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Centrarchus macropterus - (Lacepède, 1801)

Flier

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.105258

Element Code: AFCQB08010

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



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

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Animalia Craniata Actinopterygii Perciformes Centrarchidae **Centrarchus**

Genus Size: A - Monotypic genus

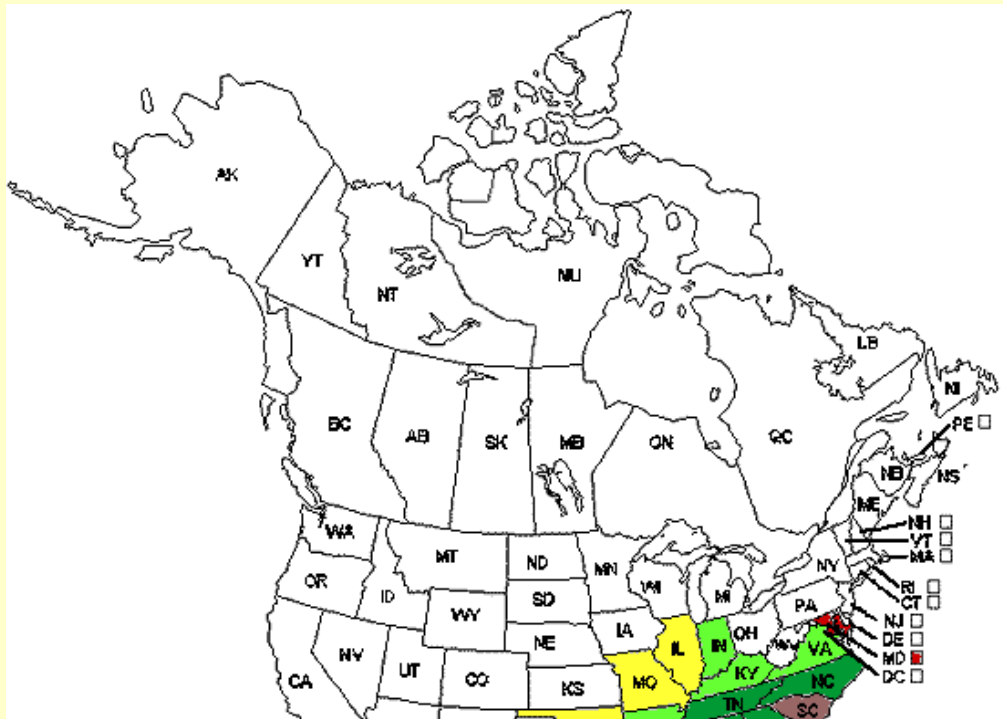
Check this box to expand all report sections:

Concept Reference

Conservation Status

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



State/Province Conservation Status

- SX: Presumed Extirpated
- SH: Possibly Extirpated
- S1: Critically Imperiled
- S2: Imperiled
- S3: Vulnerable
- S4: Apparently Secure
- S5: Secure
- Not Ranked/Under Review (SNR/SU)

Conservation Status



Status

Not Applicable (SNA)

- Exotic
- Hybrid without Conservation Value

Endemism: endemic to a single nation

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

United States AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Potomac River drainage, Maryland, south to north-central Florida, west along the Gulf Coast to the Trinity River, eastern Texas), north in the Former Mississippi Embayment to southern Illinois and southern Indiana (Page and Burr 1991). Southern Maryland population may be introduced (Lee et al. 1980).

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

State County Name (FIPS Code)

MD Charles (24017), St. Marys (24037)
 MO Bollinger (29017), Butler (29023), Cape Girardeau (29031), Mississippi (29133), New Madrid (29143), Ripley (29181), Stoddard (29207), Wayne (29223)

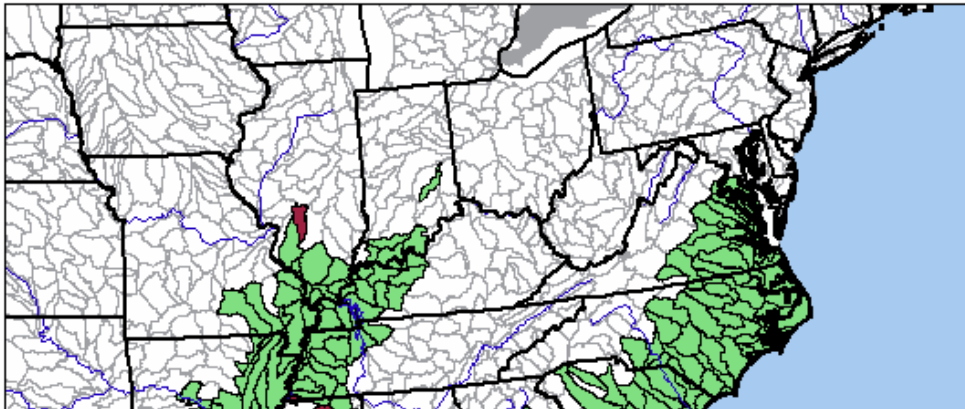
U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?

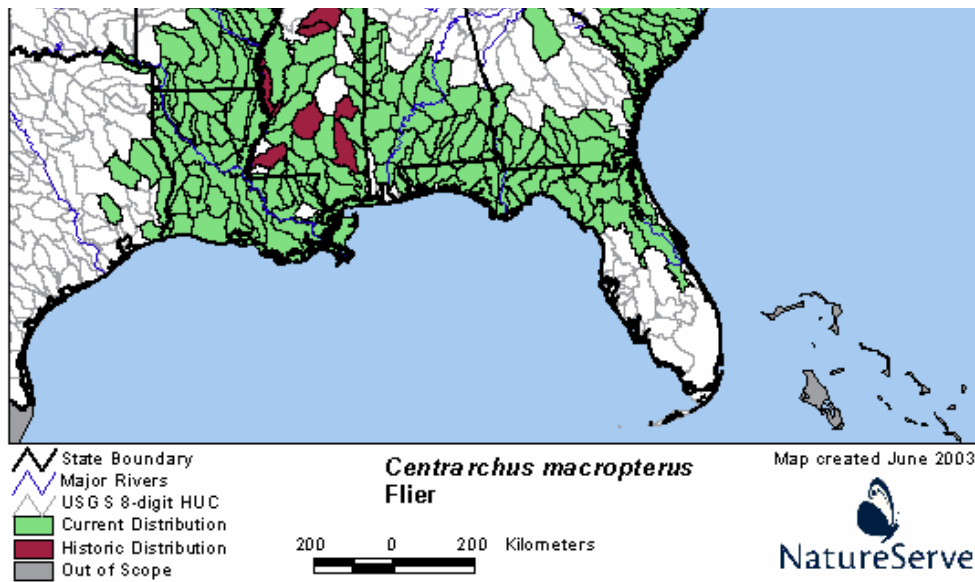
Watershed Region ?

Watershed Name (Watershed Code)

02 Lower Potomac (02070011)
 07 Whitewater (07140107)
 08 New Madrid-St. Johns (08020201), Lower St. Francis (08020203), Little River Ditches (08020204)
 11 Upper Black (11010007), Current (11010008)

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





Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns March-May, or as early as February. Eggs hatch in about 2 days at 72 F; hatching times presumably much longer under natural conditions. Males guard eggs and hatchlings (Manooch 1984).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Palustrine Habitat(s): FORESTED WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Swamps, lakes, sloughs, low gradient creeks and small rivers, ponds; usually over mud; most abundant in well-vegetated waters. Eggs are laid in nest built by male on bottom; may nest in colonies.

Adult Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

Expand

Food Comments: Feeds throughout water column on crustaceans, insects, worms, fishes, and filamentous algae (Manooch 1984, Smith 1979).

[Expand](#)

Length: 19 centimeters

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Economic Attributes

Management Summary



Group Name: SUNFISHES (CENTRARCHIDS)

Not yet assessed

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. 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
assessed

