

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

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**Comprehensive Report:** Record 1 of 1 selected.[<< Previous](#) | [Next >>](#)[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Hypentelium nigricans*** - (Lesueur, 1817)

Northern Hog Sucker

Unique Identifier: AFCJC06020

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Suckers

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

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:** *Hypentelium nigricans***Taxonomic Comments:** See 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:**

N3?

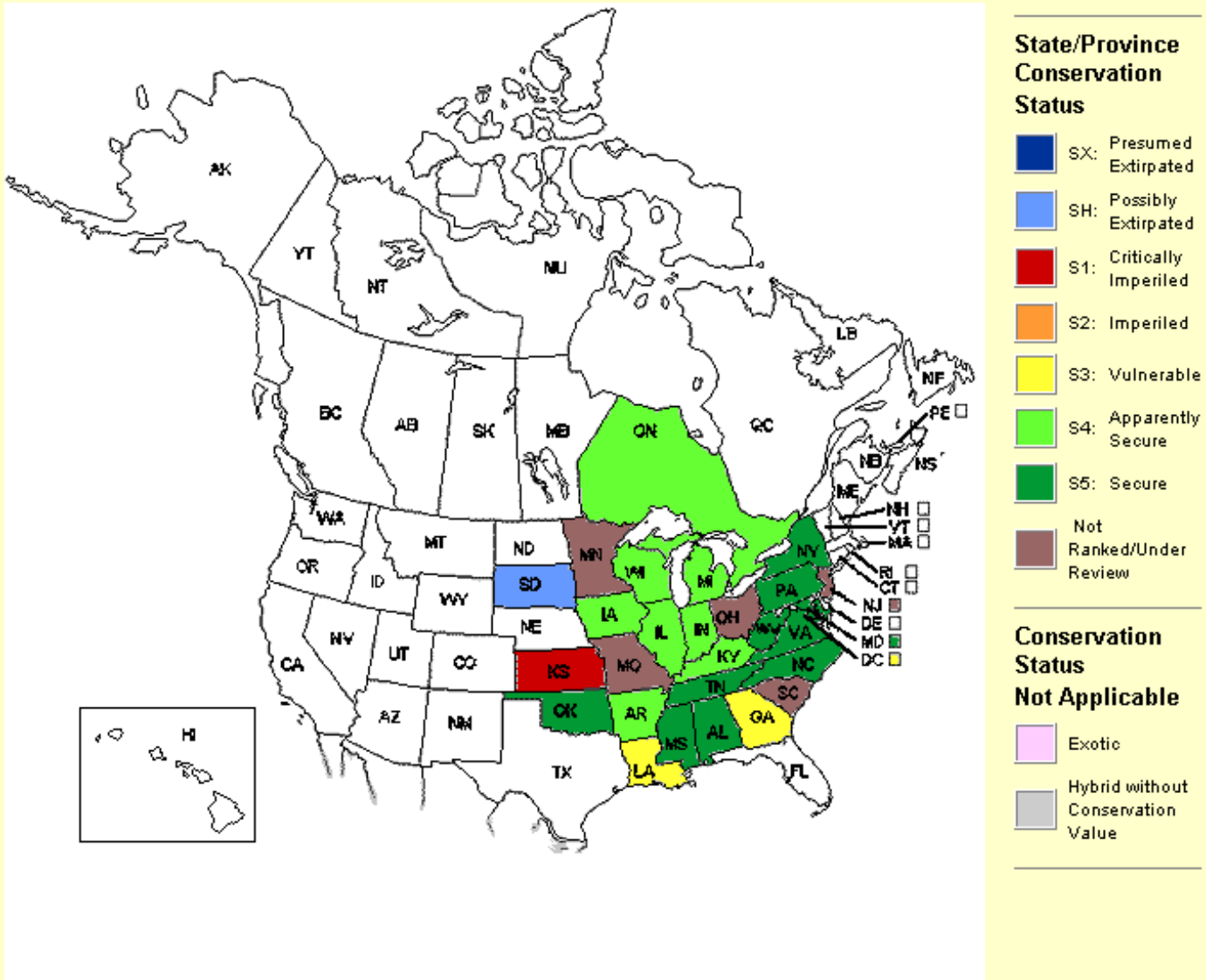
U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), District of Columbia (S3), Georgia (S3S4), Illinois (S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kansas (S1), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S3S4), Maryland (S5), Michigan (S4), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), New Jersey (SU), New York (S5), North Carolina (S5), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S5), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (SH), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S5), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Ontario (S4)

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, DC, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, VA, WI, WV
Canada	ON

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Great Lakes, Hudson Bay (Red River), and Mississippi River basins from Minnesota to New York and southern Ontario, south to northern Alabama, southern Arkansas, and eastern Louisiana, west to eastern Oklahoma; upper Atlantic Slope from Mohawk-Hudson River, New York, to Altamaha River, northern Georgia; Gulf Slope drainages from Pascagoula River, Mississippi, to Comite River, Louisiana; also upper Mobile Bay drainage, Alabama, and upper Chattahoochee River drainage, Georgia; common (Page and Burr 1991).

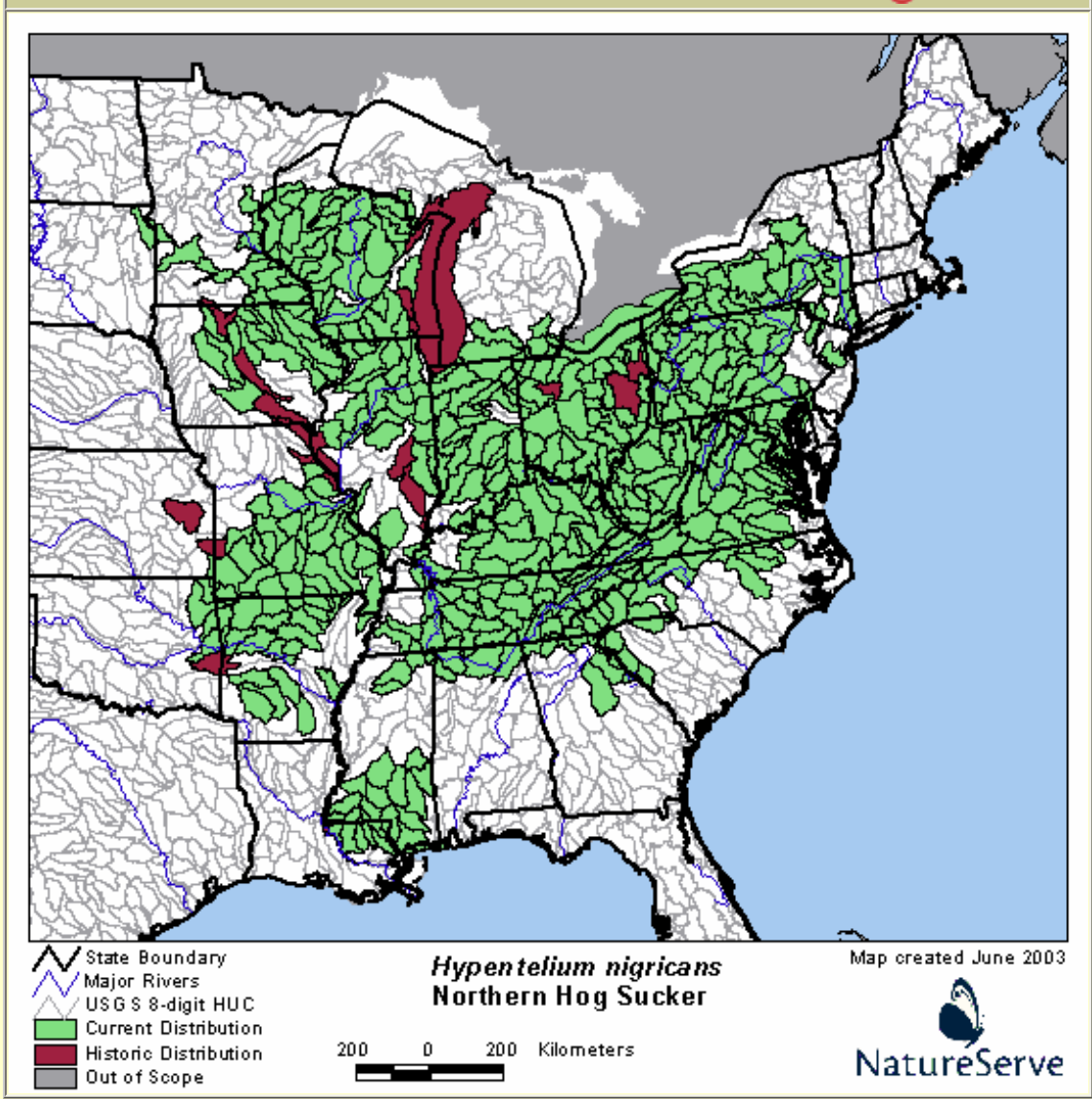
U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
KS	Cherokee (20021)
SD	Lincoln (46083)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
10	Lower Big Sioux (10170203)
11	Spring (11070207)

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring. Eggs hatch in about 10 days. Males sexually mature when 2-3 years old, females when 3-4 years old (Becker 1983).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: Migrates upstream to spawn (Smith 1979).

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

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Riffles, runs, and adjacent pools of clear shallow creeks and small rivers with gravel to rubble substrates. Spawns in riffles or in shallow ends of pools over clean gravel.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats various small aquatic invertebrates sucked up from bottom.

Length: 61 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 data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:

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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.

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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