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[View Glo](#)**Noturus nocturnus** - Jordan and Gilbert, 1886

Freckled Madtom

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.104659

Element Code: AFCKA02180

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - North American Freshwater Catfishes

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Siluriformes	Ictaluridae	Noturus

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ species)

Check this box to expand all report sections: **Concept Reference****Concept Reference:**

Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 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: *Noturus nocturnus***Taxonomic Comments:**

See Grady and LeGrande (1992) for a study of phylogenetic relationships, modes of speciation, and historical biogeography of NOTURUS madtom catfishes. See Lundberg (1992) for a synthesis of recent work on the systematic relationships of ictalurid catfishes.

Conservation Status**NatureServe Status**

Global Status: G5

Global Status Last Reviewed: 19Sep1996

Global Status Last Changed: 19Sep1996

Rounded Global Status: G5 - Secure

Nation: United States

National Status: N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S3), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (SX), Illinois (S2S3), Indiana (S1), Iowa (S2), Kansas (S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Oklahoma (S4), Tennessee (S4S5), Texas (S4)
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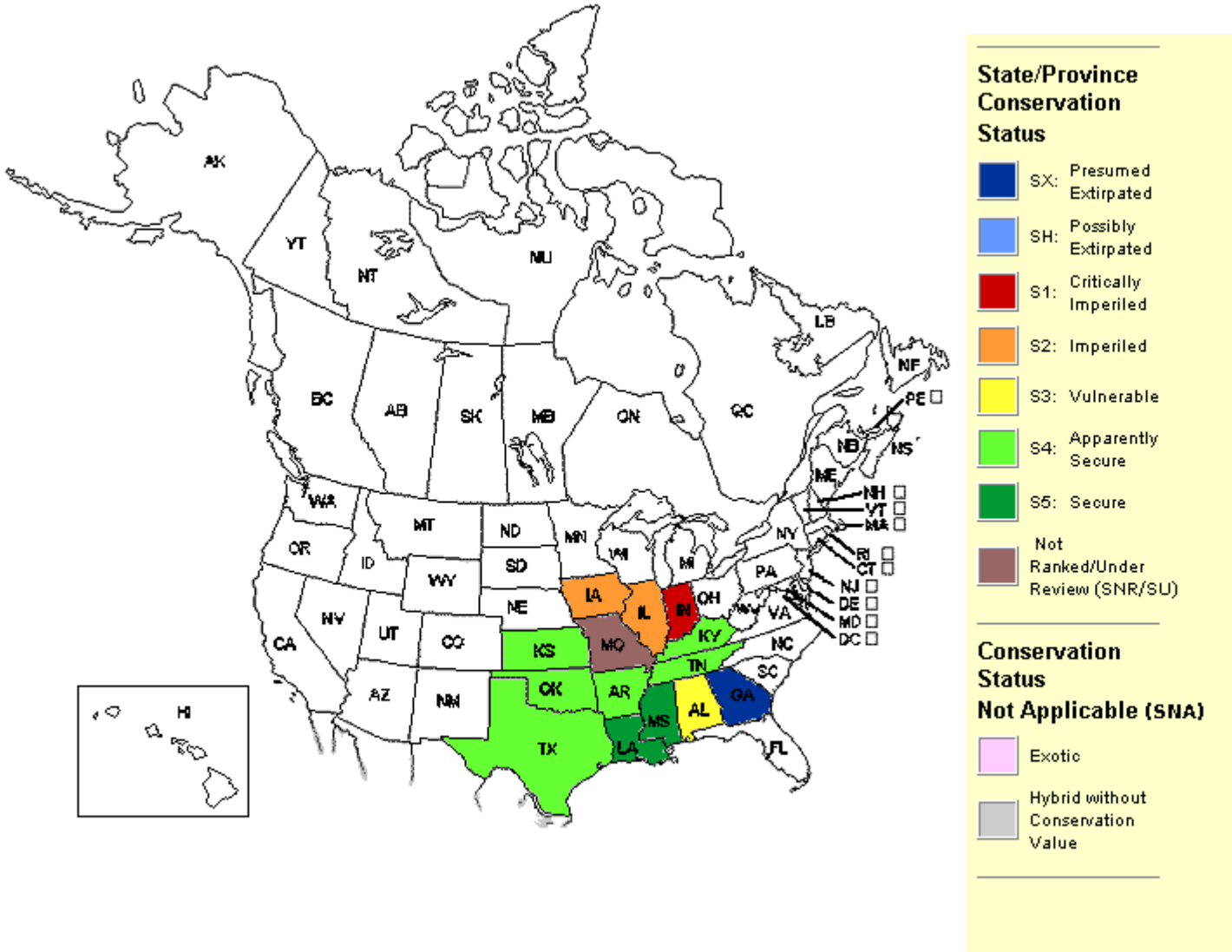
Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution



U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: endemic to a single nation

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, AR, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, OK, TN, TX

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments:

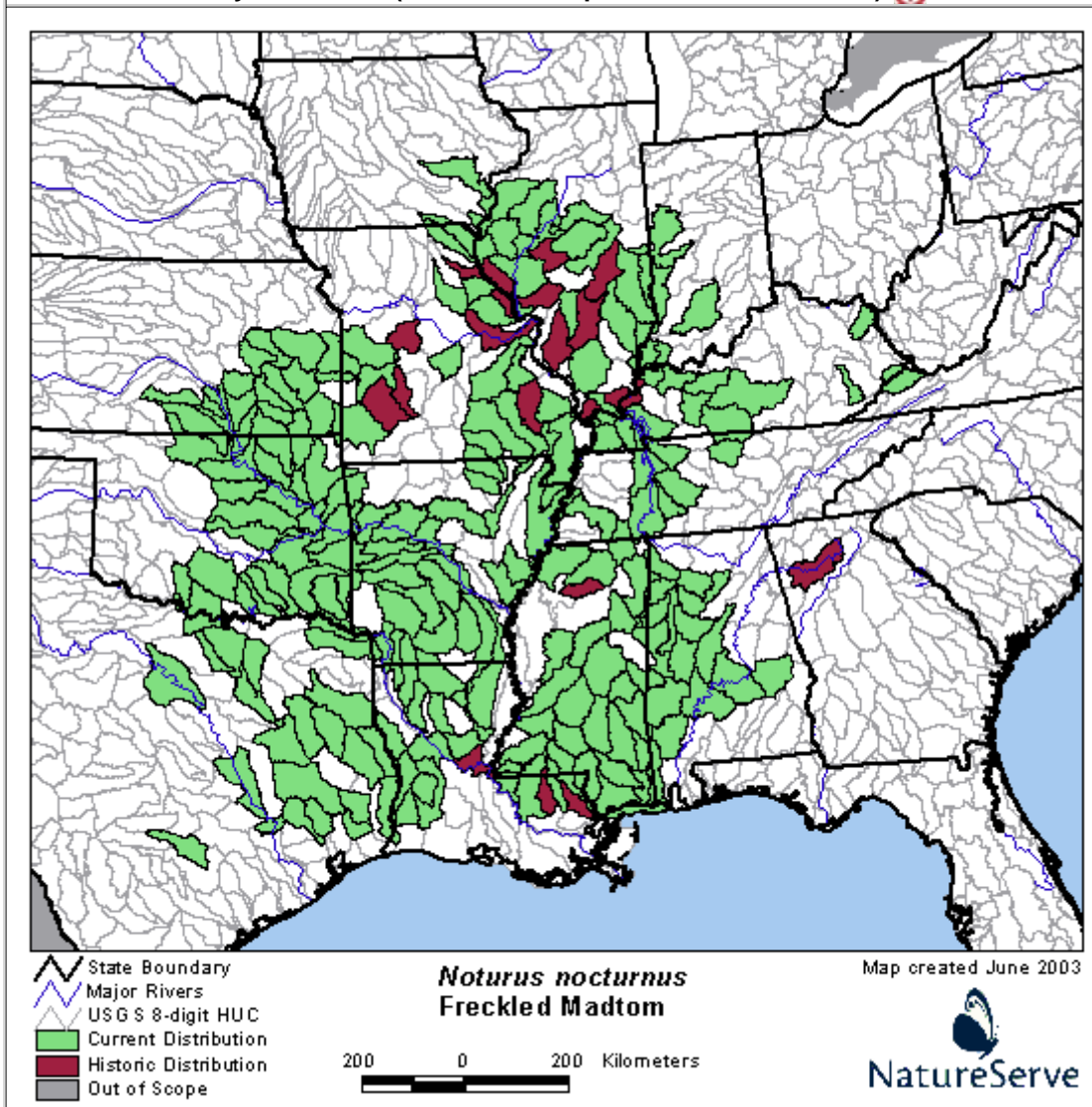
Lower and central Mississippi basin from northern Illinois to Louisiana, and from eastern Kentucky to central Kansas and Oklahoma; Gulf Slope drainages from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Guadalupe River, Texas; locally common (Page and Burr 1991).

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

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
GA	Cherokee (13057)
IA	Clinton (19045), Jackson (19097), Washington (19183)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
03	Etowah (03150104)
07	Apple-Plum (07060005), Lower Iowa (07080209)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on multiple information sources) ?**Ecology & Life History** ?**Reproduction Comments:**

Mature oocytes recorded late May-July, nests with eggs in late June (water temperature 25 C). Eggs guarded by male. Males sexually mature at 2 years, some females by 1 year. Some live 54 months (Burr and Mayden 1982).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments:

Clear to moderately turbid streams (creeks to large rivers) having permanent flow and low to moderate gradient. Riffles, runs, and shallow pools near debris, over sandy, gravelly, or rocky bottom, or among tree roots along undercut banks. In Illinois most common over sand-gravel-silt-detritus. Nests have been found in beer cans in shaded narrow riffles with reduced flow (Burr and Mayden 1982).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments:

Feeds throughout year; diet mainly larval mayflies, caddisflies, and chironomids (Burr and Mayden 1982). Also eats crustaceans and other madtom species.

Adult Phenology: Nocturnal

Immature Phenology: Nocturnal

Length: 6 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



Population/Occurrence Delineation



Group Name: MADTOMS

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/impoundment; high waterfall; upland habitat.

Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 10 km

Separation Justification:

Madtoms are generally regarded as sedentary, at least over the short term, but dispersal characteristics are unknown. Separation distance is arbitrary but 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.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank)

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 08Oct1993

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](#)).

References

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Note: All species and ecological community data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **Feb 1, 2008**. Ecological system data updated as of **Jun 6, 2008**.

Note: This report was printed on **August 18, 2008**

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Citation for data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:

NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: August 18, 2008).

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.

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/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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<http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadatav1.pdf>.

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NatureServe

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