Comprehensive Report: Record **1** of **1** selected.
See All Search Results | View Glossary
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Hiodon tergisus - Lesueur, 1818
Mooneye
Unique Identifier: AFCGA01020
Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Osteoglossiformes	Hiodontidae	Hiodon

Genus Size: B - Very small genus (2-5 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: *Hiodon tergisus*
Taxonomic Comments: One of two species in a monogeneric family. HIODON is the only extant North American member of the order Osteoglossiformes.

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Conservation Status

NatureServe Status

Global Status: G5
Global Status Last Reviewed: 09Sep1996
Global Status Last Changed: 09Sep1996
Rounded Global Status: G5

Nation: United States
National Status:
N5

Nation: Canada
National Status:
N4

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S3S4), Arkansas (S3?), Georgia (S1), Illinois (S2S3), Indiana (S4), Iowa (SNR), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S4), Michigan (S2), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (S3), Nebraska (SU), New York (S1), North Carolina (SH), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (S3?), Oklahoma (S3), Pennsylvania (S2?), South Dakota (SU), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S3), Vermont (SU), West Virginia (S3), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Alberta (S2S3), Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S4), Quebec (S4), Saskatchewan (S3)

Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

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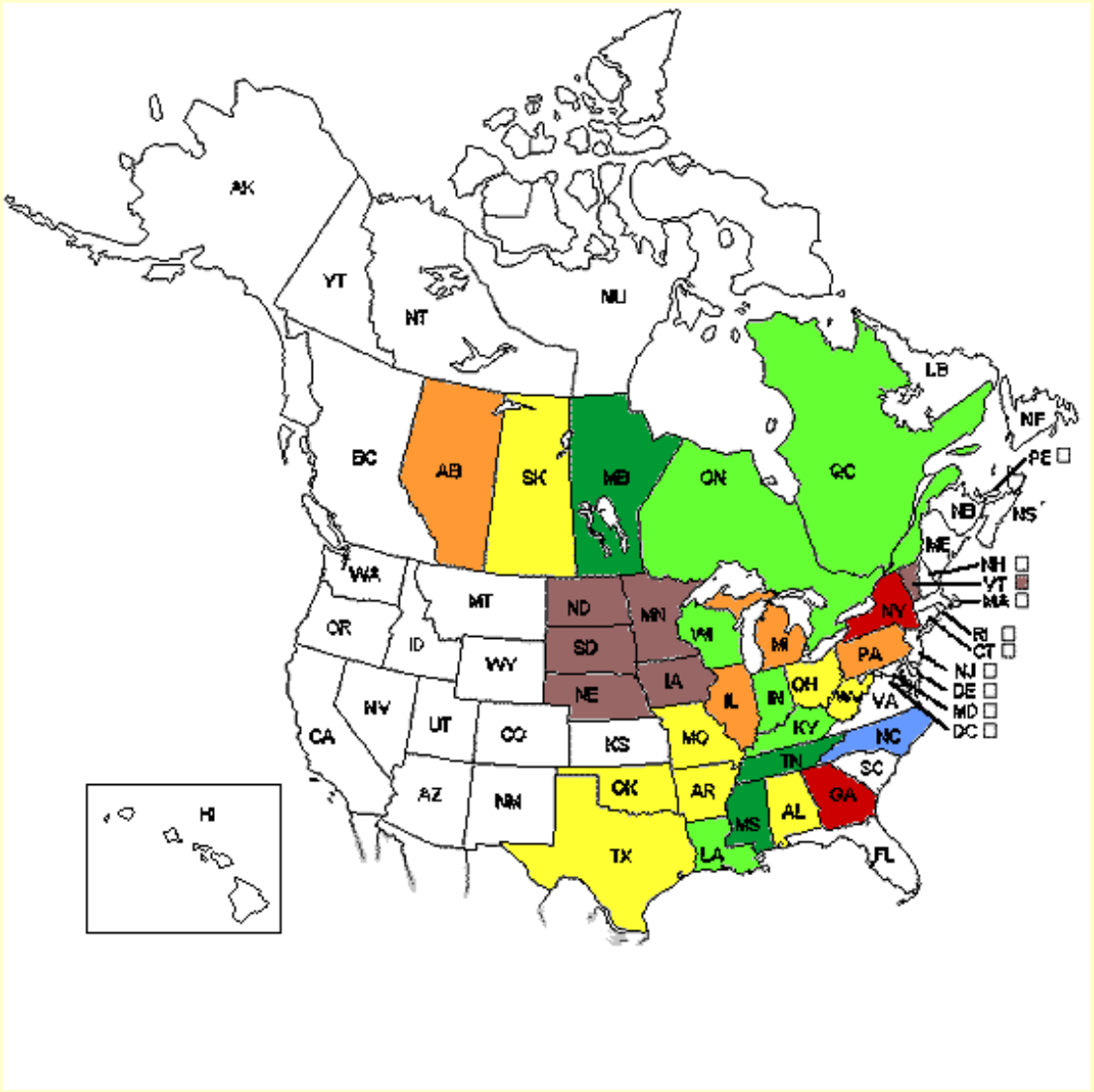
Distribution

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

Conservation Status Not Applicable

- Exotic
- Hybrid without Conservation Value

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

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, AR, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, VT, WI, WV
Canada	AB, MB, ON, QC, SK

Range Map

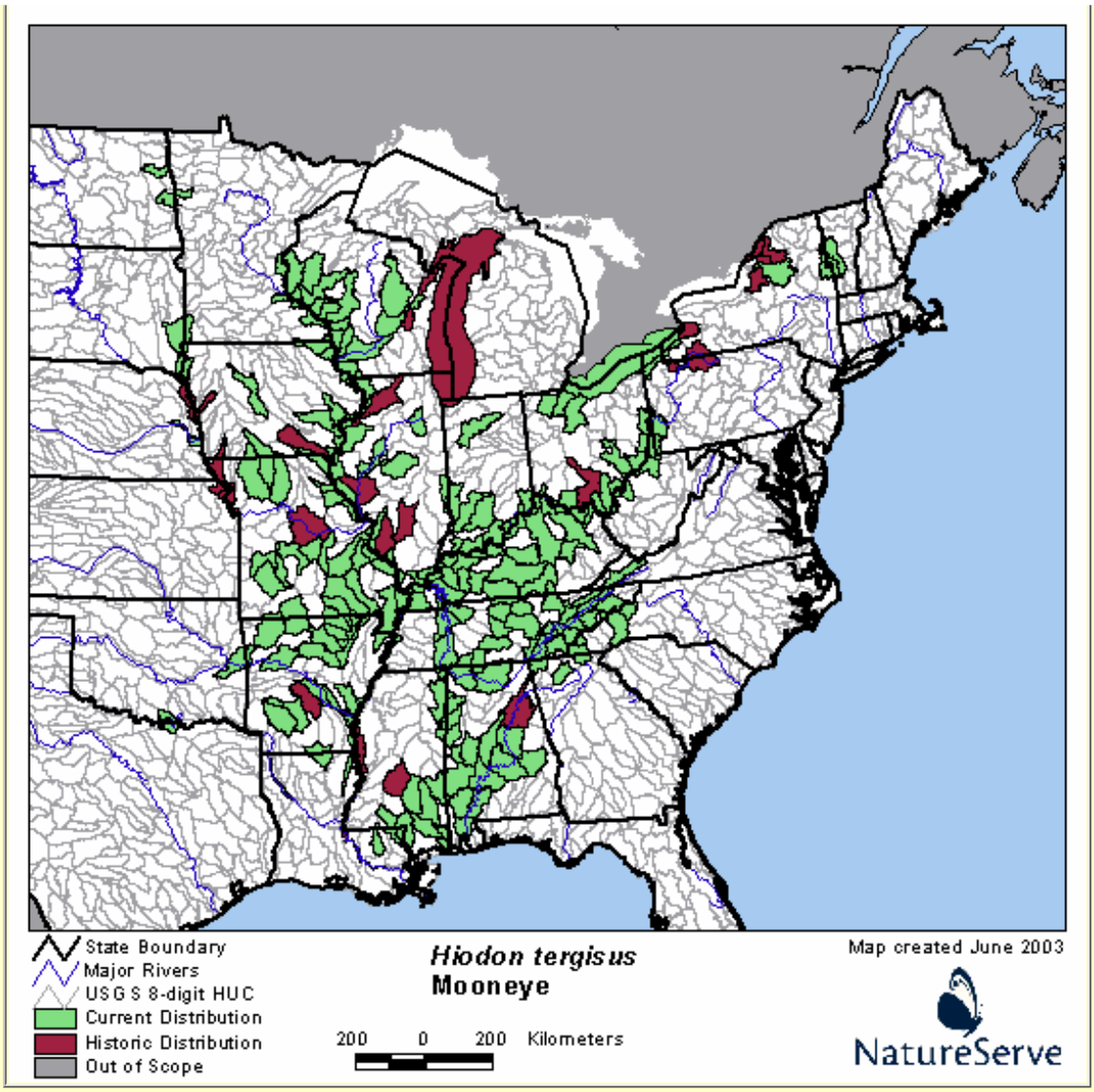
No map available.

Global Range Comments: St. Lawrence-Great Lakes (except Superior), Mississippi river, and Hudson Bay basins from Quebec to Alberta, south to Gulf; Gulf Slope drainages from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana; locally common (Page and Burr 1991).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records)	
State	**County Name (FIPS Code)**
GA	Floyd (13115)
MI	Macomb (26099), St. Clair (26147)
MO	Butler (29023), Cape Girardeau (29031), Chariton (29041), Franklin (29071), Gasconade (29073), Jefferson (29099), Lincoln (29113), Marion (29127), Miller (29131), Pemiscot (29155), Perry (29157), Pulaski (29169), St. Charles (29183), Wayne (29223)
NC	Madison (37115)
NY	Chautauqua (36013), Erie (36029), Essex (36031), St. Lawrence (36089)
OH	Adams (39001), Butler (39017), Clermont (39025), Defiance (39039), Erie (39043), Franklin (39049), Gallia (39053), Hamilton (39061), Henry (39069), Lawrence (39087), Lucas (39095), Morgan (39115), Muskingum (39119), Ottawa (39123), Pickaway (39129), Pike (39131), Ross (39141), Scioto (39145), Warren (39165), Washington (39167)
PA	Armstrong (42005)
SD	Lincoln (46083)
WV	Brooke (54009), Cabell (54011), Hancock (54029), Marshall (54051), Mason (54053), Monongalia (54061), Ohio (54069), Wetzel (54103), Wood (54107)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records)	
Watershed Region	**Watershed Name (Watershed Code)**
02	Ausable (02010004)
03	Oostanaula (03150103), Etowah (03150104)
04	St. Clair (04090001), Lake St. Clair (04090002), Lower Maumee (04100009), Cattaraugus (04120102), Upper St. Lawrence (04150301), Oswegatchie (04150302), Indian (04150303)
05	Middle Allegheny-Redbank (05010006), Upper Monongahela (05020003), Upper Ohio (05030101), Upper Ohio-Wheeling (05030106), Little Muskingum-Middle Island (05030201), Upper Ohio-Shade (05030202), Raccoon-Symmes (05090101)
06	Upper French Broad (06010105)
07	The Sny (07110004), Peruque-Piasa (07110009), Meramec (07140102), Upper Mississippi-Cape Girardeau (07140105)
08	Lower Mississippi-Memphis (08010100)
10	Lower Big Sioux (10170203), Lower Grand (10280103), Lower Osage (10290111), Big Piney (10290202), Lower Gasconade (10290203)
11	Upper Black (11010007)

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



Economic Attributes

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Management Summary

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Ecology & Life History

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Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring. Males sexually mature usually in 3 years, females often not until 5 years. In Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, females spawn between ages 3 and 6 years; spawns at water temperatures of 8-15 C; spawning peaks late April-early May in Tennessee River, May in Cumberland River (Wallus and Buchanan 1989).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: Migrates upstream for spawning in some areas (Becker 1983).

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Habitat Comments: Deep pools and backwaters of medium to large rivers and interconnecting lakes and reservoirs with clear water; often found in nonflowing waters but feeds mostly in swift water. Often migrates up large clear streams to spawn. Eggs are semibuoyant and drift downstream or into quiet water (Page and Burr 1991). In Tennessee-Cumberland system, most larvae were collected from near-surface waters at night (Wallus and Buchanan 1989).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats mainly aquatic and terrestrial insects; also crustaceans, molluscs, and small fishes.

Length: 45 centimeters

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Population/Occurrence Delineation

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 larvae or eggs) in appropriate habitat where the species is presumed to be established and breeding.
Separation Barriers: Dam lacking suitable fishway; high waterfall; upland habitat.
Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat: 10 km
Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 10 km
Separation Justification: Useful data on dispersal and other movements are not available. Separation distance is arbitrary but reflects the likely low probability that occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations over the long term. Occurrences include spawning and nonspawning areas, regardless of how far apart they are.

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: 22Sep2004
Author: Hammerson, G.

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Population/Occurrence Viability

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Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 25May1993
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 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.

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"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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NOTE: Full metadata for the Bird Range Maps of North America is available at:
http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf.

Full metadata for the Mammal Range Maps of North America is available at:
http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadatav1.pdf.

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