

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

New Search

**Comprehensive Report:** Record 1 of 1 selected.

<< Previous | Next >>

[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Hiodon tergisus*** - Lesueur, 1818

Mooneye

Unique Identifier: AFCGA01020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

[Search for Images on Google](#)

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.**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

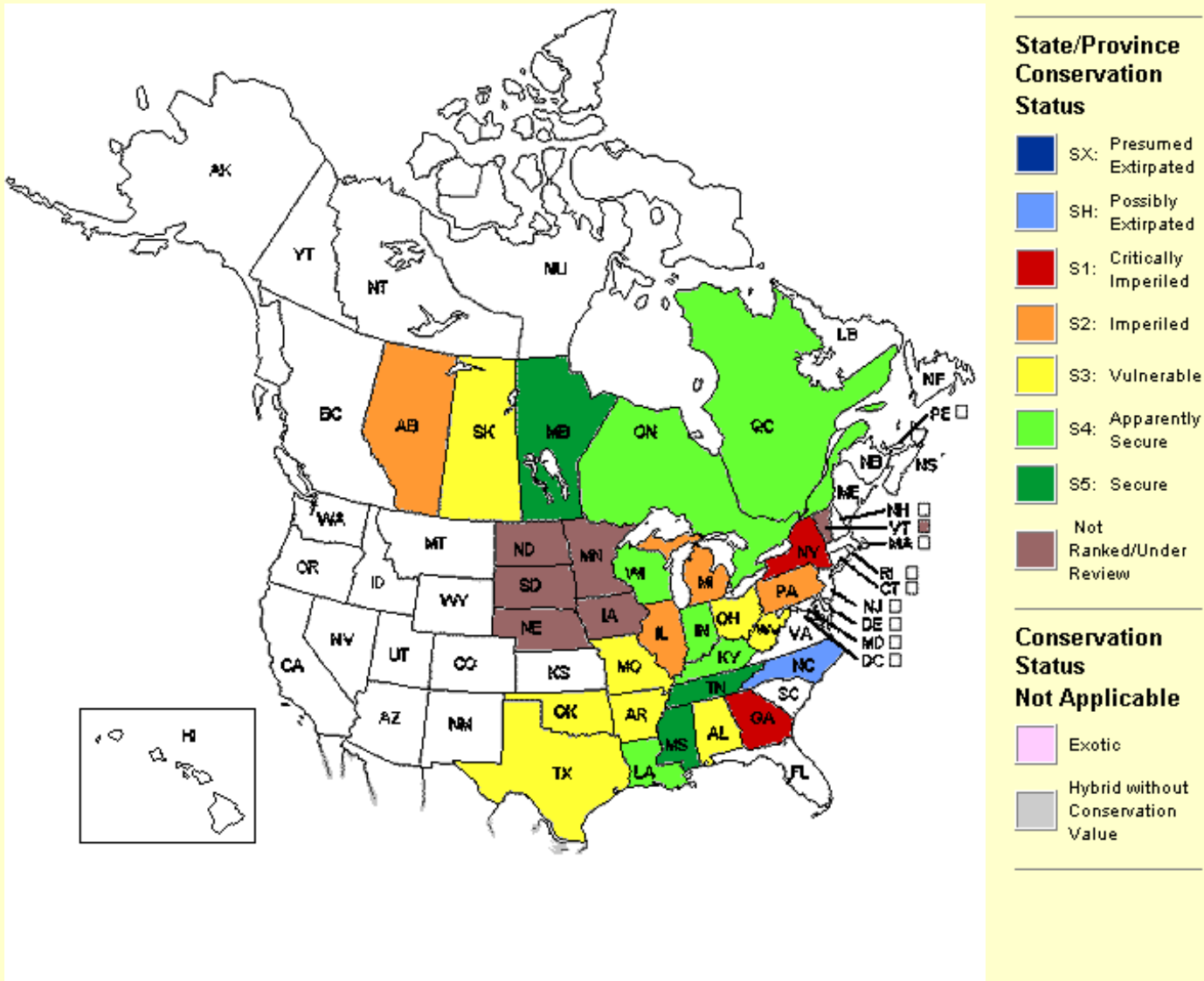
U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

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**

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, 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) ?

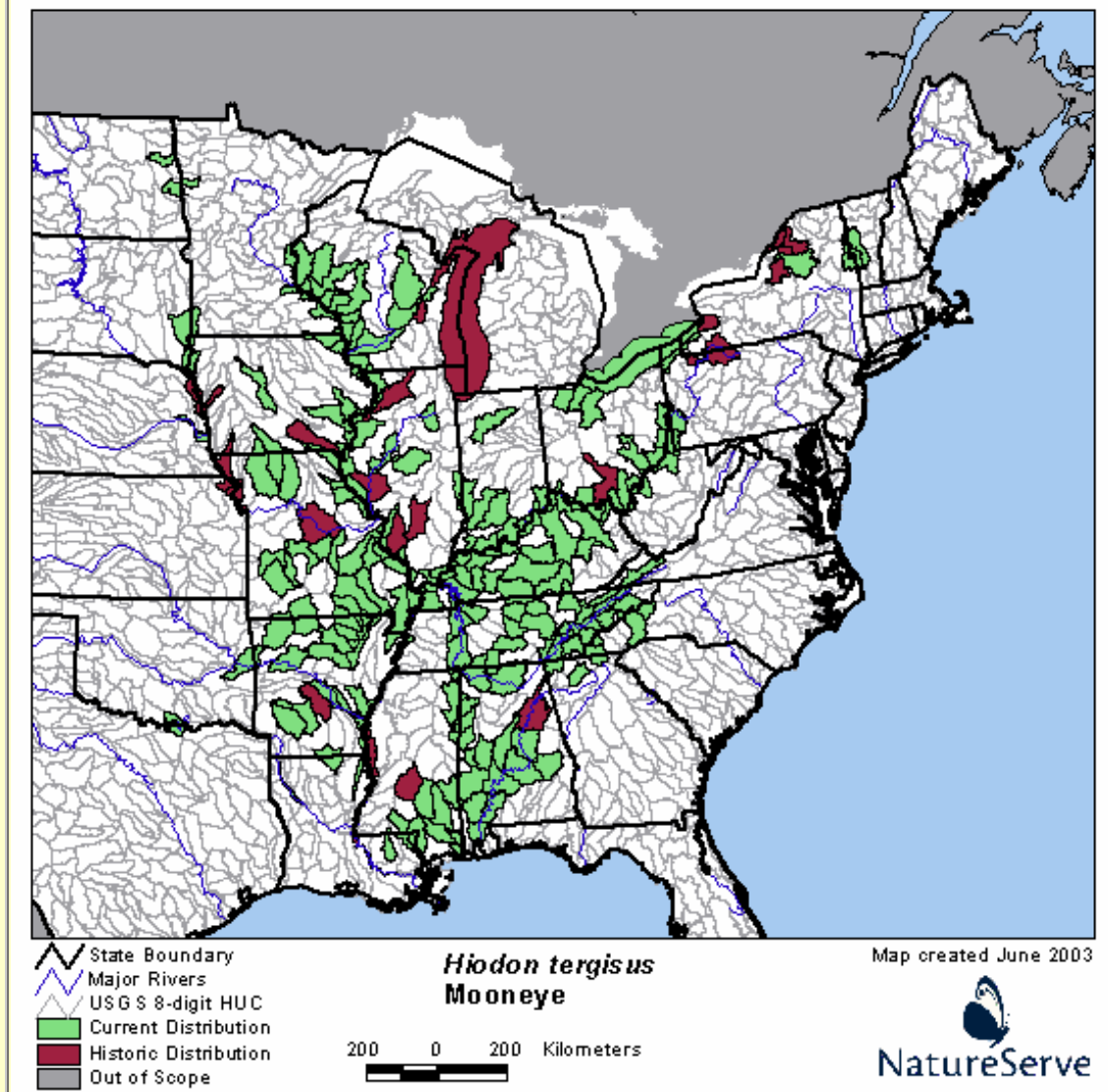
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
GA	Floyd (13115)
MI	Macomb (26099), St. Clair (26147)
MO	Butler (29023), Cape Girardeau (29031), Chariton (29041), Franklin (29071), Gasconade (29073), Jefferson (29099), Lincoln (29113), Marion (29127), Miller (29131), Pemiscot (29155), Perry (29157), Pulaski (29169), St. 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

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

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

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.

Population/Occurrence Viability

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](#)).

References

- ALLEN, CRAIG R., STEPHEN DEMARAIS, AND R. SCOTT LUTZ. 1994. RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT IMPACT ON WILDLIFE: AN OVERVIEW. TEXAS J. SCI. 46(1):51-59.
- ANDERSON, ALLISON A., CLARK HUBBS, KIRK O. WINEMILLER, AND ROBERT J. EDWARDS. 1995. TEXAS FRESHWATER FISH ASSEMBLAGES FOLLOWING THREE DECADES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE. SOUTHWEST. NAT. 40(3):314-321.
- Atton, F.M. and J.J. Merkowsky. 1983. Atlas of Saskatchewan Fish. Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources, Fisheries Branch Technical Report 83-2. 281pp.
- BOUTON, D. 1986. PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH KARL PARKER. ENDANGERED SPECIES UNIT. WILDLIFE RESOURCES CENTER, NY.
- Becker, G. C. 1983. Fishes of Wisconsin. Univ. Wisconsin Press, Madison. 1052 pp.
- Carlson, Douglas M. 1998. Species Accounts for the rare fishes of New York. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources. Bureau of Fisheries, Endangered Fish Project. 95pp.
- Carlson, Douglas. 1998. Summary of activities relating to management of ETS Fishes (as listed in 1983) from 1995 to present. 5pp.
- Douglas, Neil H. 1974. Freshwater fishes of Louisiana. Claitor's publ. div. Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 443 pp.
- Etnier, David A. and Wayne C. Starnes. 1993. The Fishes of Tennessee. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. 681 pp.
- Fisheries Branch. 1991. Fish Species Distributions in Saskatchewan. Report 91-7. Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources, Fisheries Branch. Regina. 102pp.
- GEORGE, C.J. 1980. THE FISHES OF THE ADIRONDACK PARK. NYS DEPT. ENVIRON. CONSERV. ALBANY, NY 94 PP.
- Lee, D. S., C. R. Gilbert, C. H. Hocutt, R. E. Jenkins, D. E. McAllister, and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 1980. Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes. North Carolina State Museum of Natural History. 867 pp.
- Page, L. M., and B. M. Burr. 1991. A field guide to freshwater fishes: North America north of Mexico. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 432 pp.
- ROSS, STEPHEN T. 1996. INLAND FISHES OF MISSISSIPPI. SELECTED SPECIES ACCOUNTS. COAUTHORED WITH W. M. BRENNEMAM, W.T. SLACK, M.T. O'CONNELL, AND T.L. PETERSON. ILLUSTRATED BY D.G. ROSS. DRAFT COPY.
- 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.
- Scott, W. B., and E. J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater fishes of Canada. Fisheries Res. Bd. Canada, Bull. 184. 966 pp.
- Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1979. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa. 966 pp.
- Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1979. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Bull. 84. 966pp.
- Smith, C.L. 1985. The Inland Fishes of New York State. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Albany, NY. 522pp.
- VAN OOSTEN, J. 1961. RECORDS, AGES, AND GROWTH OF THE MOONEYE, HIODON TERGIUS, OF THE GREAT LAKES. TRANS. AM. FISH. SOC. 90(2):170-174.
- WERNER, R.G. 1980. FRESHWATER FISHES OF NEW YORK STATE. N.Y.: SYRACUSE UNIV. PRESS. 186 PP.
- Wallus, R., and J. P. Buchanan. 1989. Contributions to the reproductive biology and early life ecology of mooneye in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Am. Midl. Nat. 122:204-207.

The Small Print: Trademark, Copyright, Citation Guidelines, Restrictions on Use, and Information Disclaimer.

Note: Data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **February 2005**.

Note: This report was printed on **May 18, 2005** .

Trademark Notice: "NatureServe", NatureServe, NatureServe Explorer, The NatureServe logo, and all other names of NatureServe programs referenced herein are trademarks of NatureServe. Any other product or company names mentioned herein are the trademarks of their respective owners.

Copyright Notice: Copyright © 2005 NatureServe, 1101 Wilson Boulevard, 15th Floor, Arlington Virginia 22209, U.S.A. All Rights Reserved. Each document delivered from this server or web site may contain other proprietary notices and copyright information relating to that document. The following citation should be used in any published materials which reference the web site.

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

NatureServe. 2005. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 4.4. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: May 18, 2005).

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>.

Full metadata for the Mammal Range Maps of North America is available at:

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

Restrictions on Use: Permission to use, copy and distribute documents delivered from this server is hereby granted under the following conditions:

1. The above copyright notice must appear in all copies;
2. Any use of the documents available from this server must be for informational purposes only and in no instance for commercial purposes;
3. Some data may be downloaded to files and altered in format for analytical purposes, however the data should still be referenced using the citation above;
4. No graphics available from this server can be used, copied or distributed separate from the accompanying text. Any rights not expressly granted herein are reserved by NatureServe. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring by implication, estoppel, or otherwise any license or right under any trademark of NatureServe. No trademark owned by NatureServe may be used in advertising or promotion pertaining to the distribution of documents delivered from this server without specific advance permission from NatureServe. Except as expressly provided above, nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring any license or right under any NatureServe copyright.

Information Warranty Disclaimer: All documents and related graphics provided by this server and any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server are provided "as is" without warranty as to the currentness, completeness, or accuracy of any specific data. NatureServe hereby disclaims all warranties and conditions with regard to any documents provided by this server or any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server, including but not limited to all implied warranties and conditions of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. NatureServe makes no representations about the suitability of the information delivered from this server or any other documents that are referenced to or linked to this server. In no event shall NatureServe be liable for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential damages, or for damages of any kind arising out of or in connection with the use or performance of information contained in any documents provided by this server or in any other documents which are referenced by or linked to this server, under any theory of liability used. NatureServe may update or make changes to the documents provided by this server at any time without notice; however, NatureServe makes no commitment to update the information contained herein. Since the data in the central databases are continually being updated, it is advisable to refresh data retrieved at least once a year after its receipt. The data provided is for planning, assessment, and informational purposes. Site specific projects or activities should be reviewed for potential environmental impacts with appropriate regulatory agencies. If ground-disturbing activities are proposed on a site, the appropriate state natural heritage program(s) or conservation data center can be contacted for a site-specific review of the project area (see [Visit Local Programs](#)).

Feedback Request: NatureServe encourages users to let us know of any errors or significant omissions that you find in the data

through (see [Contact Us](#)). Your comments will be very valuable in improving the overall quality of our databases for the benefit of all users.



© 2005
NatureServe

Version 4.4 (07 April 2005)
Data last updated: February 2005