

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Moxostoma erythrurum*** - (Rafinesque, 1818)

Golden Redhorse

Unique Identifier: AFCJC10080

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Suckers



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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Catostomidae	Moxostoma

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:** *Moxostoma erythrurum***Taxonomic Comments:** Harris and Mayden (2001) used molecular data to examine phylogenetic relationships of major clades of Catostomidae. In all trees, SCARTOMYZON was paraphyletic and embedded in MOXOSTOMA, and CATOSTOMUS was never recovered as monophyletic (XYRAUCHEN was embedded within CATOSTOMUS). They concluded that the phylogenetic relationships and taxonomic composition of taxa presently included in MOXOSTOMA and SCARTOMYZON are in need of further study, as are the relationships and composition of the genera CATOSTOMUS, CHASMISTES, DELTISTES, and XYRAUCHEN, and the phylogenetic affinities of ERIMYZON and MINYTREMA.

See also Smith (1992) for a study of the phylogeny and biogeography of the Catostomidae.

Conservation Status**NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 19Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 19Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

Nation: Canada**National Status:**

N2

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), District of Columbia (SNA), Georgia (S3), Illinois (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (SNR), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Maryland (S4), Michigan (S4), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S3), Missouri (SNR), New York (S3), North Carolina (S3S4), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S4), South Dakota (SH), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S2), Virginia (S4), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Manitoba (S4), Ontario (S3)

Other Statuses

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

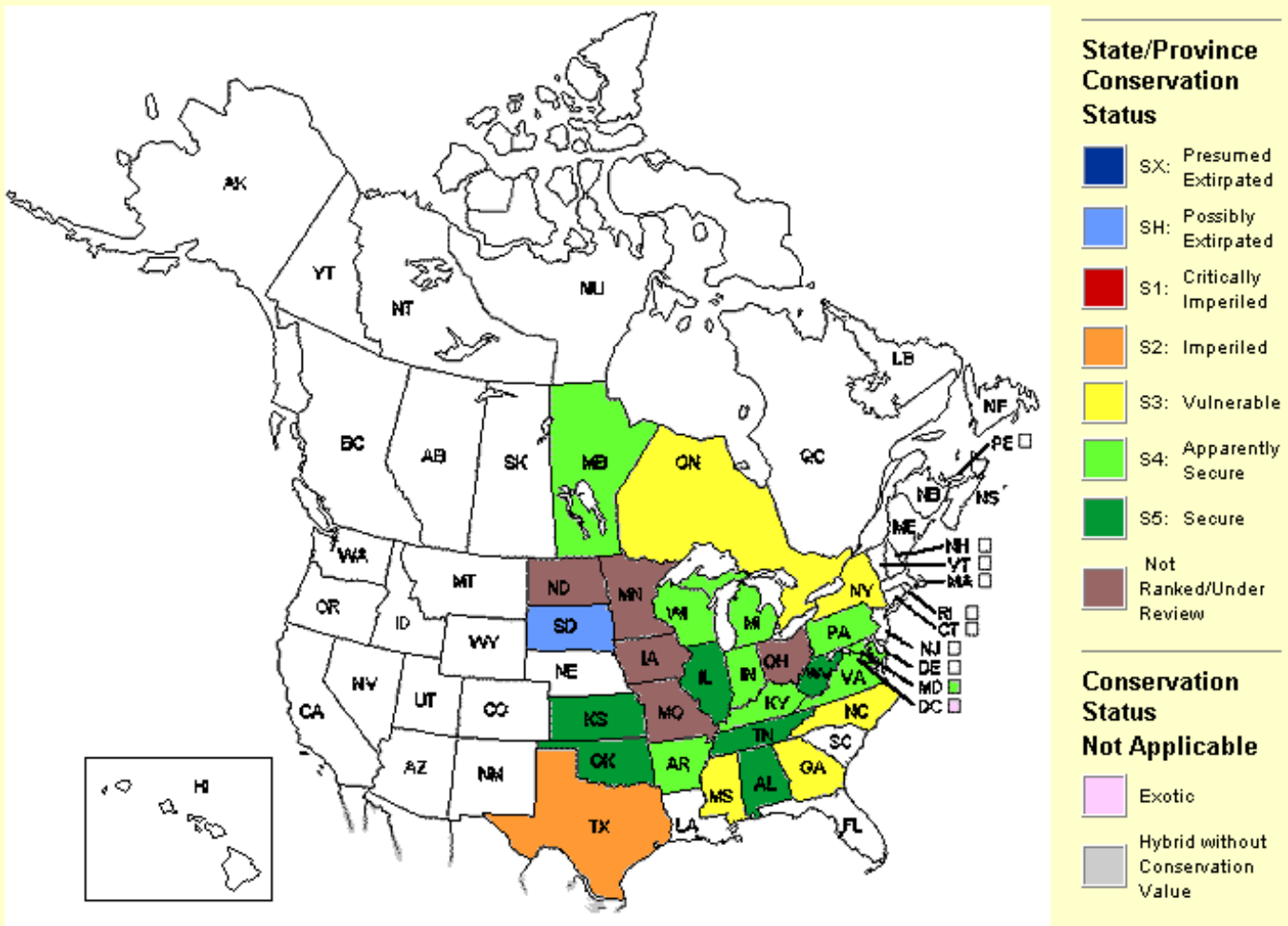
NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Global Short Term Trend:

Global Short Term Trend Comments: See Goodchild (1990) for information on status in Canada.

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

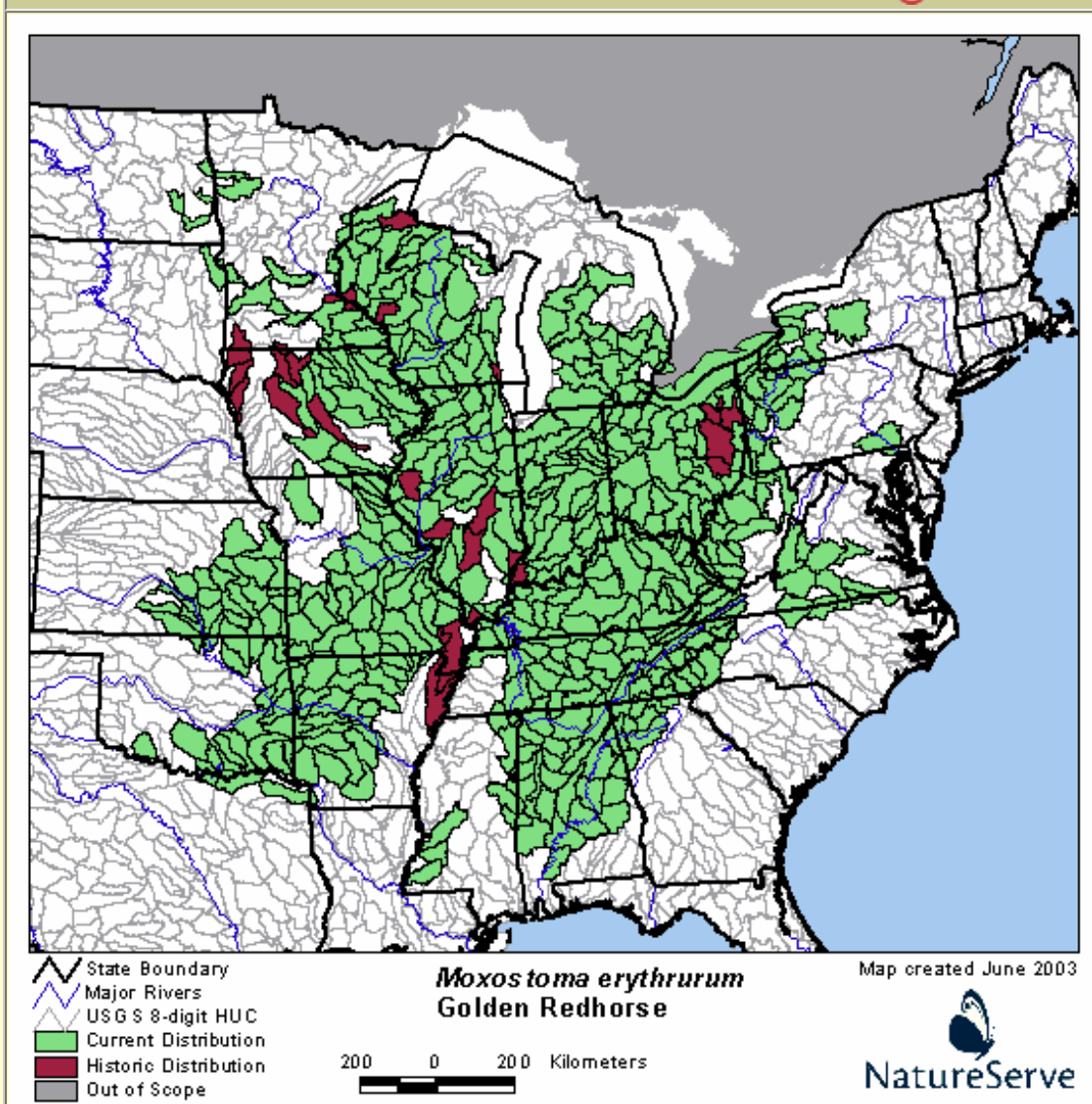
United States	AL, AR, DC, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV
Canada	MB, ON

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Mobile Bay drainage, Alabama, Georgia, and southeastern Tennessee; Mississippi River, Ohio River, and lower Missouri River basins, southern Great Lakes basin, and Hudson Bay (Red River) basin from New York and southern Ontario to North Dakota, south to northern Alabama and southern Oklahoma; isolated population in southwestern Mississippi; Atlantic Slope from Potomac River (perhaps introduced), Maryland, to Roanoke River, North Carolina (absent in Rappahannock and York river drainages); common (Page and Burr 1991).

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring. Males apparently congregate and defend home territories before and during spawning. Males sexually mature at age III in Iowa, females at age IV (Becker 1983).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Creeks and small to large rivers with varied substrate; generally in pools, often over sand or silt. Occasionally in lakes. Spawns usually in runs and riffles in the main stream but may ascend small tributaries.

Adult Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats mostly small mollusks, microcrustaceans, insects, detritus, and algae (Becker 1983).

Length: 66 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: MEDIUM SUCKERS

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 5 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: 15 km

Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 15 km

Separation Justification: Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. In some species, individuals may migrate variable distances between spawning areas and nonspawning habitats.

Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) for catostomids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large catostomids, respectively, have increasingly large separation distances. Separation distance 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.

Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 15 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that an occupied habitat occurrence for a particular population does not artificially separate spawning areas and nonspawning areas as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Notes: This Specs Group includes catostomids that typically are 20-40 cm in adult standard length.

Population/Occurrence Viability

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](#)).

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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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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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