

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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[See All Search Results](#) [View Glossary](#)***Notemigonus crysoleucas*** - (Mitchill, 1814)

Golden Shiner

Unique Identifier: AFCJB27010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Minnows and Carps



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

**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:** *Notemigonus crysoleucas*

**Taxonomic Comments:** Nominal subspecies have not been considered valid by recent authors (Lee et al. 1980).

## Conservation Status

### NatureServe Status

**Global Status:** G5

**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 16Sep1996

**Global Status Last Changed:** 16Sep1996

**Rounded Global Status:** G5

**Nation:** United States

**National Status:**

N5

**Nation:** Canada

**National Status:**

N5

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

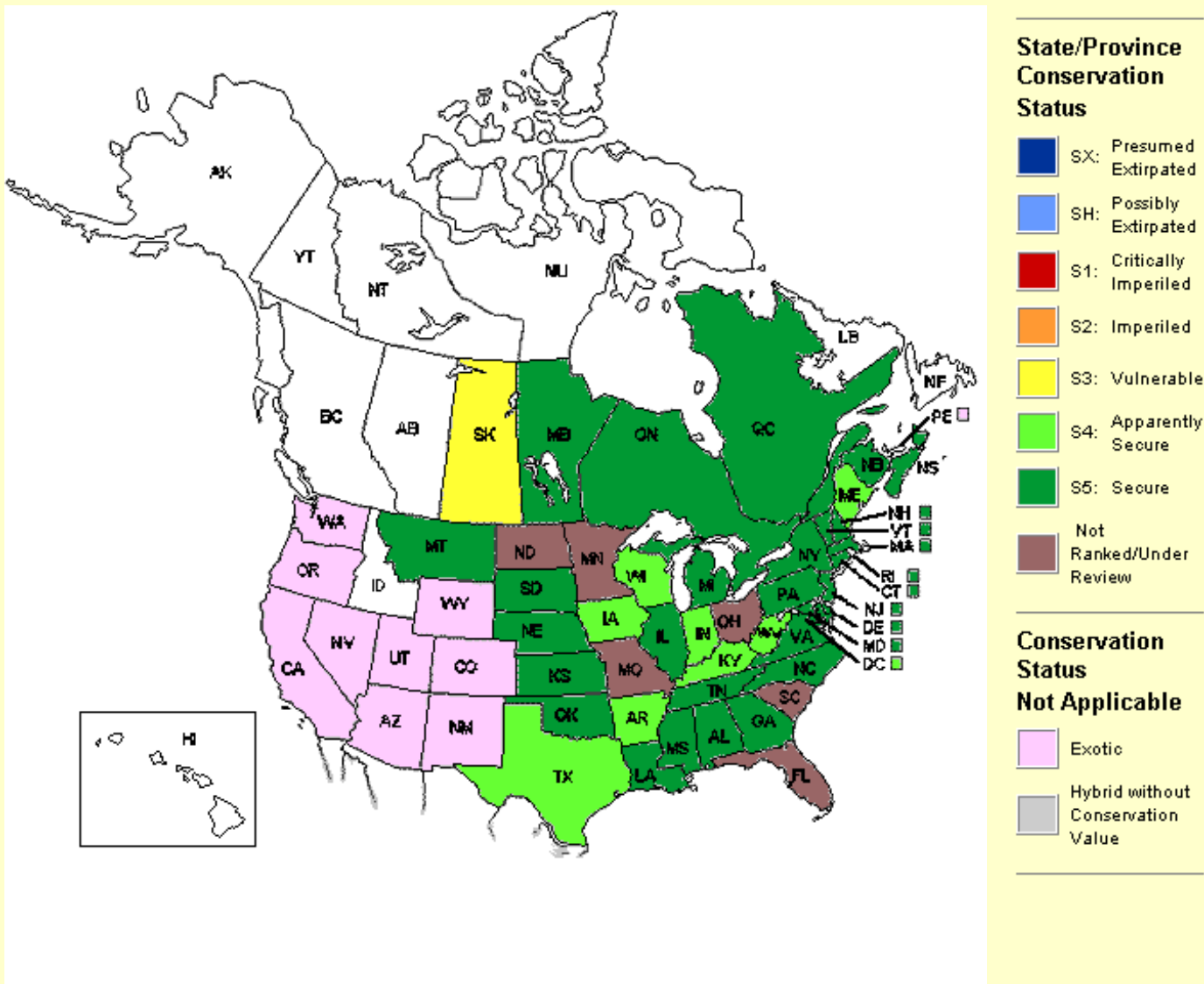
United States	Alabama (S5), Arizona (SNA), Arkansas (S4), California (SNA), Colorado (SNA), Connecticut (S5), Delaware (S5), District of Columbia (S4), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S5), Illinois (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S5), Maine (S4), Maryland (S5), Massachusetts (S5), Michigan (S5), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S5), Missouri (SNR), Montana (S5), Navajo Nation (SNA), Nebraska (S5), Nevada (SNA), New Hampshire (S5), New Jersey (S5), New Mexico (SNA), New York (S5), North Carolina (S5), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S5), Oregon (SNA), Pennsylvania (S5), Rhode Island (S5), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (S5), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S4), Utah (SNA), Vermont (S5), Virginia (S5), Washington (SNA), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S4), Wyoming (SNA)
Canada	Manitoba (S5), New Brunswick (S5), Nova Scotia (S5), Ontario (S5), Prince Edward Island (SNA), Quebec (S5), Saskatchewan (S3S4)

**Other Statuses**

**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

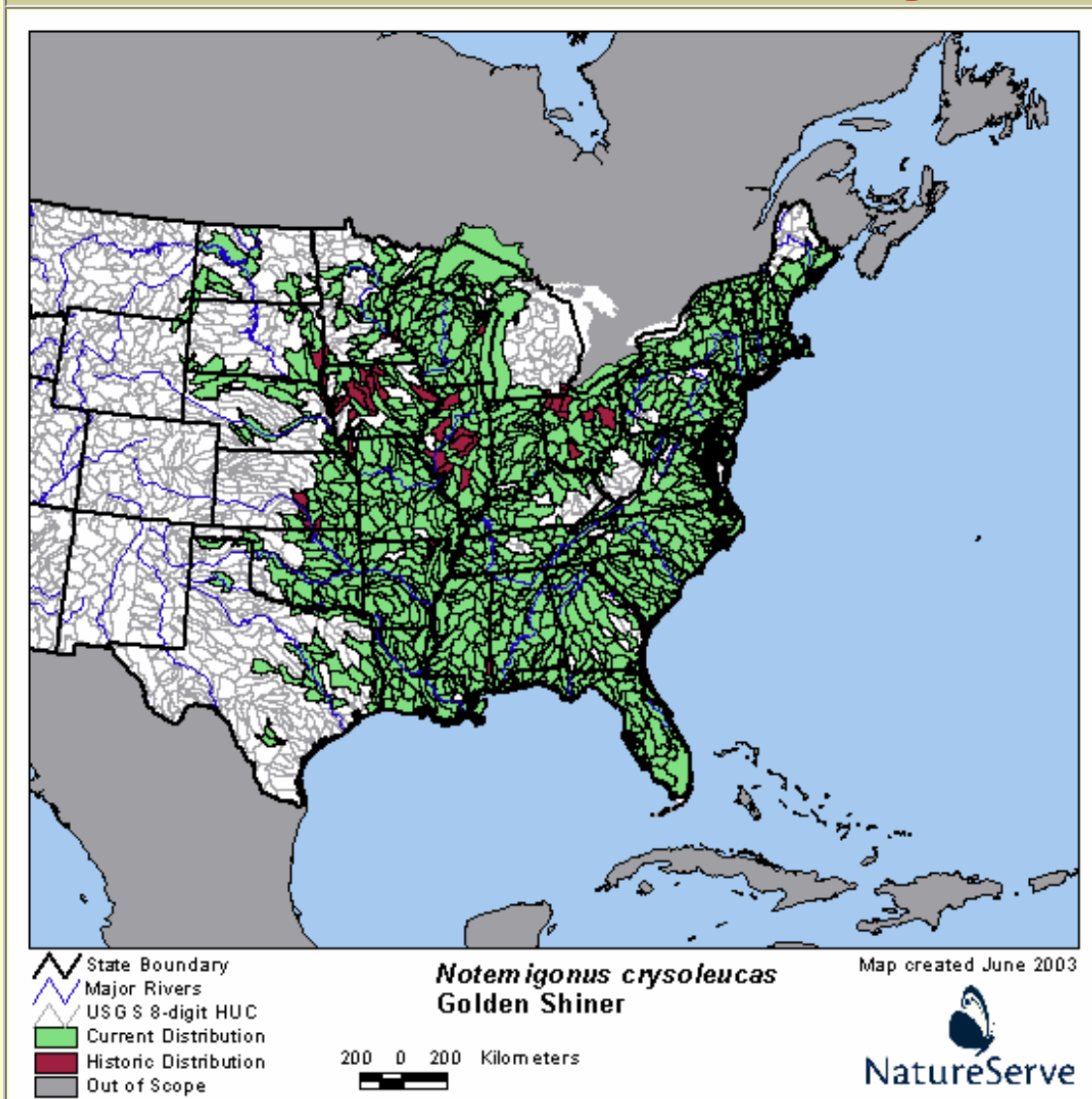
United States	AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
Canada	MB, NB, NS, ON, PE, QC, SK

#### Range Map

No map available.

**Global Range Comments:** Atlantic and Gulf slope drainages from Nova Scotia to southern Texas; Great Lakes, Hudson Bay (Red River), and Mississippi River basins west to Alberta, Montana, Wyoming, and western Oklahoma; introduced and established in many areas in West; common, except in mountains (Page and Burr 1991).

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



#### Economic Attributes

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## Management Summary

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## Ecology & Life History

**Reproduction Comments:** Spawns in late spring and summer. Eggs hatch in about 2-4 days. Sexually mature in 2nd or 3rd summer (Scott and Crossman 1973, Becker 1983).

**Ecology Comments**

Schools in littoral zone during day; schools break up just after sunset as fishes move to limnetic zone (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:** Usually in clean, quiet, vegetated water with access to extensive shallows. Common to abundant in ponds and lakes, often in sluggish sections of streams and rivers. Spawns over beds of submerged vegetation. May spawn in nests of largemouth bass (Becker 1983).

**Adult Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Immature Food Habits:** Herbivore, Invertivore

**Food Comments:** Feeds more on zooplankton (chiefly Cladocera) than on any other main group of organisms; insects, diatoms, and algae are often important foods also. Feeds mostly at or near surface (Becker 1983).

**Phenology Comments:** Feeding largely coincidental with evening movement to limnetic zone (Sublette et al. 1990).

**Length:** 23 centimeters

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## Population/Occurrence Delineation

**Group Name:** MEDIUM 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.

**Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat:** 15 km

**Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat:** 15 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 many 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 15 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.

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## Population/Occurrence Viability

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## Authors/Contributors

**Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date:** 26Aug1993

**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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**Note:** This report was printed on **May 18, 2005**.

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**Citation for data on website including Watershed and State Distribution maps:**

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**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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