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Etheostoma simoterum - (Cope, 1868)

Snubnose Darter

Other Related Names: *Etheostoma atripinne***Unique Identifier:** ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.104551**Element Code:** AFCQC02700**Informal Taxonomy:** Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Perches and Darters

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

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percidae	Etheostoma

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ species)Check this box to expand all report sections: **Concept Reference****Concept Reference:**

Robins, C.R., R.M. Bailey, C.E. Bond, J.R. Brooker, E.A. Lachner, R.N. Lea, and W.B. Scott. 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:** *Etheostoma simoterum***Taxonomic Comments:**Includes *E. ATRIPINNE*, which formerly was regarded as a distinct species (Bailey and Etnier 1988).**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 24Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 24Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5 - Secure

Nation: United States

National Status: N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status	
United States	Alabama (S3), Georgia (S3), Kentucky (S4S5), North Carolina (SH), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S4)

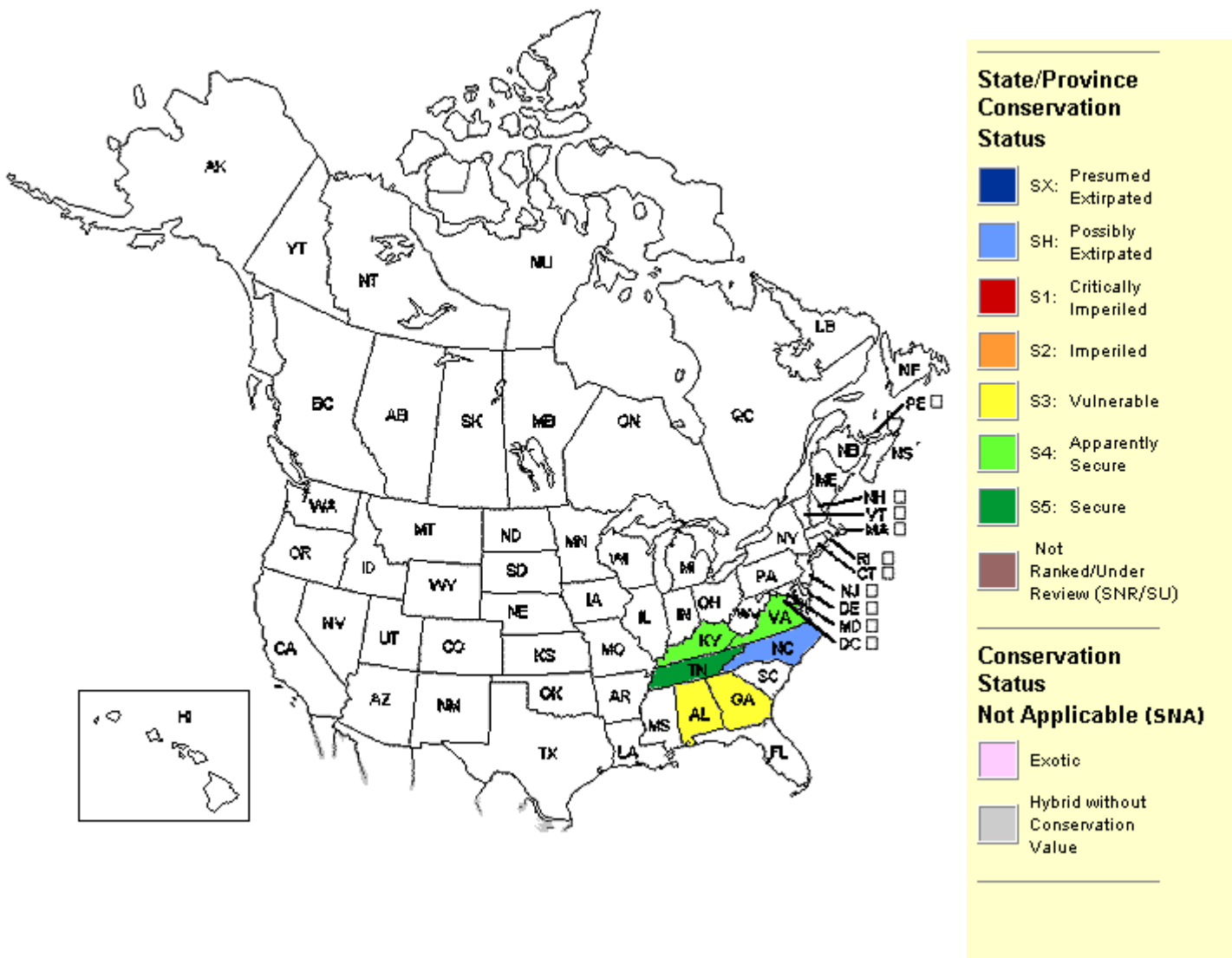
Other Statuses

American Fisheries Society Status: Special Concern (01Jan1989)

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: endemic to a single nation

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, GA, KY, NC, TN, VA

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments:

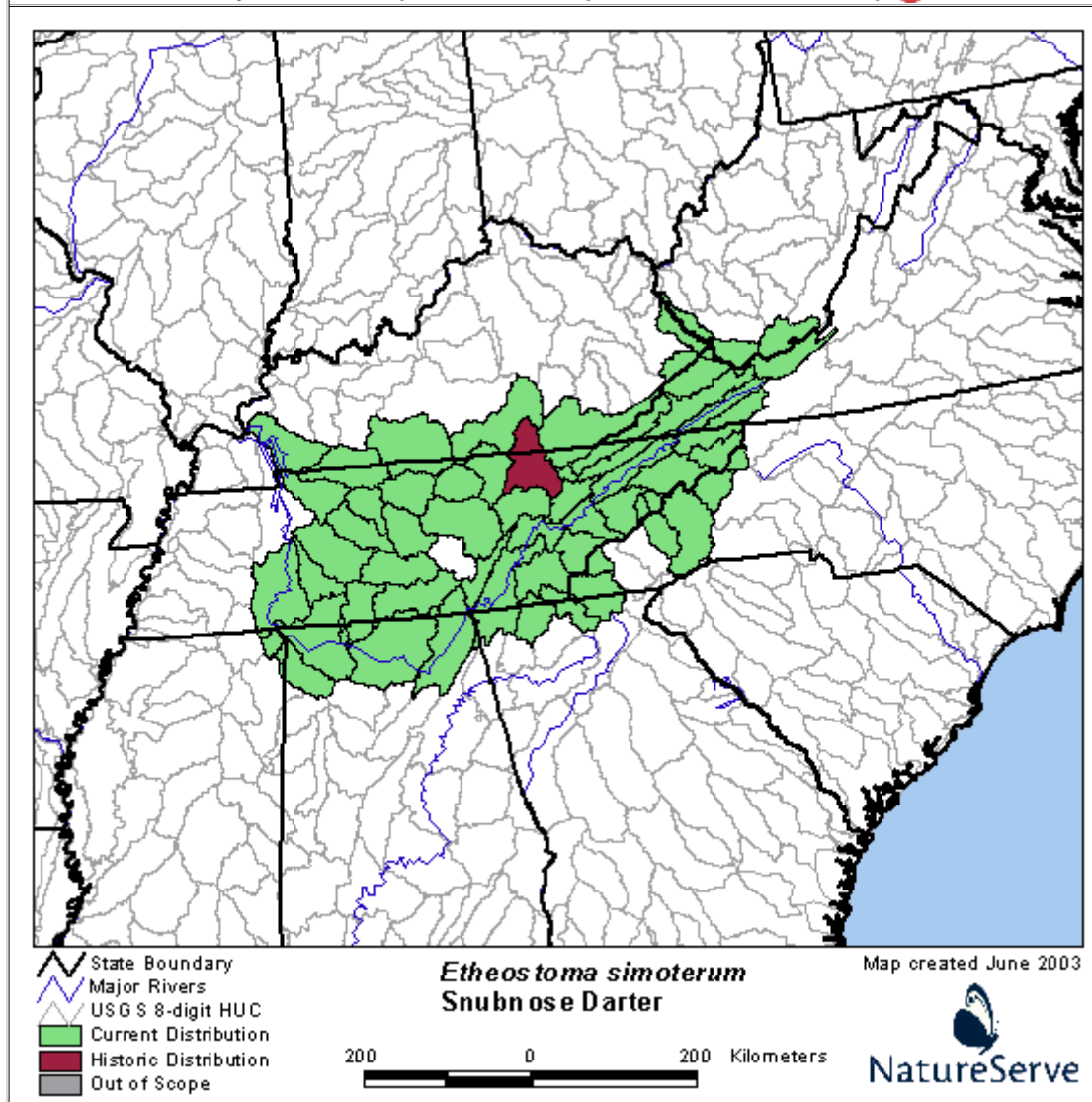
Cumberland and Tennessee river drainages, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; locally common in middle Cumberland drainage, absent in upper (above Big South Fork) and lower drainage; common to abundant in most of Tennessee drainage, although rare in North Carolina and absent in western tributaries of Tennessee River in western Tennessee (Page and Burr 1991). SIMOTERUM: Upper Tennessee River drainage. ATRIPINNE: Middle Cumberland River drainage.

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

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
GA	Catoosa (13047), Dade (13083), Walker (13295), Whitfield (13313)
NC	Avery (37011), Buncombe (37021), Madison (37115), Mitchell (37121)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
06	Upper French Broad (06010105), Nolichucky (06010108), Middle Tennessee-Chickamauga (06020001)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on multiple information sources) ?**Ecology & Life History****Reproduction Comments:**

Spawns in spring (Lee et al. 1980); peaks in April (ATRIPINNE; Page 1983). Age range of breeding females is 1-2 years (Bart and Page 1992).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments:

Flowing rocky pools and adjacent riffles of small clear creeks with gravel bottom or bedrock strewn with rubble, and. small to medium rivers, where confined to shallow gravel-bedded portions of riffles. Rare or absent in murky water or where stream gravel impacted with silt (Kuehne and Barbour 1983). Eggs are laid on the sides of rocks in rocky or bedrock pools (Page 1983).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Length: 6 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



Population/Occurrence Delineation



Group Name: DARTERS

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:

Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. Though larvae of some species may drift with the current, Turner (2001) found no significant relationship between a larval transport index and gene flow among several different darter species.

Separation distances are arbitrary but reflect the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations.

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 generally 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)



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](#)).

References



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Note: This report was printed on **August 18, 2008**

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Citation for data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:

NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: August 18, 2008).

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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NatureServe

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