

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

Comprehensive

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Eigenmann, 1887

Yellow Bass

Unique Identifier: AFCQA01030

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percichthyidae	Morone

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: *Morone mississippiensis*

Taxonomic Comments: Formerly placed in the genus ROCCUS. The family Percichthyidae was recognized by Robins et al. (1991) as possibly polyphyletic but was retained for convenience.

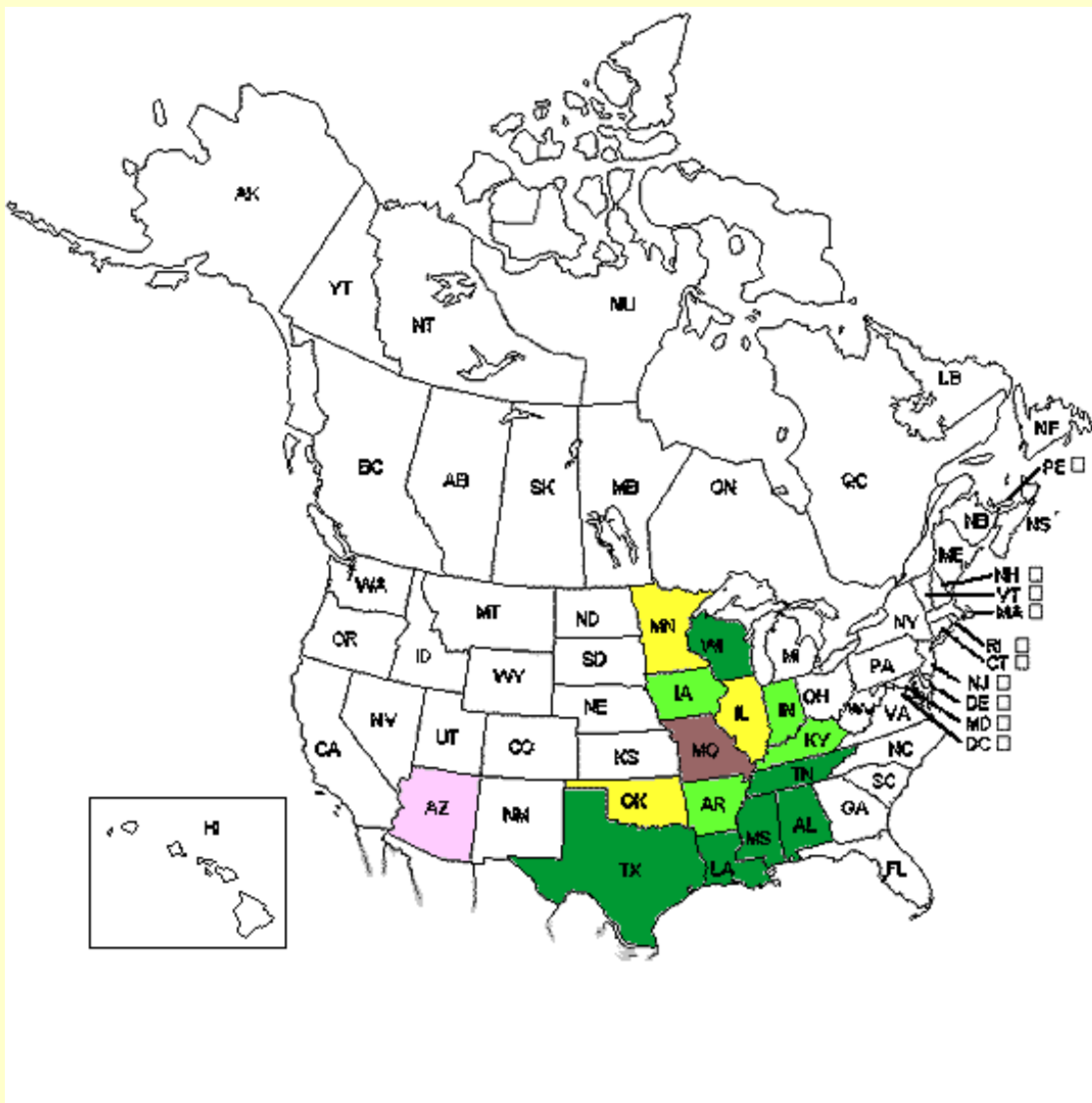
Conservation Status**NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 20Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 20Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

United States	Alabama (S5), Arizona (SNA), Arkansas (S4), Illinois (S3S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Minnesota (S3), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Oklahoma (S3?), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Wisconsin (S5)
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Other Statuses**NatureServe Conservation Status Factors****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, AZ, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MN, MO, MS, OK, TN, TX, WI

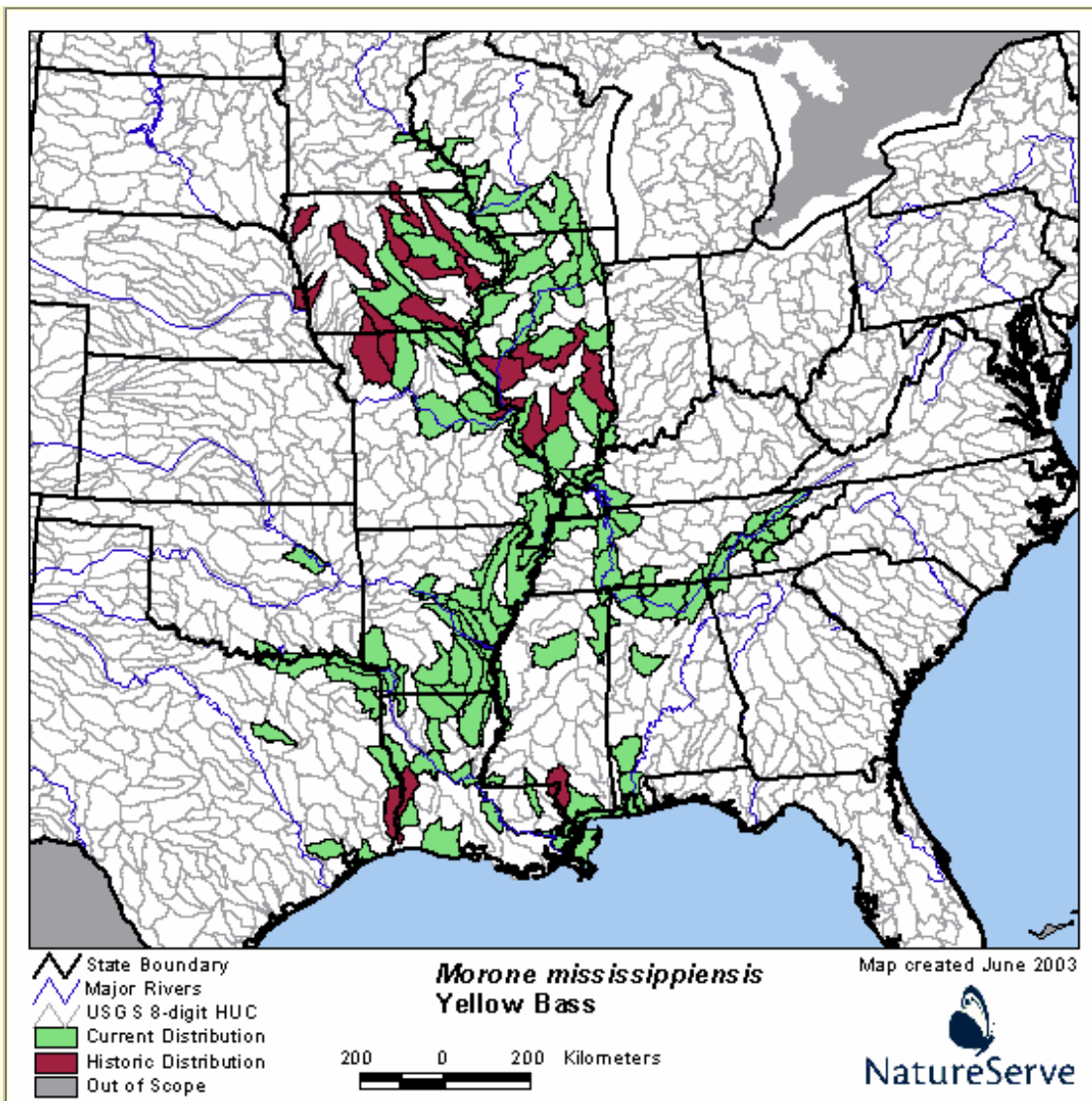
Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Lake Michigan and Mississippi River basins from Minnesota and Wisconsin south to the Gulf, east to western Indiana and eastern Tennessee, west to western Iowa and eastern Oklahoma; on Gulf Slope in lower Mobile Bay drainage, Alabama, and from Pearl River drainage, Louisiana, to Galveston Bay drainage, Texas; introduced elsewhere in U.S; fairly common (Page and Burr 1991).

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
MN	Wabasha (27157), Winona (27169)

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



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring; eggs hatch in 4-6 days at 21 C; sexually mature at age III (Becker 1983).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: Commonly migrates into tributary streams to spawn (Becker 1983).

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Habitat Comments: Moderately common in quiet pools and backwaters of small to large rivers, lakes, and reservoirs; prefers wide expanses of open water free of weeds; mostly restricted to lowland areas. Spawns in tributary streams or in lake over gravel or rock reefs in water 0.6-1.0 m deep. Eggs slowly sink.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Schools and feeds in midwater or near surface on small crustaceans, insects, and fishes (Lee et al. 1980).

Length: 28 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

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.

Mapping Guidance: 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 migrations and seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that spawning areas and nonspawning areas for a single population are not artificially segregated as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

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. 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.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 05Aug1993

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 **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.

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NOTE: Full metadata for the Bird Range Maps of North America is available at:
<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadataav1.pdf>.

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