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[View Glo](#)***Notropis telescopus*** - (Cope, 1868)

Telescope Shiner

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.104309**Element Code:** AFCJB28940**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 | Notropis |

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:** *Notropis telescopus***Taxonomic Comments:** Treated as subspecies of *N. ARIOMMUS*, 1939-1969.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 17Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 17Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5 - Secure**Nation:** United States**National Status:** N5

| U.S. & Canada State/Province Status | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| United States | Alabama (S3), Arkansas (S4), Georgia (S2), Kentucky (S4S5), Missouri (SNR), North Carolina (S4), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Virginia (S4), West Virginia (SNA) |

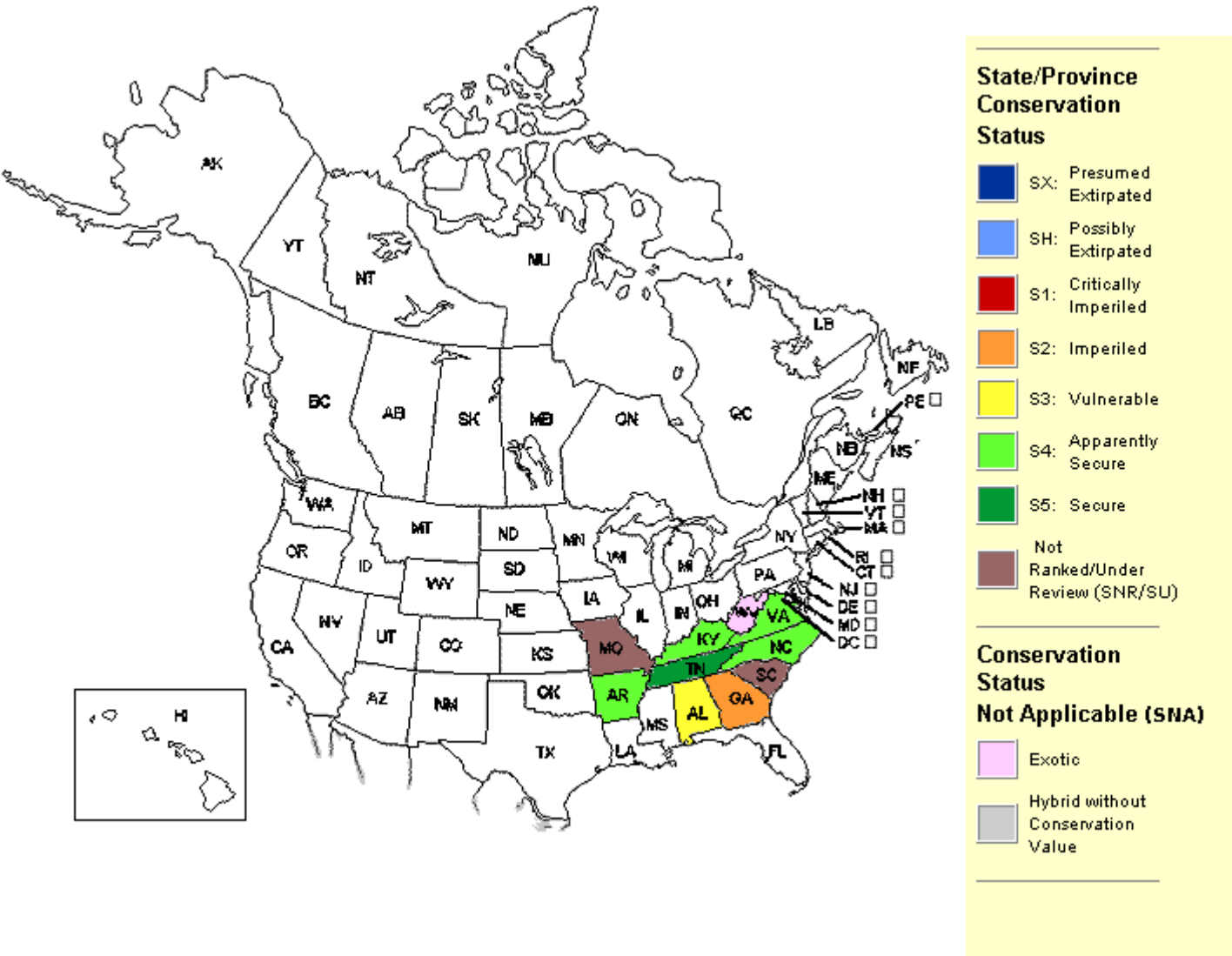
Other Statuses

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, AR, GA, KY, MO, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV |

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments:

Little, St. Francis, and White river drainages, southern Missouri and northern Arkansas; Cumberland and Tennessee river

drainages, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; introduced in New River drainage, Virginia and West Virginia; fairly common (Page and Burr 1991).

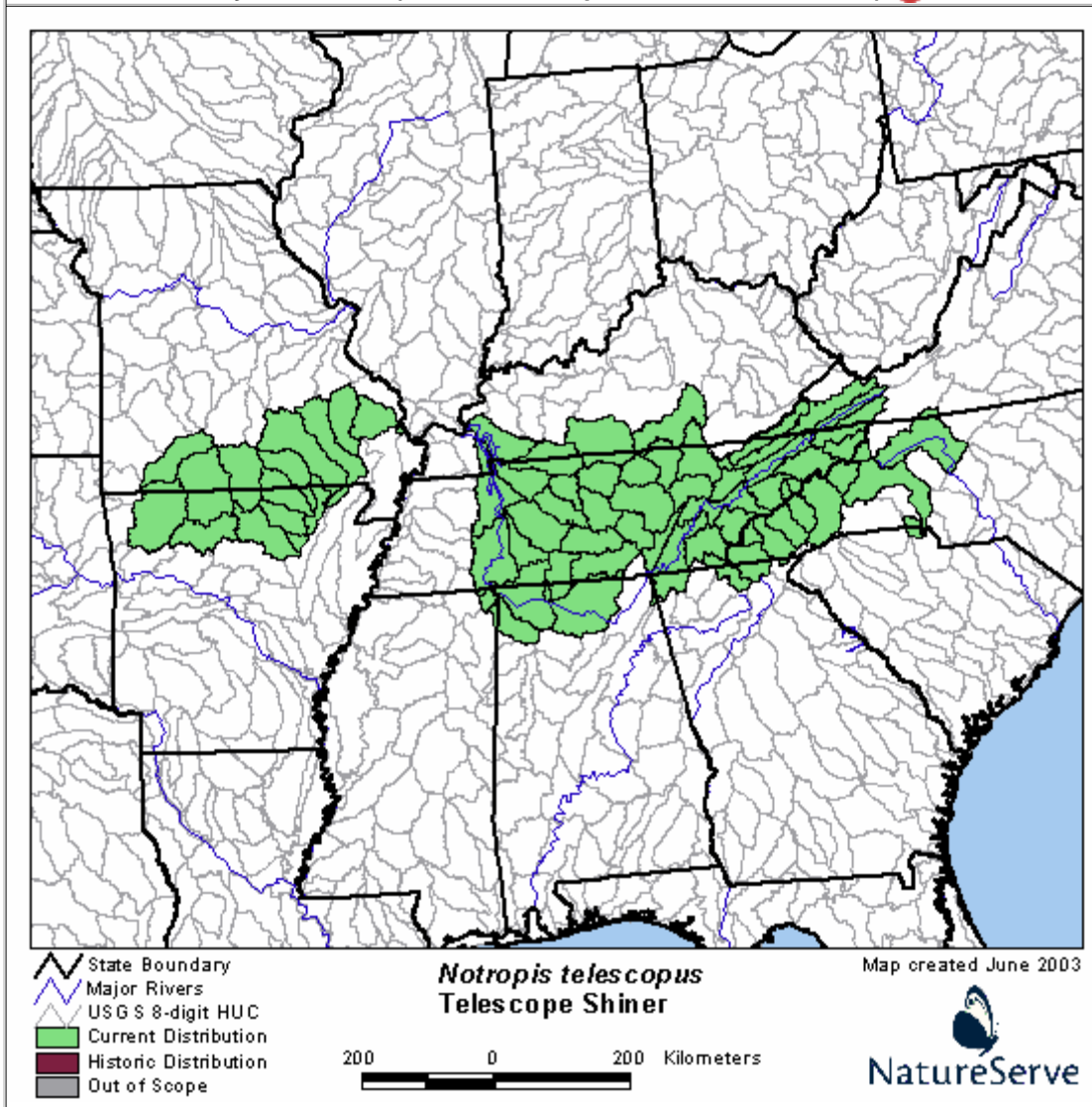
U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?

| State | County Name (FIPS Code) |
|-------|------------------------------|
| GA | Dade (13083), Walker (13295) |

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

| Watershed Region ? | Watershed Name (Watershed Code) |
|--------------------|---|
| 06 | Middle Tennessee-Chickamauga (06020001) |

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



Ecology & Life History ?

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Habitat Comments:

Usually in runs or flowing pools near riffles with gravel or rocky bottom in clear creeks and small to medium rivers in uplands.

Length: 8 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



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



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



Authors/Contributors



Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 02Sep1993

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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- Lee, D. S., C. R. Gilbert, C. H. Hocutt, R. E. Jenkins, D. E. McAllister, and J. R. Stauffer, Jr. 1980. Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes. North Carolina State Museum of Natural History. 867 pp.
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- Page, L. M., and B. M. Burr. 1991. A field guide to freshwater fishes: North America north of Mexico. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 432 pp.
- 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.

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Note:All species and ecological community data presented in NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer> were updated to be current with NatureServe's central databases as of **Feb 1, 2008**. Ecological system data updated as of **Jun 6, 2008**.

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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