

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

New Search

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

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Lepomis microlophus*** - (Gunther, 1859)

Redear Sunfish

Unique Identifier: AFCQB11090

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Sunfishes and Freshwater Basses



© Noel Burkhead & Virginia Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries (Fishes of Virginia)

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Centrarchidae	Lepomis

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:** *Lepomis microlophus***Taxonomic Comments:** The ranges and morphological characteristics of the two formerly distinct (but unnamed) subspecies have been obscured by extensive translocations.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 23Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 23Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

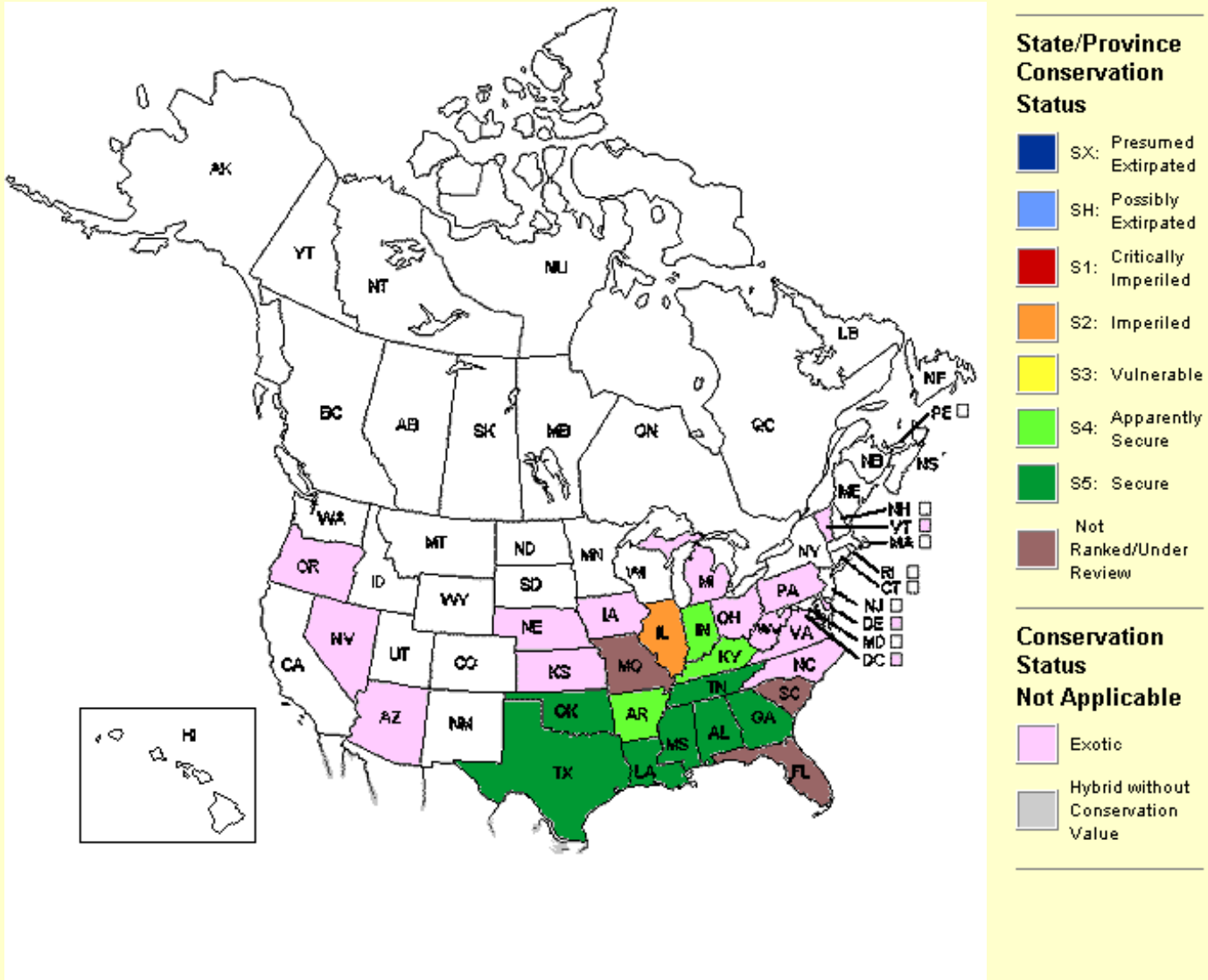
United States	Alabama (S5), Arizona (SNA), Arkansas (S4), Delaware (SNA), District of Columbia (SNA), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S5), Illinois (S2), Indiana (S4), Iowa (SNA), Kansas (SNA), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Michigan (SNA), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Nebraska (SNA), Nevada (SNA), New Jersey (SNR), New Mexico (SNR), North Carolina (SNA), Ohio (SNA), Oklahoma (S5), Oregon (SNA), Pennsylvania (SNA), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Vermont (SNA), Virginia (SNA), West Virginia (SNA)
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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, AZ, DC, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WV
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Range Map

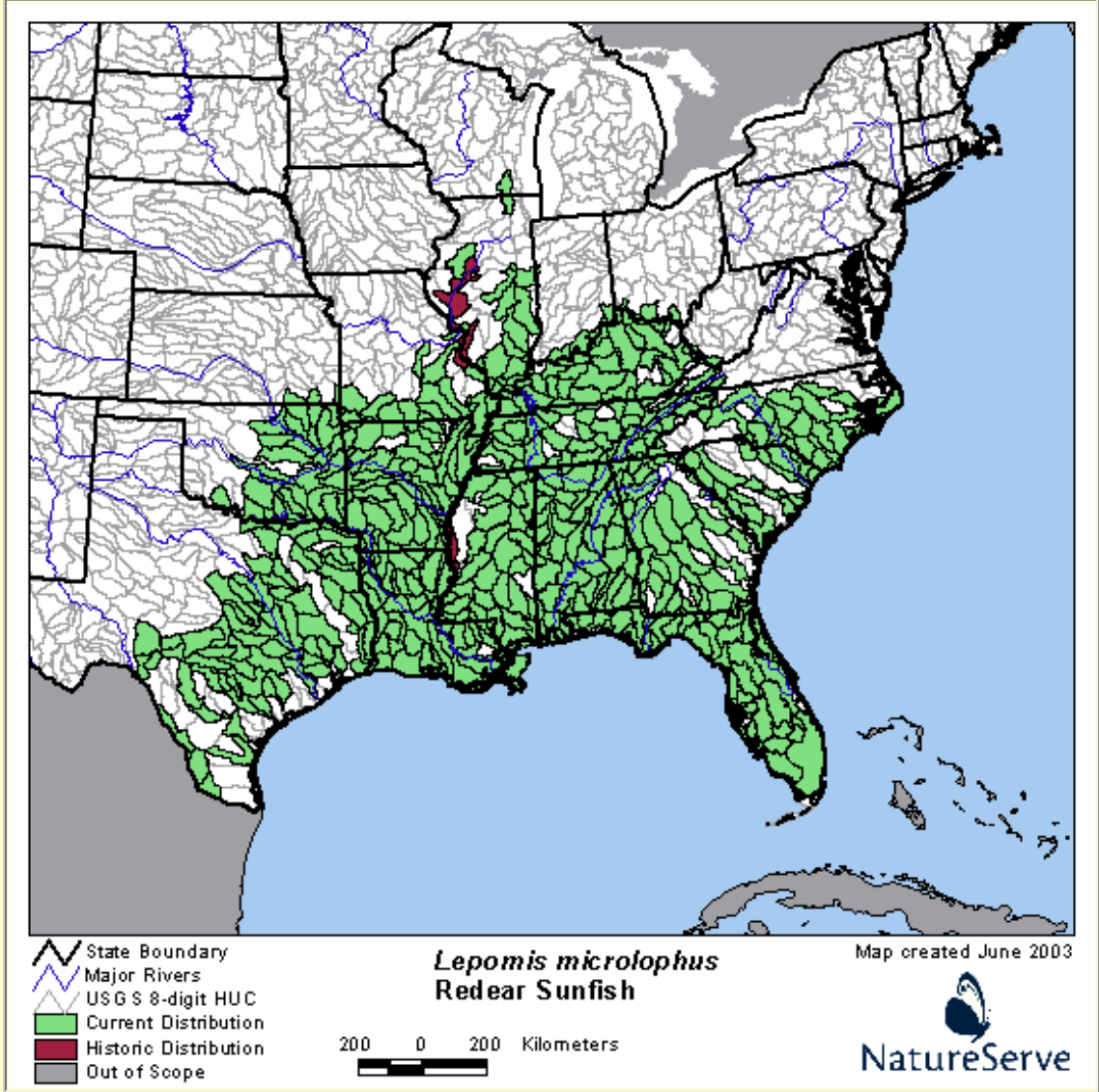
No map available.

Global Range Comments: Native to Atlantic and Gulf Slope drainages from about Savannah River, South Carolina, to Nueces River, Texas; north in Mississippi River basin to southern Indiana and Illinois (Page and Burr 1991). Introduced in many areas west and north of native range. Common.

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
NM	Guadalupe (35019)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
13	Pecos headwaters (13060001)

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns throughout warmer months; males guard eggs and hatchlings; spawners are generally 2 years old or older; often nests in colonies (Moyle 1976, Manooch 1984).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

Estuarine Habitat(s): River mouth/tidal river

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Palustrine Habitat(s): FORESTED WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Deeper waters of warm quiet ponds, lakes, backwaters of small to medium rivers, reservoirs, and swamps; usually in clear water with abundant vegetation, stumps, logs, or other cover, with substrate of mud or sand. Occasionally occurs in brackish water. Eggs are laid in a nest made by the male in shallow water on bottom; often nests in colonies.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats snails, aquatic insect larvae, and small crustaceans obtained from bottom or from plant surfaces (Moyle 1976). Pharyngeal jaws are specialized for crushing hard-shelled prey.

Colonial Breeder: Y

Length: 25 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: SUNFISHES (CENTRARCHIDS)

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.

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. Although members of this group vary in size and probably in typical movement distances, it is likely that even the smallest centrarchids occasionally disperse as far as do large centrarchids. Hence a single separation distance is used for all members of the family. 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: 25Jun2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Notes: Note that some species some species may at time be hard to detect. For example, nowhere is the Carolina pygmy

sunfish known to be abundant. In addition, it is essentially an annual species, with adults dying soon after spawning, at an age of 12-15 months. In addition, young are so small that, for a several months, documentation of the species' presence at a particular locality might be almost impossible, at least without preserving specimens. Therefore, negative data at a known locality should be carefully interpreted (P. Shute).

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 07Oct1993
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.

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>.

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