

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*** -

(Valenciennes, 1844)

Silver Carp

Unique Identifier: AFCJB44010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Hypophthalmichthys

**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:** *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix***Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 17Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 17Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

NNA

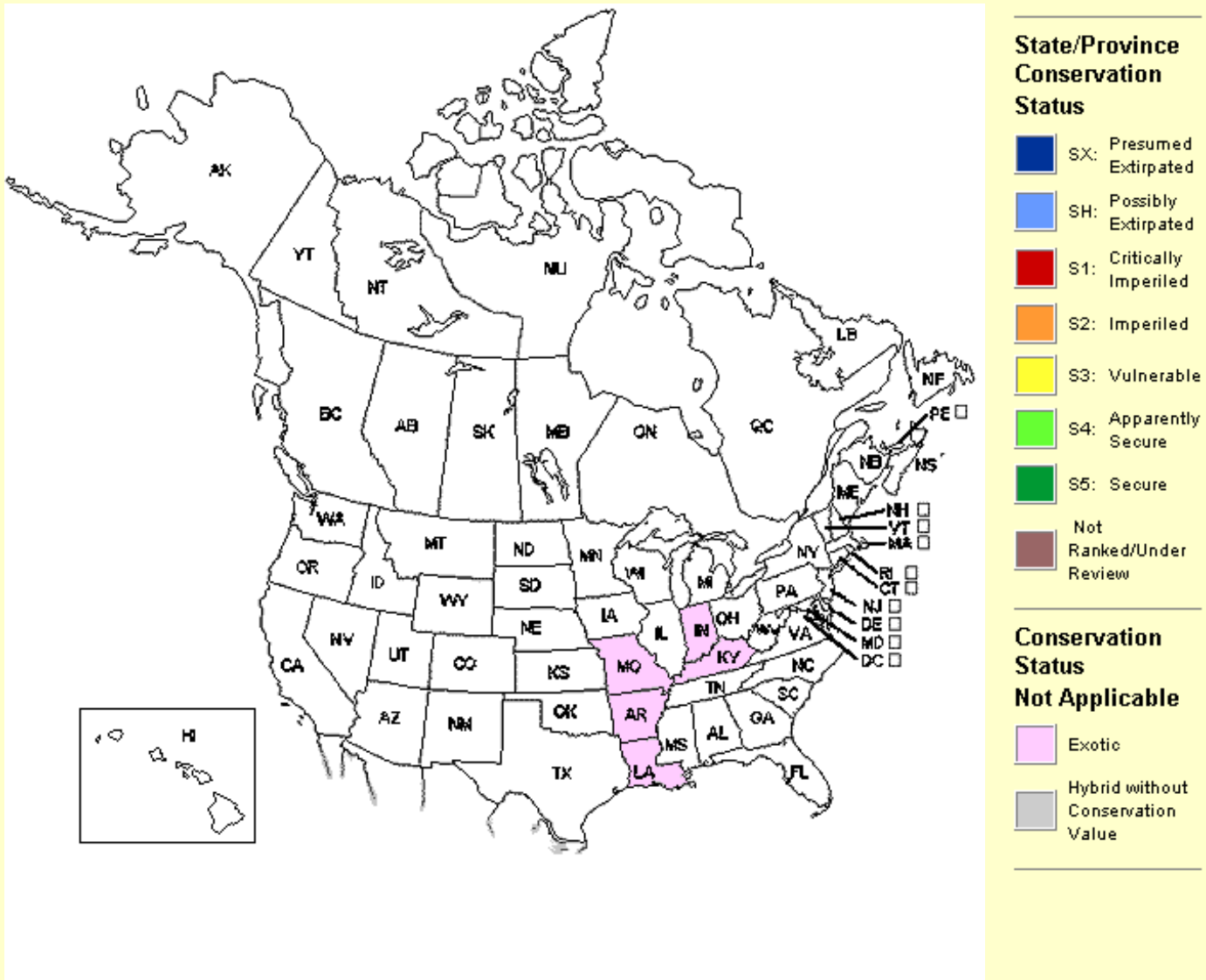
**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Arkansas (SNA), Indiana (SNA), Kentucky (SNA), Louisiana (SNA), Missouri (SNA)
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**Other Statuses****NatureServe Conservation Status Factors****Global Short Term Trend:****Global Short Term Trend Comments:** Distribution and abundance are increasing greatly in the Mississippi Basin (Ferber 2001).

## 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 | AR<sup>+</sup>, IN<sup>+</sup>, KY<sup>+</sup>, LA<sup>+</sup>, MO<sup>+</sup>

#### Range Map

No map available.

**Global Range Comments:** Native to several major Pacific drainages in eastern Asia from the Amur River south through much of the eastern half of China to Pearl River, possibly including northern Vietnam (see Fuller et al. 1999). Has been collected in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee; Apparently established in Louisiana (Douglas et al. 1996, Douglas and Jordan 2002) and possibly in Illinois (Fuller et al. 1999).

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## Economic Attributes

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## Management Summary

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## Ecology & Life History

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** N

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

**Riverine Habitat(s):** MEDIUM RIVER

**Lacustrine Habitat(s):** Shallow water

**Special Habitat Factors:** Benthic

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Group Name:** LARGE CYPRINIDS

**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:** 20 km

**Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat:** 20 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.

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 10 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.

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## Population/Occurrence Viability

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## Authors/Contributors

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 29Oct1991  
**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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## References

- Douglas, N. H., S. G. George, J. J. Hoover, K. J. Killgore, and W. T. Slack. 1996. Records of two Asian carps in the lower Mississippi Basin. Page 127 in Abstracts of the 76th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.
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- Ferber, D. 2001. Will black carp be the next zebra mussel? Science 292:203.
- Fuller, P. L., L. G. Nico, and J. D. Williams. 1999. Nonindigenous fishes introduced into inland waters of the United States. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 27. x + 613 pp.
- 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.

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**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**.

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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:

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

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