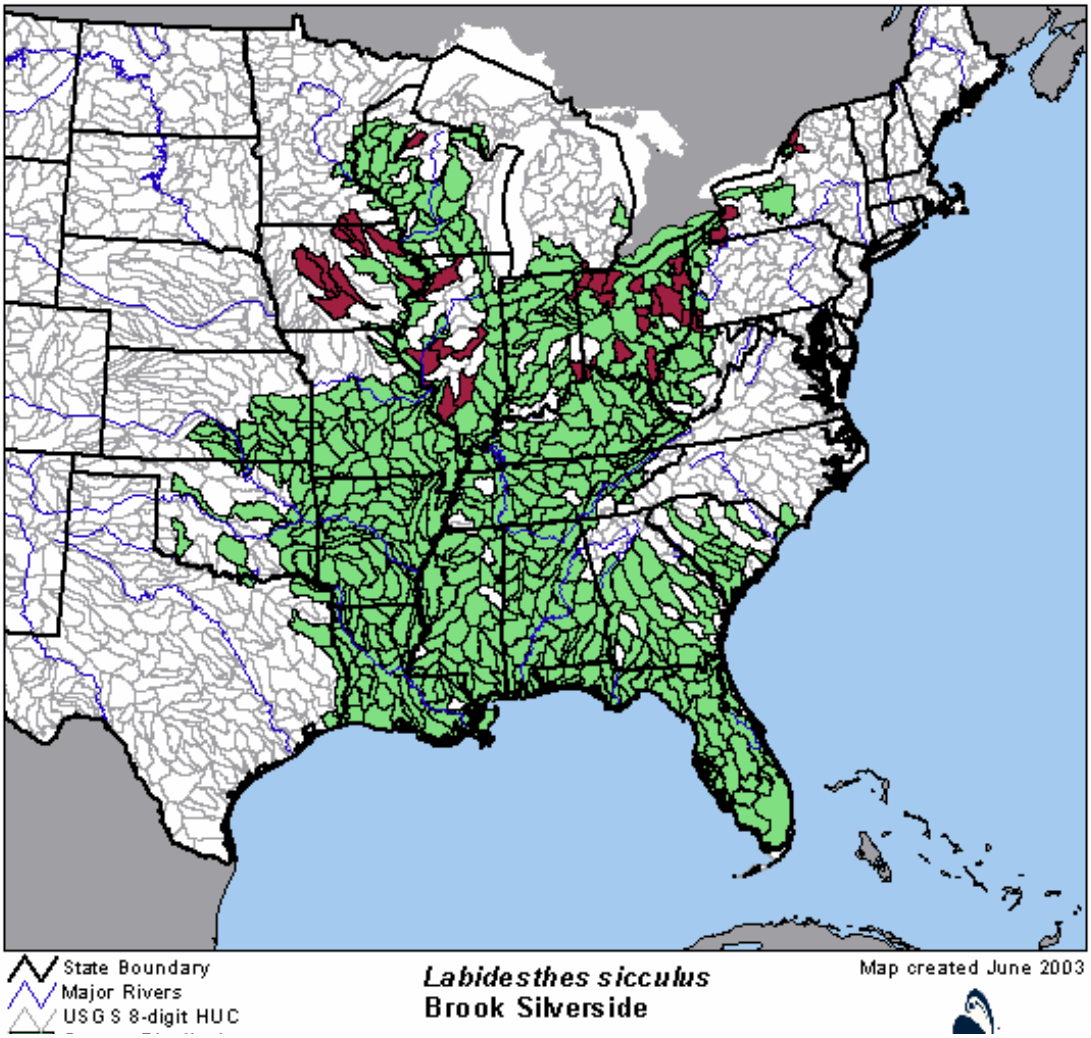
U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records)

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
IA	Black Hawk (19013), Clay (19041), Delaware (19055)
VA	Lee (51105), Scott (51169), Wise (51195)

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

Watershed Region	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
06	Upper Clinch (06010205), Powell (06010206)
07	Coon-Yellow (07060001), Grant-Little Maquoketa (07060003), Maquoketa (07060006), Middle Cedar (07080205)

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



Economic Attributes

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Economic Comments: Often stocked in impoundments as forage for sport fishes.

Management Summary

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Ecology & Life History

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Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring and summer. In the northcentral states, spawns May-August, mostly May-June at water temperatures of 18-23 C. Internal fertilization has been recorded in a Florida population. Eggs hatch in 8-9 days at 23-24 C. Spawns at age I, typically dies shortly thereafter. (Becker 1983). Maximum longevity is 21-23 months (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991).

Ecology Comments
Often forms large schools.

Introduced Menidia beryllina (inland silverside) may competitively displace L. sicculus from certain habitats, but the two species may coexist under other conditions (see Pratt et al. 2002).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Habitat Comments: Habitat varies geographically. In some areas, abundant near the surface of clear warm waters of rivers, creeks, lakes, and reservoirs. In other areas, occurs only in slow areas and backwaters of rivers. In streams, occupies cool and warm waters, low and moderate gradients, and areas with various substrates and differing amounts of vegetation (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991). Apparently favors clear water in most areas. In lakes, young stay offshore initially, later in summer begin to move into shallows at night. Generally remains inshore over water up to 2 m deep in winter. Spawns over aquatic vegetation or gravel beds. Eggs adhere to objects contacting sticky filament attached to egg.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Adults eat mainly various small invertebrates (aquatic, terrestrial, and aerial) (Becker 1983). Young eat mainly planktonic microcrustaceans (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991).

Phenology Comments: In early summer young are inactive at surface offshore. Mostly inactive during winter (Becker 1983).

Length: 11 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

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Group Name: SILVERSIDES (ATHERINIDS)

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. 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.

Population/Occurrence Viability

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Authors/Contributors

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Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 02May2002
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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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.

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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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