

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)**Ichthyomyzon bdellium** - (Jordan, 1885)

Ohio Lamprey

Unique Identifier: AFBAA01010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Lampreys

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Cephalaspidomorphi	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	Ichthyomyzon

**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:** *Ichthyomyzon bdellium***Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G3G4**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 04Feb2000**Global Status Last Changed:** 04Feb2000**Rounded Global Status:** G3**Reasons:**

Moderately widespread in the Ohio River basin, but uncommon; additional sampling is likely to yield new occurrences; populations fluctuate; threatened by pollution, siltation, and hydrological alteration.

**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N3N4

**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Alabama (S2), Georgia (S3?), Illinois (SX), Indiana (S2), Kentucky (S3S4), New York (S1), North Carolina (S1), Ohio (S1), Pennsylvania (S2S3), Tennessee (S3S4), Virginia (S2), West Virginia (S2)
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**Other Statuses****NatureServe Conservation Status Factors****Global Abundance:** U**Global Abundance Comments:** Considered uncommon. Populations can fluctuate greatly.**Estimated Number of Element Occurrences:** C**Estimated Number of Element Occurrences Comments:** Number of occurrences is not precisely known; likely there

are at least 21-80. Lee et al. (1980) mapped 71 collection sites from 17 rivers in the Ohio River drainage; unknown which are extant breeding populations. Additional sampling is likely to yield new occurrences, as recently demonstrated in Alabama (Mettee et al. 1996). TNHC (1996) mapped 55 collection sites including: 7 from Pennsylvania, 6 from Ohio, 7 from Indiana, 3 from Illinois, 2 from West Virginia, 1 from North Carolina, 13 from Tennessee, 7 from Kentucky, and 3 from Alabama. Collected for the first time in North Carolina during 1994-1995 from 2 locations on Spring Creek (Rhode et al., in press).

**Global Short Term Trend:** U

**Global Short Term Trend Comments:** Trend is unknown; insufficient data.

**Global Long Term Trend:** DE

**Global Long Term Trend Comments:** Likely has declined but quantitative data are lacking.

**Global Inventory Needs:** Determine abundance and number of occurrences.

**Global Protection:** U

**Global Protection Comments:** Protection status is unknown, but probably there are few occurrences with adequate protection.

**Global Protection Needs:** Maintain adequate spawning habitat and host populations.

**Degree of Threat:** Localized substantial threat

**Threat Scope:** Unknown

**Threat Severity:** Moderate

**Threat Immediacy:** High

**Threats:** Threats include habitat degradation, especially of spawning streams, due to pollution, siltation, and hydrological alteration.

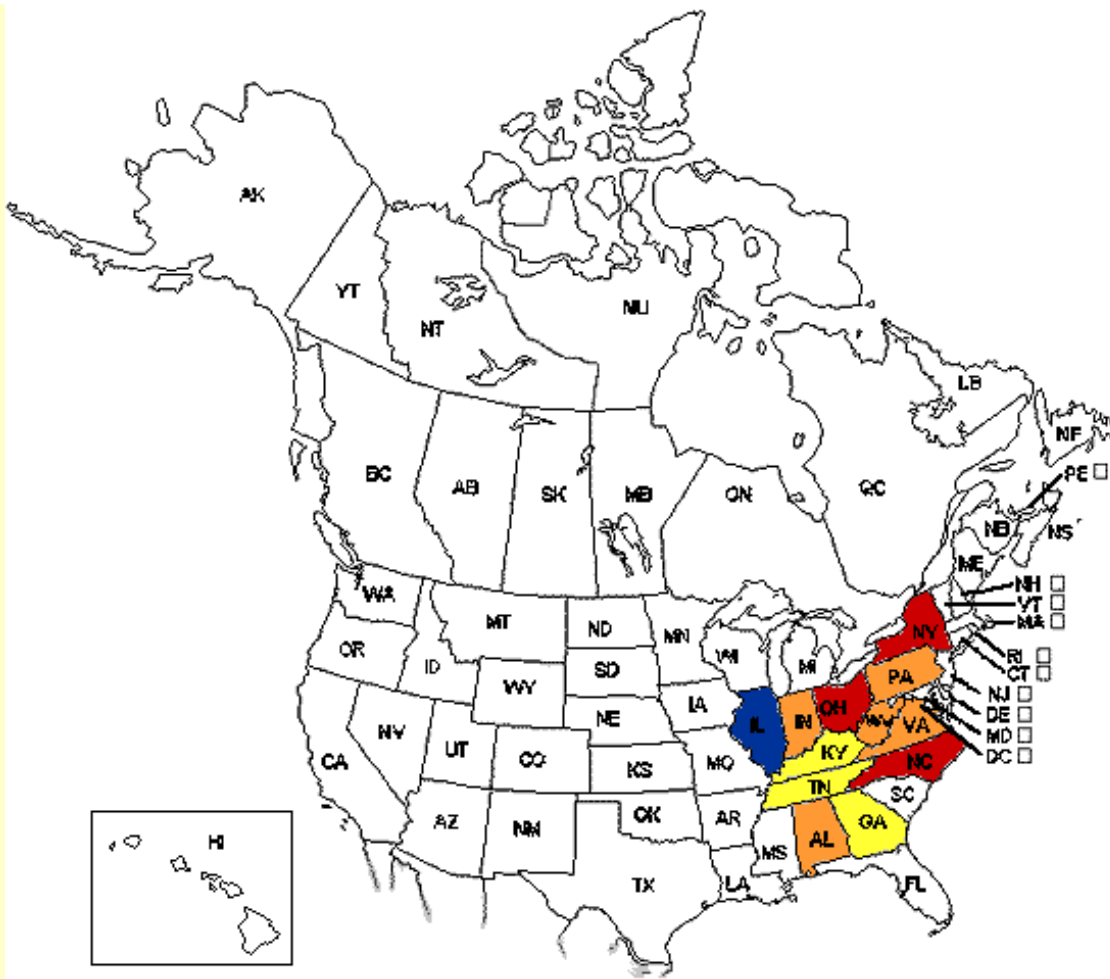
**Fragility:** B

**Other Considerations:** Hard to capture, hence status not well documented.

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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:** endemic to a single nation

**U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution**

United States	AL, GA, IL, IN, KY, NC, NY, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV
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**Range Map**

No map available.

**Global Range Comments:** Ohio River basin, from extreme southwestern New York west to Indiana and Illinois, south to northern Alabama; uncommon (Page and Burr 1991).

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

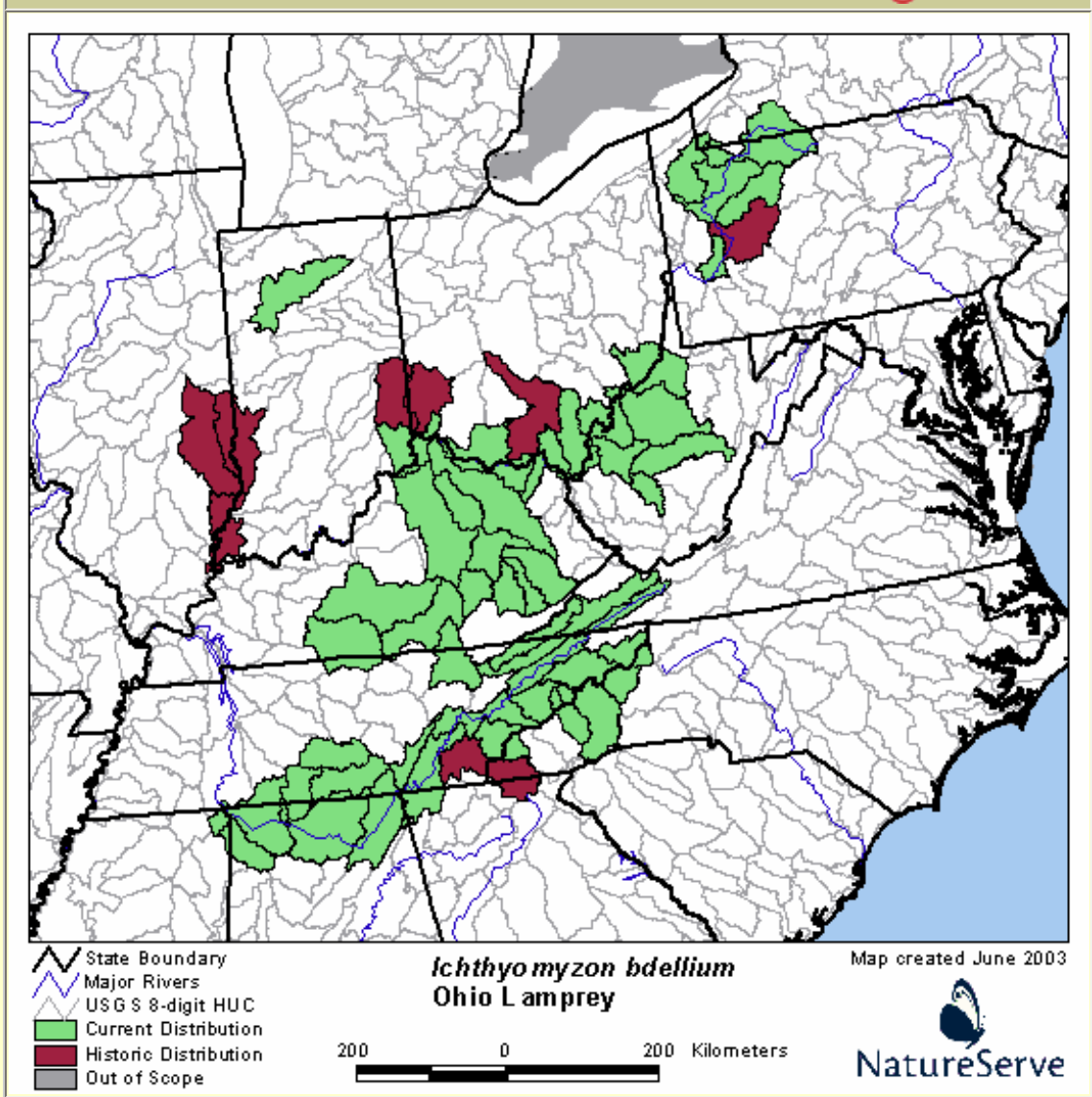
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
IN	Fulton (18049), Pulaski (18131)
NC	Madison (37115)
NY	Cattaraugus (36009), Chautauqua (36013)
OH	Monroe (39111), Washington (39167)

PA	Allegheny (42003), Crawford (42039), Erie (42049), Jefferson (42065), Mckean (42083), Mercer (42085), Potter (42105), Venango (42121), Warren (42123)
VA	Russell (51167), Smyth (51173)
WV	Braxton (54007), Clay (54015), Kanawha (54039), Ohio (54069)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
05	Upper Allegheny (05010001), Middle Allegheny-Tionesta (05010003), French (05010004), Middle Allegheny-Redbank (05010006), Lower Allegheny (05010009), Upper Ohio-Wheeling (05030106), Elk (05050007), Tippecanoe (05120106)
06	North Fork Holston (06010101), Upper French Broad (06010105), Upper Clinch (06010205)

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



**Economic Attributes**

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## Management Summary

**Biological Research Needs:** Determine reasons for population fluctuations.

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## Ecology & Life History

**Short General Description:** A parasitic lamprey.

**Reproduction Comments:** Larval stage lasts about 4 years, adult stage about 23 months. Spawns at beginning of second summer as adult, then dies (Lee et al. 1980).

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** Y

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

**Mobility and Migration Comments:** Migrates between separate larval and adult habitats.

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

**Special Habitat Factors:** Benthic

**Habitat Comments:** Adults in medium to large rivers, larvae burrow near debris in mud bottom of quiet pools of creeks and small rivers (Lee et al. 1980). Eggs are laid in nests in gravel-bottomed riffles in small gravelly tributaries.

**Adult Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

**Immature Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore, Piscivore

**Food Comments:** Adults are parasitic on fishes (e.g., carp, smallmouth buffalo, longnose gar) (Mettee et al. 1996), larvae eat plankton (Smith 1979).

**Length:** 27 centimeters

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Group Name:** NONANADROMOUS LAMPREYS

**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 10 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:** 10 km

**Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat:** 10 km

**Separation Justification:** Separation distance is arbitrary. 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:** 28Nov2001

**Author:** Hammerson, G.

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## Population/Occurrence Viability

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## Authors/Contributors

**NatureServe Conservation Status Factors Edition Date:** 02Jan2003

**NatureServe Conservation Status Factors Author:** Jennings, R., P. Novak, M. Clausen, and G. Hammerson

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 05Jan1998

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

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**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:

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