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Nocomis micropogon - (Cope, 1865)

River Chub

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.101786

Element Code: AFCJB26050

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps



Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Nocomis</i>

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 species)

Check this box to expand all report sections:

Concept Reference

Conservation Status

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces





Review (SNR/SU)

Conservation Status
Not Applicable (SNA)

Exotic
Hybrid without Conservation Value

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

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

United States AL, DC, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD, MI, NC, NY, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV
 Canada ON

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Atlantic drainages from Susquehanna River, New York, to James River, Virginia; Great Lakes Basin, New York to Michigan; Ohio River basin, New York to eastern Illinois and south to northern Georgia and Alabama (but absent in southwestern Indiana, western 2/3 of Kentucky, and most of western Tennessee); introduced in Ottawa River system, Ontario; also present and possibly introduced in upper Santee River (North Carolina), Savannah River (South Carolina and Georgia), and Coosa River (Georgia); common, locally abundant (Page and Burr 1991).

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

State County Name (FIPS Code)

IL Clark (17023), Lawrence (17101), Vermilion (17183)
 IN Knox (18083), Vigo (18167)

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

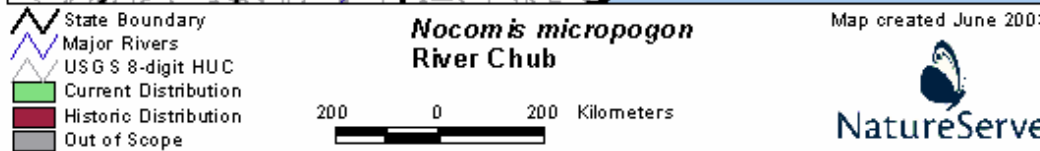
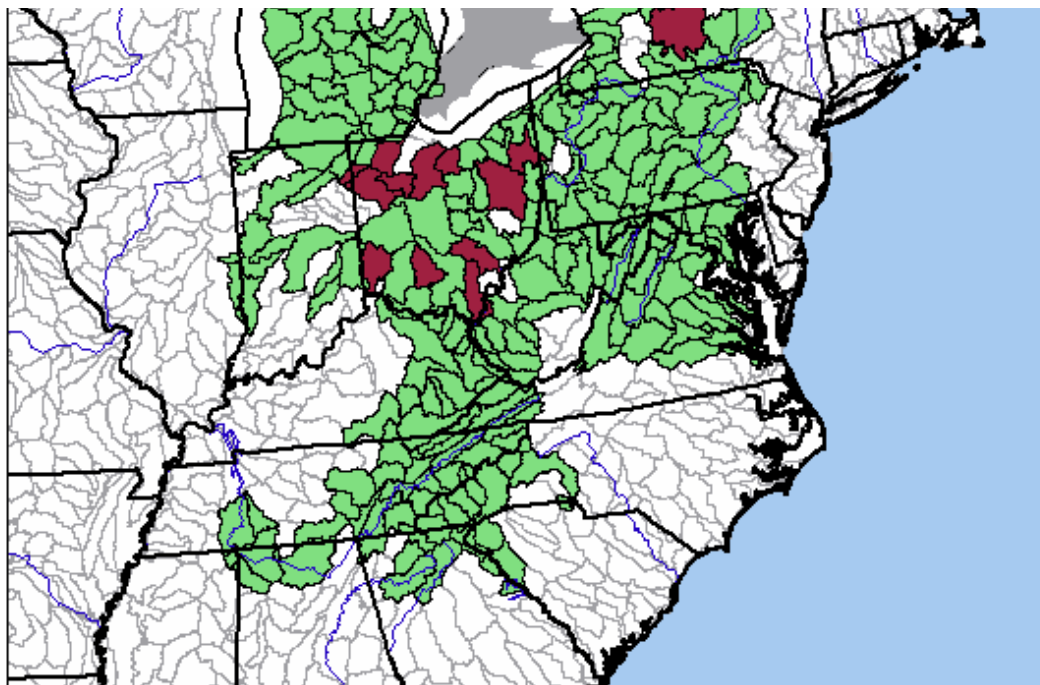
Watershed Region ? Watershed Name (Watershed Code)

05 Middle Wabash-Little Vermilion (05120108), Middle Wabash-Busseron (05120111)

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



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Ecology & Life History



Reproduction Comments: Gravel mound nests made in May and June. Matures by 2 years, lives about 5 years.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Small to medium rivers with high to moderate gradient, usually clear warm water, and gravel to boulder bottom. In swift current and flowing pools. Spawns over gravel mound nest made by male.

Adult Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Herbivore, Invertivore

Food Comments: Adults and juveniles eat benthic insects, crayfish, molluscs, algae, and vascular plants. Young eat insects, microcrustaceans, snails, and plants (Lee et al. 1980).

Length: 27 centimeters

Economic Attributes

Management Summary

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Population/Occurrence Delineation

Not yet assessed
Native Name: MEDIUM CYPRINIDS

Not yet assessed
Use Class: Not applicable

Not yet assessed
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: 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 cyprinids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large cyprinids, respectively, have increasingly large separation distances. Separation distance reflects the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than many kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations over the long term.

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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.

Population/Occurrence Viability

U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank)

Not yet assessed
Authors/Contributors

**not yet
assessed**

