

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

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Steelcolor Shiner

Other Related Names: *Notropis whipplei*

Unique Identifier: AFCJB49220

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps



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

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

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ 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:** *Cyprinella whipplei***Taxonomic Comments:** Removed from genus NOTROPIS and placed in genus (formerly subgenus) CYPRINELLA by Mayden (1989); this change was adopted in the 1991 AFS checklist (Robins et al. 1991). Included in NOTROPIS (CYPRINELLA) SPILOPTERUS until 1943.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 18Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 18Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

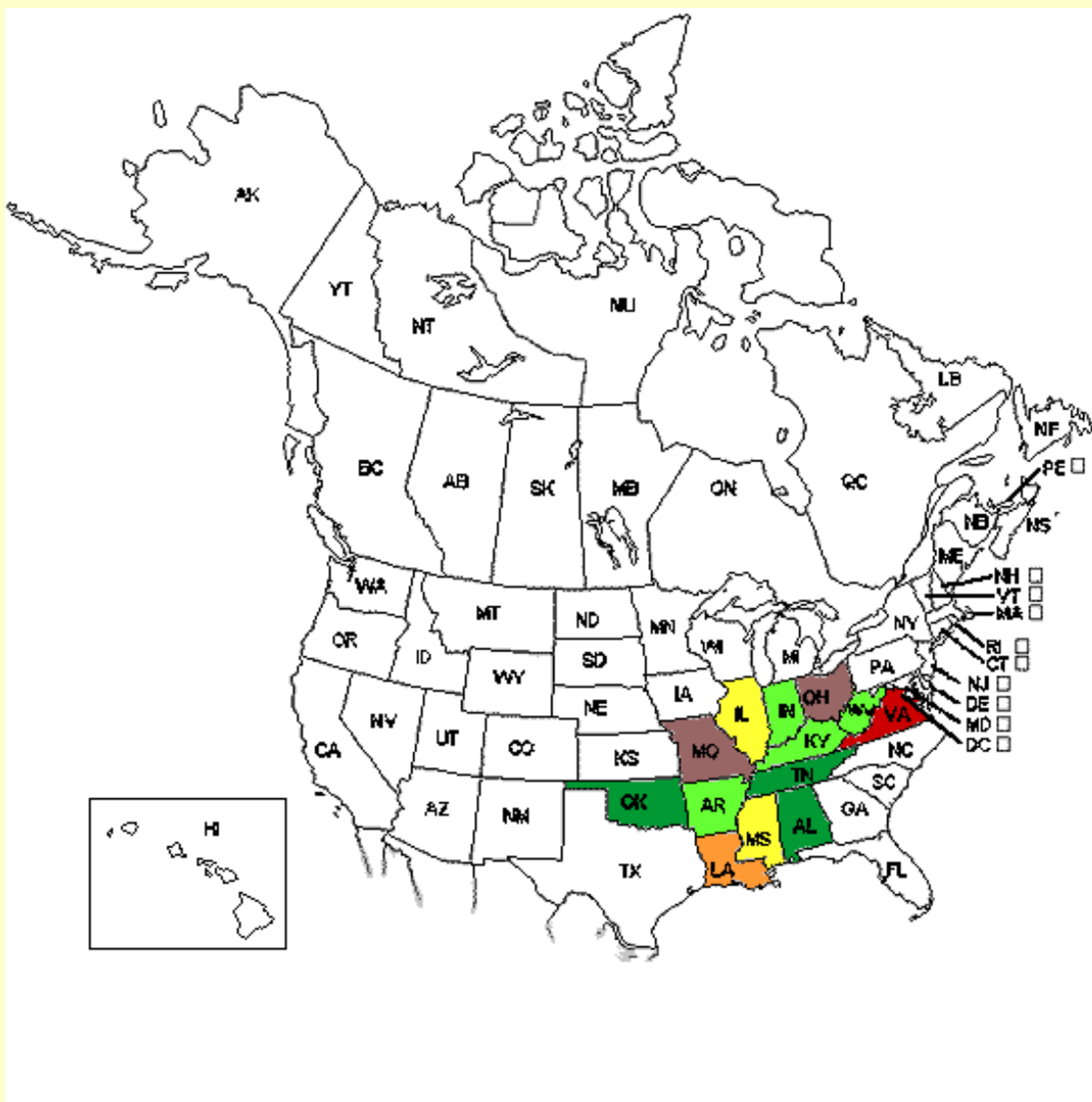
United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Illinois (S3), Indiana (S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S2S3), Mississippi (S3), Missouri (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S1), West Virginia (S4)
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Other Statuses**NatureServe Conservation Status Factors**

Threats: Impoundment has destroyed much habitat in the upper Tennessee River drainage (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991).

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, AR, IL, IN, KY, LA, MO, MS, OH, OK, TN, VA, WV

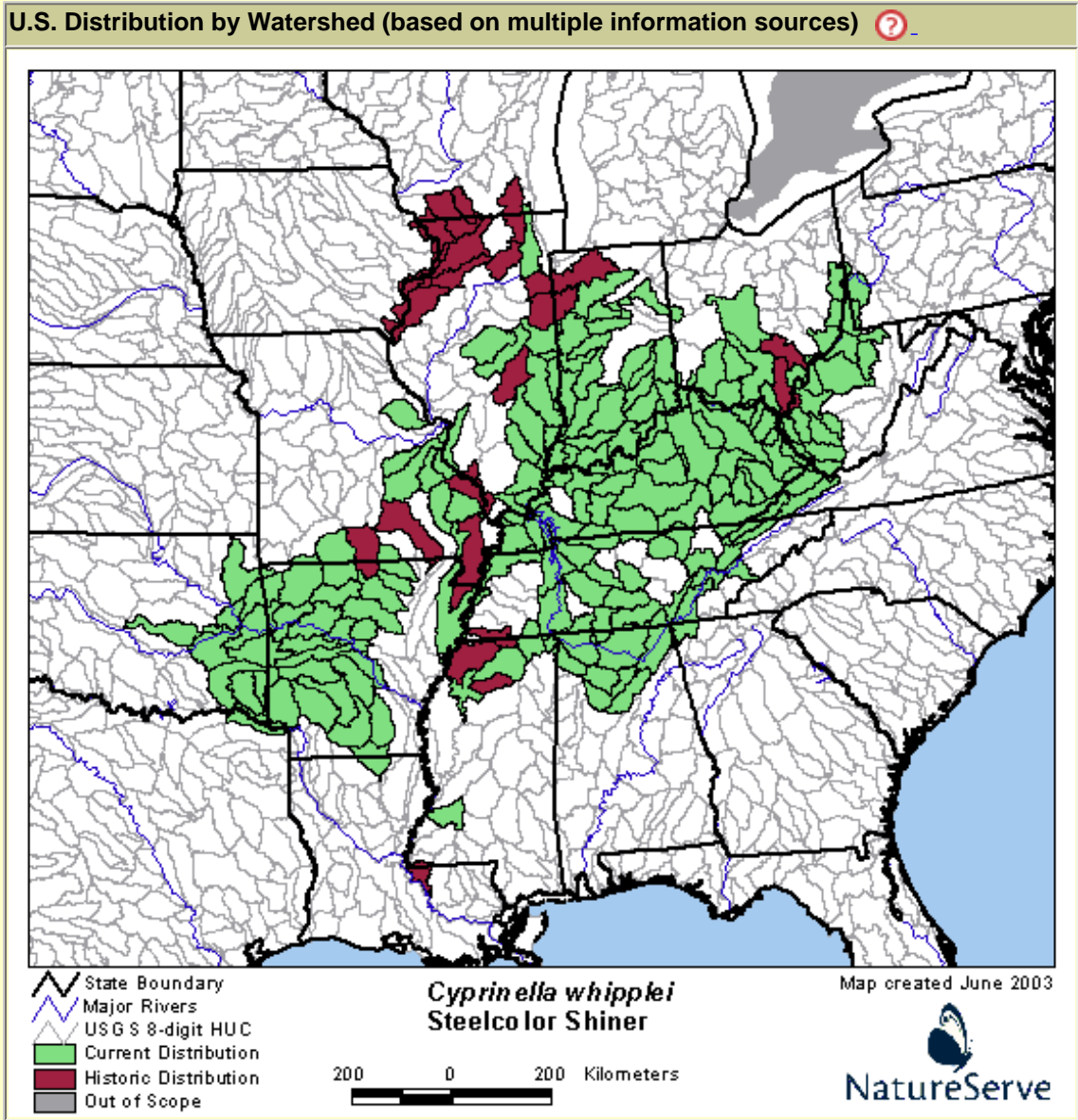
Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Mississippi River basin, from Ohio, West Virginia, and western Virginia to Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Oklahoma, south to northern Alabama and northern Louisiana; Black Warrior River system, Alabama; mostly absent from the Coastal Plain (Page and Burr 1991).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
LA	Ouachita (22073), Union (22111)
MS	Alcorn (28003), Benton (28009), Claiborne (28021), Copiah (28029), Hinds (28049), Jefferson (28063), Lafayette (28071), Montgomery (28097), Prentiss (28117), Tippah (28139), Tishomingo (28141), Union (28145), Yalobusha (28161)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
06	Pickwick Lake (06030005), Bear (06030006)
08	Upper Hatchie (08010207), Little Tallahatchie (08030201), Yocona (08030203), Lower Ouachita-Bayou De Loutre (08040202), Lower Ouachita (08040207), Boeuf (08050001), Upper Big Black (08060201), Bayou Pierre (08060203), Coles Creek (08060204)



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in late spring and summer (late May to mid-August in Missouri and Ohio). Spawns in 2nd or 3rd summer; lives up to 3-4 years. Has species-specific vocalization that may function in spawning or species recognition.

Ecology Comments

Forms schools.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Habitat Comments: Runs, pools, and backwaters of warm, moderate- to somewhat low-gradient, large creeks and medium-sized to large rivers that typically are clear; also tolerates streams that generally are turbid (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991). In clear, gravelly, large creeks and small rivers in Illinois; generally not in small creeks or large rivers; most often over gravel in large riffles and pools just below them or eddies beside raceways, especially in relatively unmodified, tree-margined streams. Also occurs over silt bottoms. Schools near the top or middle of the water column. Spawns around logs, brush, and other obstructions, usually near riffles. Eggs are attached to the undersides of obstructions or placed above the bottom under loose bark, in crevices or furrows on logs, or among tree roots. Males maintain territories around spawning surfaces.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats mainly insects, including drifting aquatic and terrestrial species (Lee et al. 1980); also eats small crustaceans, mites, and earthworms, some of which may be picked from the substrate. Males commonly eat conspecific eggs from spawning areas. Sight feeder.

Length: 12 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: SMALL 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. For some species (e.g., slender chub), an impoundment may constitute a barrier. For others (e.g., flame chub) a stream larger than 4th order may be a barrier.

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. 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 several 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.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 06May1993

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 **June 2, 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: June 2, 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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