

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

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Chestnut Lamprey

Unique Identifier: AFBAA01020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Lampreys

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Cephalaspidomorphi	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	Ichthyomyzon

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:** *Ichthyomyzon castaneus***Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G4**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 05Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 05Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G4**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N4

Nation: Canada**National Status:**

N3N4

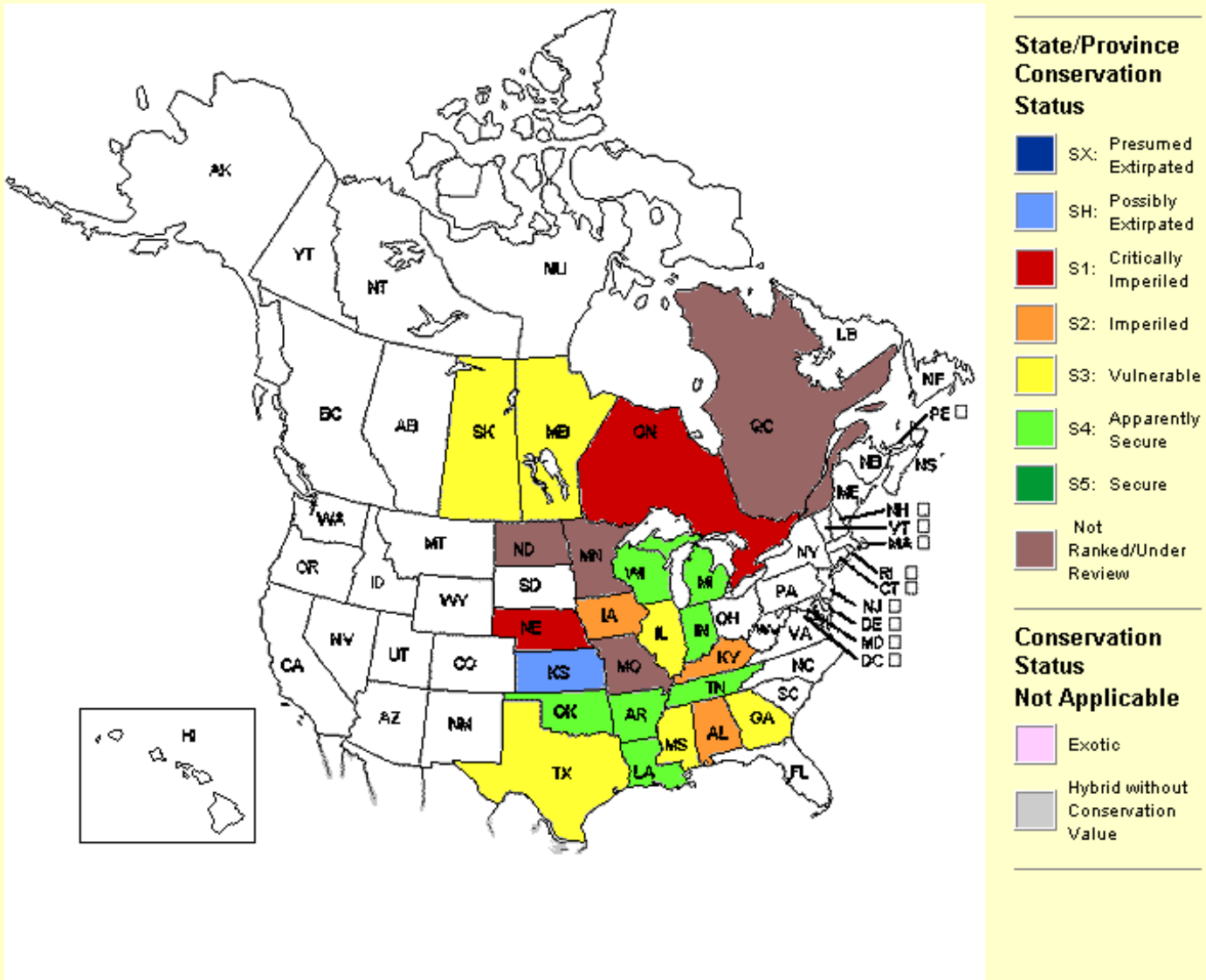
U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S2), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (S3), Illinois (S3), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S2), Kansas (SH), Kentucky (S2), Louisiana (S4), Michigan (S4), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S3), Missouri (SNR), Nebraska (S1), North Dakota (SNR), Oklahoma (S4), Tennessee (S4), Texas (S3), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Manitoba (S3S4), Ontario (S1?), Quebec (SNR), Saskatchewan (S3S4)

Other Statuses**Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC):** Special Concern (01Jan1991)**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, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, ND, NE, OK, TN, TX, WI
Canada	MB, ON, QC, SK

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Great Lakes (e.g., see Renaud et al. 1996), St. Lawrence River, and Mississippi River basins from Ontario, Quebec (Renaud and de Ville 2000), Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota south to Louisiana, and from eastern Tennessee west to eastern Kansas and Oklahoma; Red River (Hudson Bay basin), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Minnesota, and North Dakota; Gulf Coast drainages from Mobile Bay, Georgia and Alabama, to Sabine Lake, Texas; locally common (Page and Burr 1991).

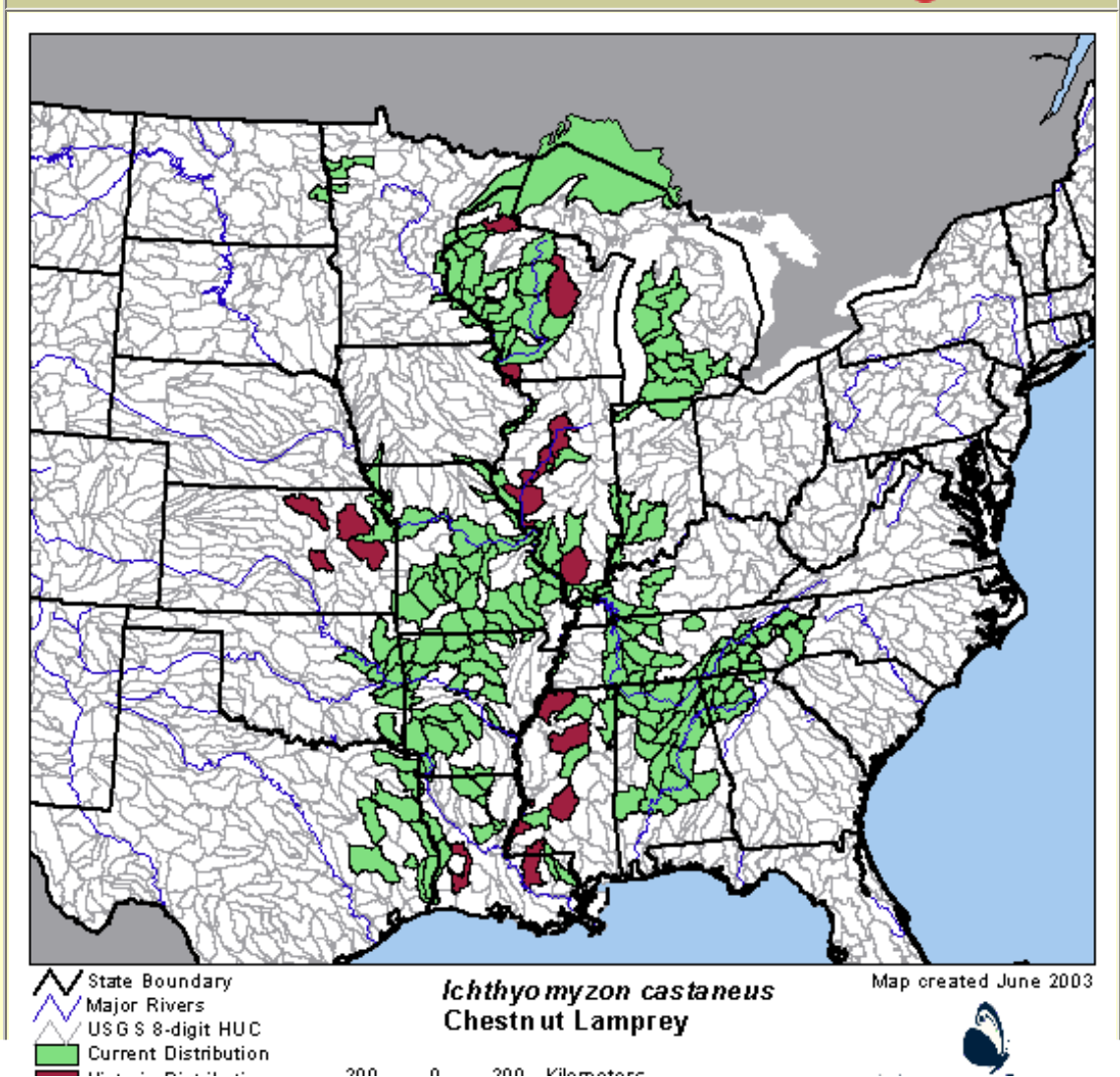
U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?

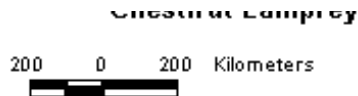
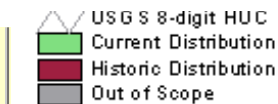
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
AL	Jefferson (01073)
GA	Bartow (13015), Catoosa (13047), Floyd (13115), Murray (13213), Whitfield (13313)
KS	Atchison (20005)
KY	Breckinridge (21027), Butler (21031), Calloway (21035), Fulton (21075), Grayson (21085), Livingston (21139), Logan (21141), Lyon (21143), Marshall (21157), McCracken (21145), Muhlenberg (21177), Ohio (21183), Todd (21219), Trigg (21221)
MS	Claiborne (28021), Copiah (28029), Itawamba (28057), Lowndes (28087), Montgomery (28097)
NE	Otoe (31131), Richardson (31147)

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

Watershed Region	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
03	Conasauga (03150101), Etowah (03150104), Upper Coosa (03150105), Upper Tombigbee (03160101), Buttahatchee (03160103), Locust (03160111)
06	Middle Tennessee-Chickamauga (06020001)
08	Lower Mississippi-Natchez (08060100), Upper Big Black (08060201), Bayou Pierre (08060203)
10	Independence-Sugar (10240011)

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





Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring or summer. Larval stage lasts about 5-7 years. Larvae metamorphose late summer to winter. Adults spend summer feeding, overwinter, spawn during following summer, then die (Scott and Crossman 1973).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Adults live in medium and large rivers; larvae burrow in bottom of smaller tributaries in areas of moderate current, later move into more densely vegetated areas with softer bottom (Scott and Crossman 1973). Adults also occur in large reservoirs. Eggs are laid in a nest in the river bottom; may cover eggs with stones (Becker 1983).

Adult Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Adults are parasitic on fishes. Larvae filter feed on desmids, diatoms, protozoans, and other minute plankton (Scott and Crossman 1973).

Phenology Comments: Adults inactive in coldest months (Scott and Crossman 1973).

Length: 31 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: NONANADROMOUS LAMPREYS

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 10 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: 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: 28Nov2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 26May1993

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 **June 2, 2005**.

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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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<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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