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Lepomis marginatus - (Holbrook, 1855)

Dollar Sunfish

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.101561

Element Code: AFCQB11070

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Sunfishes and Freshwater Bases



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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Centrarchidae	Lepomis

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 species)

Check this box to expand all report sections:

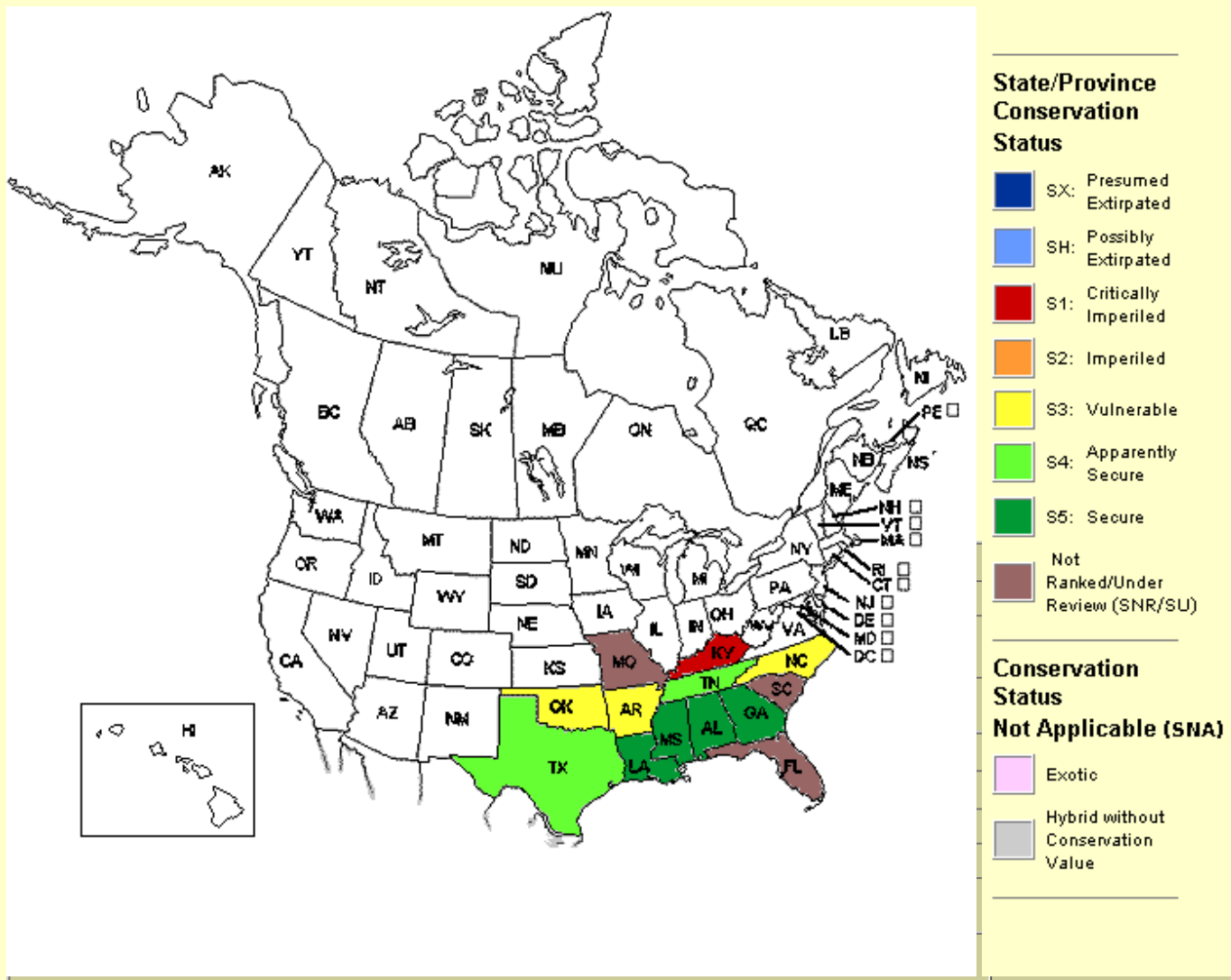
[Concept Reference](#)

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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, KY, LA, MO, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Atlantic and Gulf Slope drainages, generally below Fall Line, from Tar River, North Carolina, to Brazos River, Texas; Former Mississippi Embayment from western Kentucky and eastern Arkansas south to the Gulf; common in southeastern portion of range, generally uncommon in west (Page and Burr 1991).

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

State County Name (FIPS Code)

KY Calloway (21035), Fulton (21075), Graves (21083), Hickman (21105), Livingston (21139), Marshall (21157), McCracken (21145)

MO Butler (29023), Stoddard (29207), Wayne (29223)

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

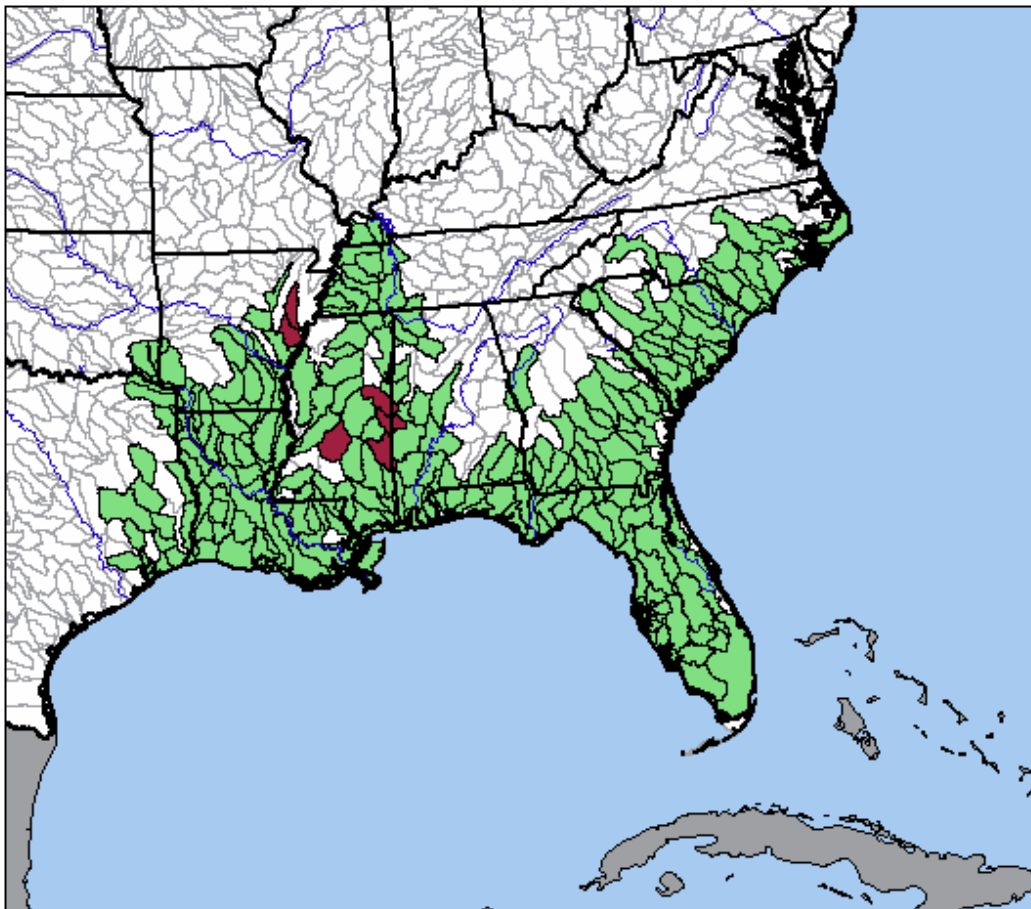
Watershed Region ? Watershed Name (Watershed Code)

06 Lower Tennessee (06040006)

08 Bayou De Chien-Mayfield (08010201), Obion (08010202), Lower St. Francis (08020203)

11 Upper Black (11010007)

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



- State Boundary
- Major Rivers
- USGS 8-digit HUC
- Current Distribution
- Historic Distribution
- Out of Scope

Lepomis marginatus
Dollar Sunfish

Map created June 2003

200 0 200 Kilometers



Ecology & Life History

**Reproduction Comments:** Spawns April-September in St. Johns River, Florida.[Collapse](#)**Habitat Type:** Freshwater**Non-Migrant:** Y**Locally Migrant:** N**Long Distance Migrant:** N**Riverine Habitat(s):** CREEK, Low gradient, MEDIUM RIVER, Pool**Palustrine Habitat(s):** FORESTED WETLAND**Special Habitat Factors:** Benthic**Habitat Comments:** Swamps and sluggish creeks and small to medium rivers with sand/mud bottom; brushy pools.**Adult Food Habits:** Invertivore**Immature Food Habits:** Invertivore**Length:** 10 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Native Name:** SUNFISHES (CENTRARCHIDS)

Not yet assessed

Use Class: Not applicable

Not yet assessed

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)

Not yet
assessed
Not yet
assessed

