

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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Warmouth

Unique Identifier: AFCQB11040

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Sunfishes and Freshwater Basses



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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Centrarchidae	Lepomis

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 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:** *Lepomis gulosus***Taxonomic Comments:** Formerly in genus CHAENOBRYTTUS. Reported to hybridize with LEPOMIS CYANELLUS, and L. MACROCHIRUS. Though the gender of the name LEPOMIS is feminine (see Bailey and Robins, 1988, Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 45 (2):100), the 1991 AFS checklist (Robins et al. 1991) retained the masculine ending for GULOSUS and other species, pending a vote by the ICZN on a petition (by Etnier and Warren) to treat LEPOMIS as masculine for nomenclatural purposes.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 23Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 23Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

Nation: Canada**National Status:**

N1

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S5), Arizona (SNA), Arkansas (S4), Delaware (SNA), District of Columbia (SNA), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S4S5), Idaho (SNA), Illinois (S3S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (SNR), Kansas (S4S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Maryland (S3?), Michigan (S5), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Nevada (SNA), New Jersey (SNA), New Mexico (SNA), New York (SNA), North Carolina (S5), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Oregon (SNA), Pennsylvania (S1S2), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Virginia (S5), Washington (SNA), West Virginia (S2), Wisconsin (S4)
Canada	Ontario (S1)

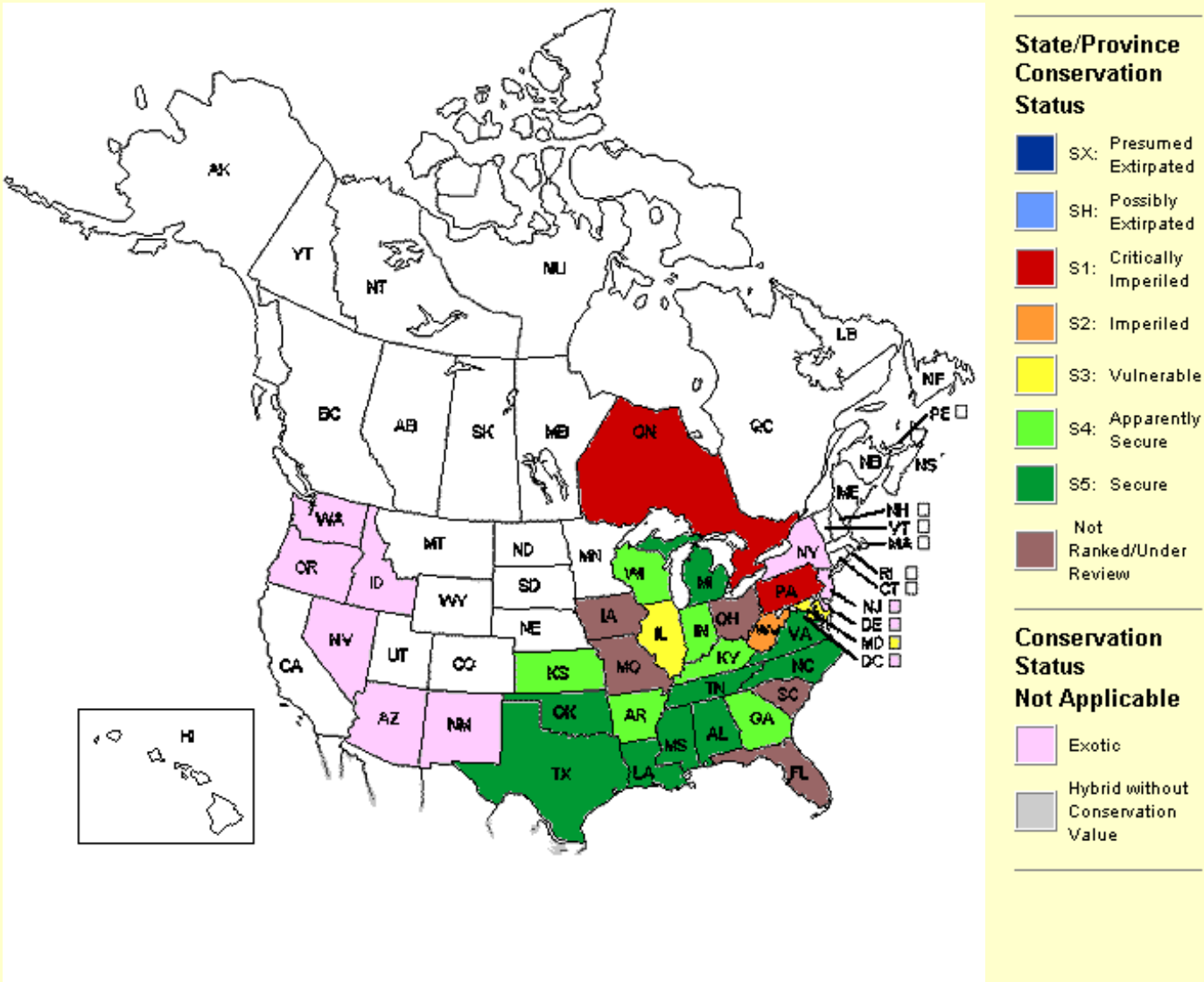
Other Statuses

Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): Special Concern (01Jan2001)

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

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	AL, AR, AZ, DC, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI, WV
Canada	ON

Range Map
No map available.

Global Range Comments: Native to Mississippi River and Great Lakes basins from western Pennsylvania to Minnesota, south to the Gulf Coast; Atlantic and Gulf drainages from Rappahannock River, Virginia, to Rio Grande, Texas and New Mexico (Page and Burr 1991). Known from a couple locations in southwestern Ontario, Canada (Crossman et al. 1996). Introduced widely in western U.S., including lower Colorado River drainage, and in portions of Atlantic slope.

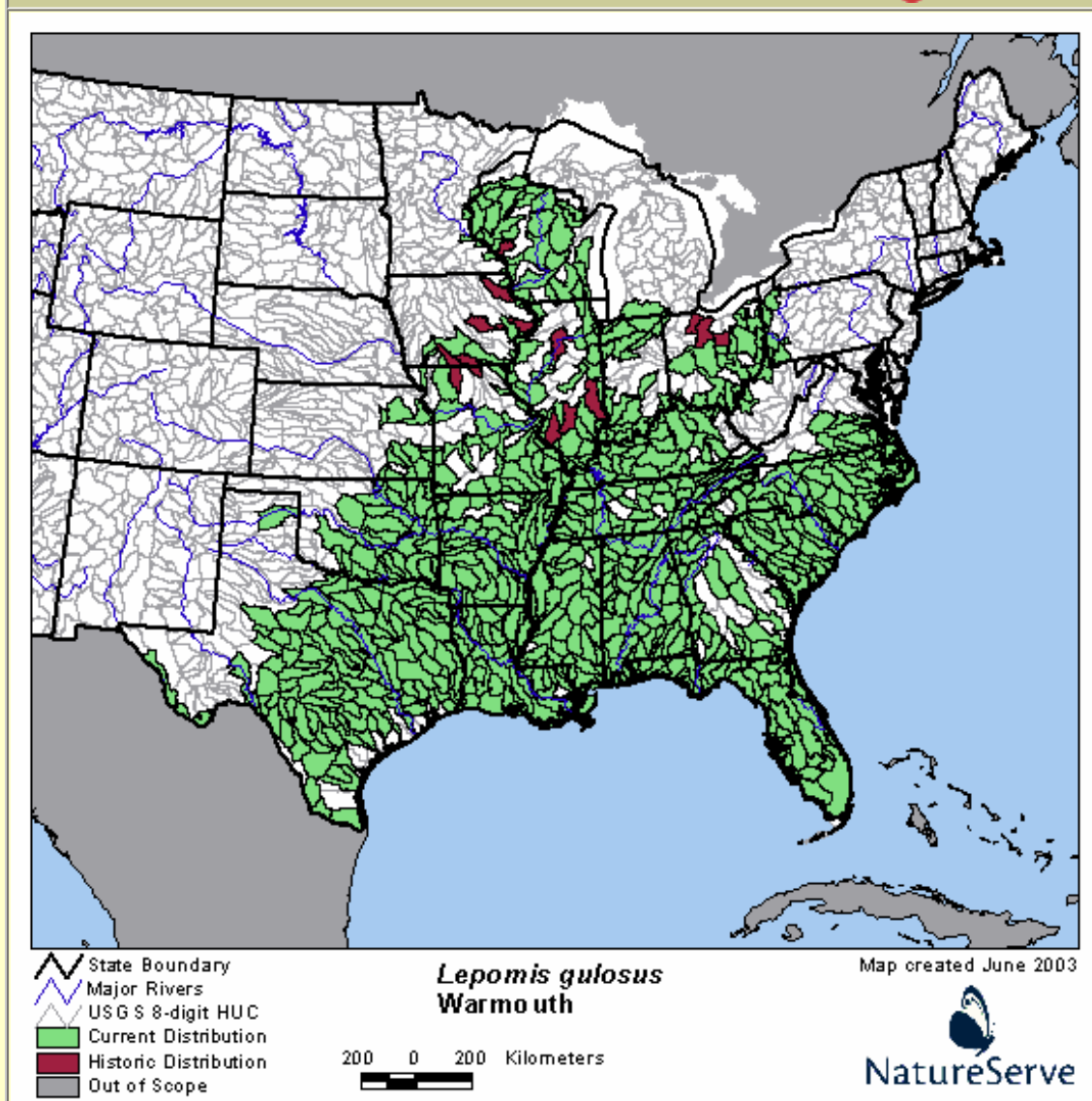
U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
PA	Allegheny (42003), Crawford (42039), Erie (42049), Greene (42059), Mercer (42085)
WV	Tyler (54095), Wood (54107)

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

Watershed Region	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
05	French (05010004), Lower Monongahela (05020005), Shenango (05030102), Little Muskingum-Middle Island (05030201), Upper Ohio-Shade (05030202)

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring and summer. Eggs hatch in 34.5 hours at 25-26 C. Sexually mature usually in 2nd or 3rd summer. Male guards and fans eggs. May spawn 2 or more times per season. See Moyle (1976), Becker (1983), and Sublette et al. (1990).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Palustrine Habitat(s): FORESTED WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Ponds, lakes, swamps, and streams of low gradient with mud or debris over bottom; a pool species in streams where it often is near beds of vegetation or other cover; weedy turbid areas of rivers and backwaters. Tolerant of low oxygen levels of polluted waters. Common in lowlands, uncommon in uplands (Page and Burr 1991). Eggs are laid in a bowl-like nest made by male often in sand or rubble bottom with thin covering of silt or detritus near a rock, stump, clump of vegetation, or similar object, at depths of 15 cm to 1.5 m. Nests usually are separated from one another.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Eats small crustaceans, aquatic insect larvae, and (large individuals) crayfish and fishes (Moyle 1976).

Length: 28 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: SUNFISHES (CENTRARCHIDS)

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: Separation distance is arbitrary. Although members of this group vary in size and probably in typical movement distances, it is likely that even the smallest centrarchids occasionally disperse as far as do large centrarchids. Hence a single separation distance is used for all members of the family. 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.

Date: 25Jun2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Notes: Note that some species some species may at time be hard to detect. For example, nowhere is the Carolina pygmy sunfish known to be abundant. In addition, it is essentially an annual species, with adults dying soon after spawning, at an age of 12-15 months. In addition, young are so small that, for a several months, documentation of the species' presence at a particular locality might be almost impossible, at least without preserving specimens. Therefore, negative data at a known locality should be carefully interpreted (P. Shute).

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 03Aug1993

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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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.

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NOTE: Full metadata for the Bird Range Maps of North America is available at:

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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