

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

Image

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)**Aplodinotus grunniens** - Rafinesque, 1819

Freshwater Drum

Unique Identifier: AFCQH01010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes


  
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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Sciaenidae	Aplodinotus

**Genus Size:** A - Monotypic genus**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:** *Aplodinotus grunniens***Taxonomic Comments:** Monotypic genus; the only North American freshwater representative of a large family.**Conservation Status****NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 25Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 25Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

**Nation:** Canada**National Status:**

N5

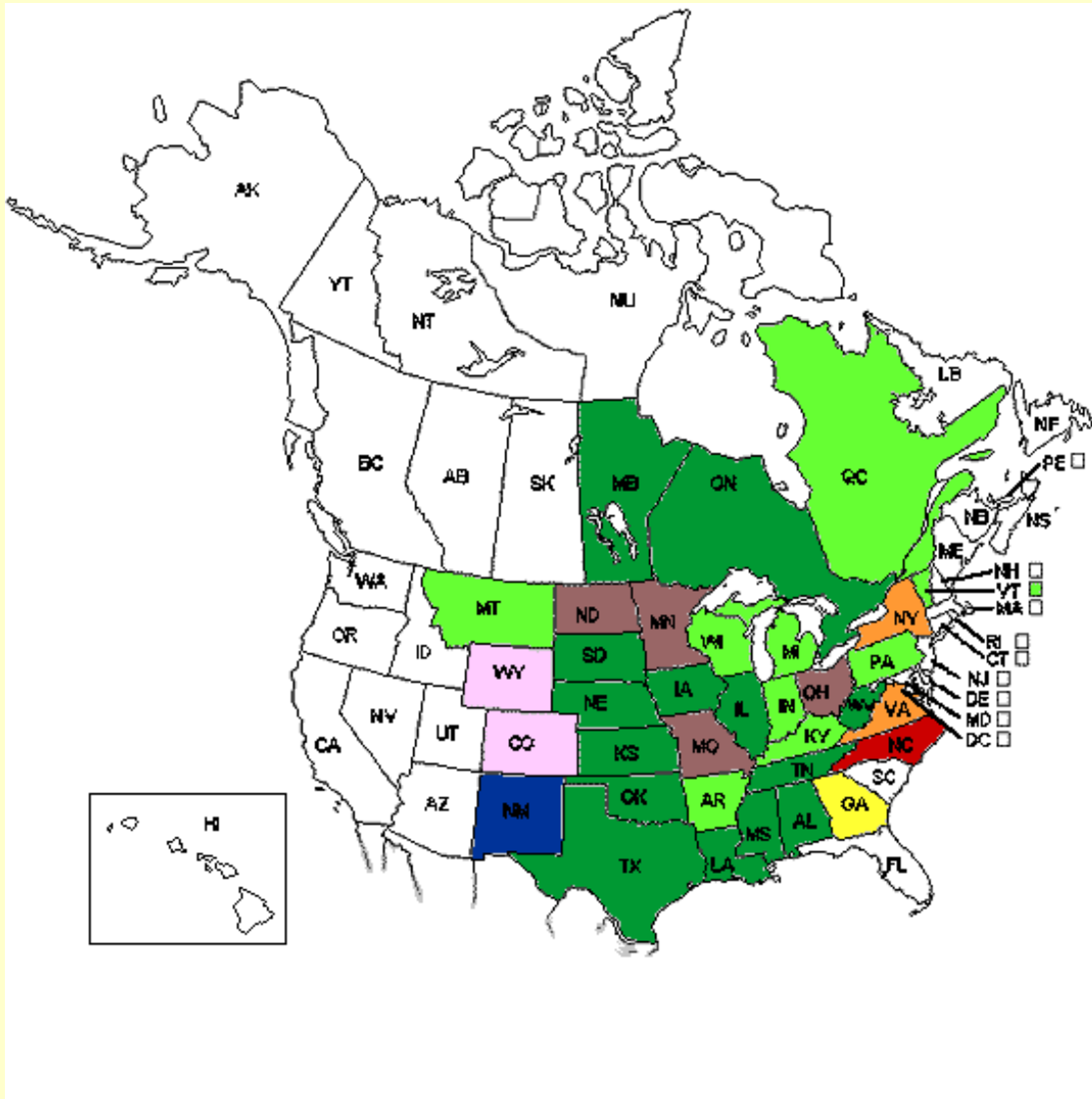
**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4), Colorado (SNA), Georgia (S3S4), Illinois (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S5), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Michigan (S4S5), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Montana (S4), Nebraska (S5), New Mexico (SX), New York (S2), North Carolina (S1?), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Pennsylvania (S4), South Dakota (S5), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S5), Vermont (S4), Virginia (S2), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S4), Wyoming (SNA)
Canada	Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S5), Quebec (S4)

**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:** occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	AL, AR, CO, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY
Canada	MB, ON, QC

**Range Map**

No map available.

**Global Range Comments:** St. Lawrence-Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, and Mississippi River basins from Quebec to northern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan, south to the Gulf Coast; Gulf Coast drainages from Mobile Bay system, Alabama and Georgia, through eastern Mexico to Rio Usumacinta system, Guatemala (Page and Burr 1991).

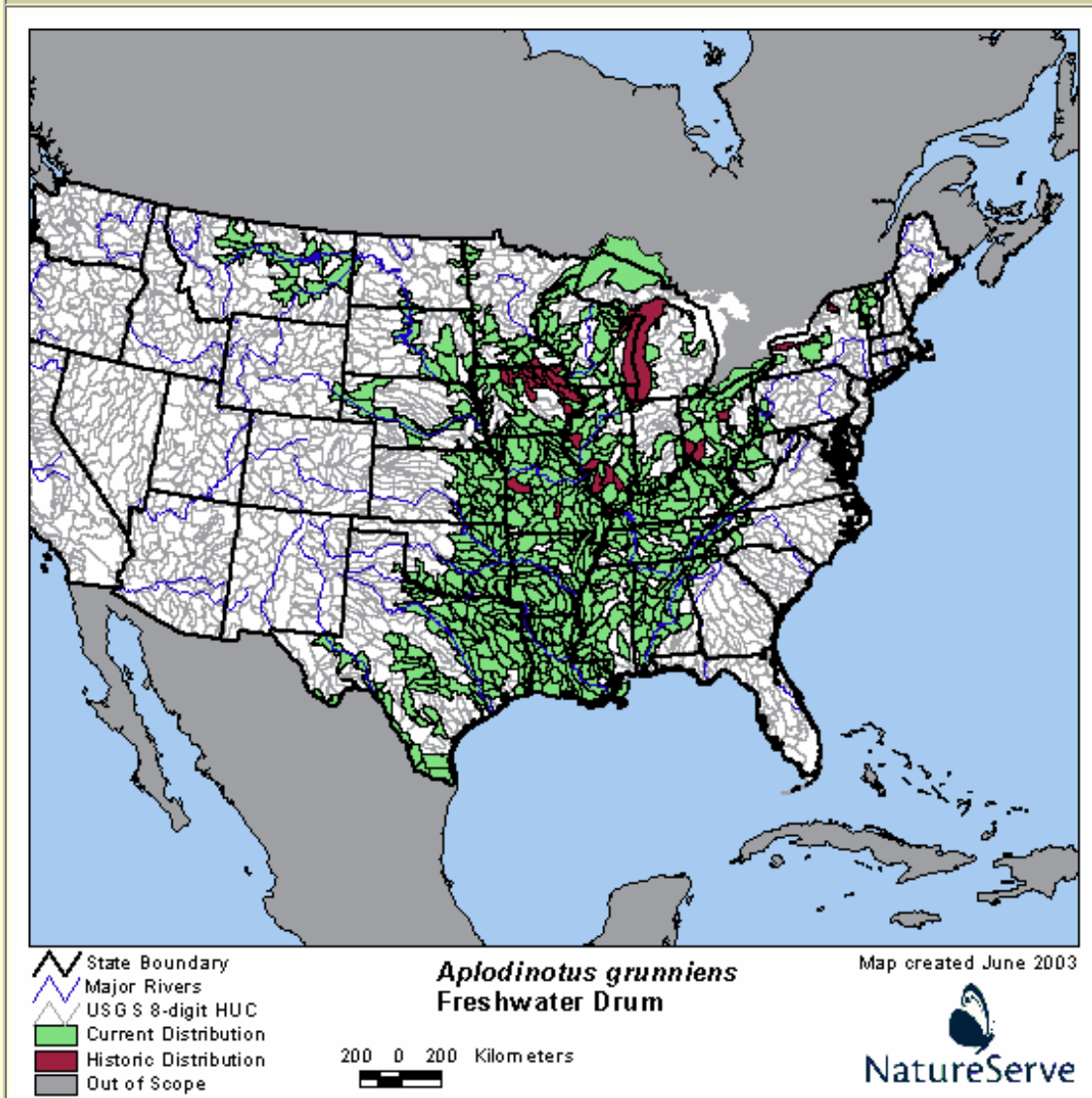
**U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?**

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
NC	Madison (37115)
NY	Erie (36029)
VA	Russell (51167), Scott (51169)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
04	Buffalo-Eighteenmile (04120103)
06	Upper French Broad (06010105), Upper Clinch (06010205)

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



**Economic Attributes**

**Management Summary**

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## Ecology & Life History

**Reproduction Comments:** Spawns in spring or summer at water temperatures of 19-22 C; eggs hatch in 1-2 days; males generally sexually mature in 2-4 years, females in 4-6 years (Becker 1983).

### Ecology Comments

Schooling species.

**Habitat Type:** Freshwater

**Non-Migrant:** N

**Locally Migrant:** N

**Long Distance Migrant:** N

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

**Lacustrine Habitat(s):** Deep water, Shallow water

**Habitat Comments:** Seems to prefer large silty lakes and medium to large rivers but occurs in wide variety of habitats (Lee et al. 1980, Page and Burr 1991). Usually in open water over mud bottom. Spawns pelagically in open water, usually far from shore; eggs float at surface (Becker 1983).

**Adult Food Habits:** Invertivore, Piscivore

**Immature Food Habits:** Invertivore, Piscivore

**Food Comments:** Young feed mainly on minute crustaceans; adults mostly are bottom feeders, eat insect larvae, crustaceans, fishes, and (mostly in rivers) clams and snails (Becker 1983, Scott and Crossman 1973, Lee et al. 1980).

**Adult Phenology:** Circadian

**Immature Phenology:** Circadian

**Phenology Comments:** Activity and feeding greatly reduced in winter; apparently will feed at all hours (Becker 1983).

**Weight:** 18000 grams

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

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## Population/Occurrence Viability

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## Authors/Contributors

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 28Apr1993

**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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Digital Distribution Maps of the Birds of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

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**Citation for Mammal Range Maps of North America:**

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

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