



An Online Encyclopedia of Life



Search

About the Data

About Us

Contact Us

Help

[Return To Search Results](#)

[Change Criteria](#)

[New Search](#)

<< Previous | Next >>

[View Glossary](#)

Aphredoderus sayanus - (Gilliams, 1824)

Pirate Perch

Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.100127

Element Code: AFCLB01010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes - Bony Fishes - Other Bony Fishes



Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Percopsiformes	Aphredoderidae	Aphredoderus

Genus Size: A - Monotypic genus

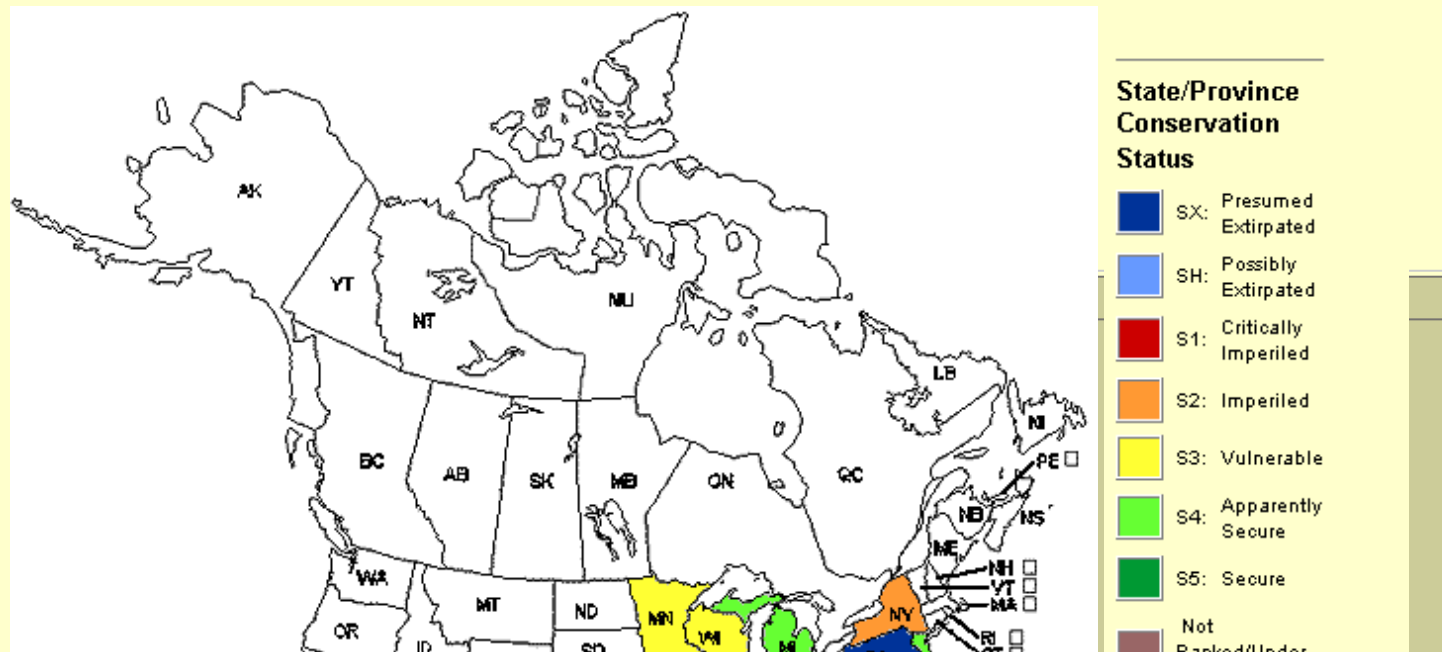
Check this box to expand all report sections:

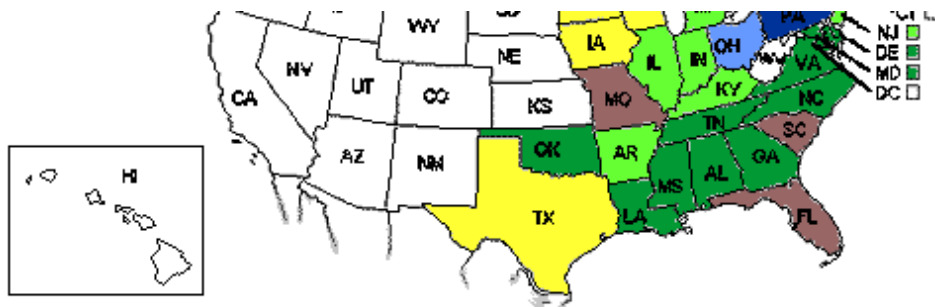
Concept Reference

Conservation Status

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces





Native/Under Review (SNR/SU)

Conservation Status Not Applicable (SNA)

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, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Widespread throughout lowlands of Atlantic and Gulf slopes (north to Long Island, New York; west to eastern Texas), Mississippi Valley, and north in the Mississippi River basin and Great Lakes drainages to Michigan Lower Peninsula, Wisconsin, and southern Minnesota. Disjunct populations occur in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario drainages, western New York. Rare and localized in the north; generally common elsewhere. Subspecies SAYANUS: Atlantic Slope south to the Satilla River. Subspecies GIBBOSUS: Gulf Slope west of the Mississippi River, Mississippi Valley, and Great Lakes. Intergrades occur from the Saint Marys River of the Atlantic Slope west to the Pearl River of the Gulf Slope (Boltz and Stauffer 1993).

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

State County Name (FIPS Code)

- IA Muscatine (19139)
- MN Dakota (27037), Houston (27055), Wabasha (27157), Winona (27169)
- NY Cayuga (36011), Jefferson (36045), Monroe (36055), Oswego (36075), Suffolk (36103)
- WI Adams (55001), Buffalo (55011), Columbia (55021), Crawford (55023), Dane (55025), Grant (55043), Iowa (55049), Juneau (55057), Kenosha (55059), La Crosse (55063), Marathon (55073), Oneida (55085), Pepin (55091), Racine (55101), Richland (55103), Sauk (55111), Trempealeau (55121), Vernon (55123)

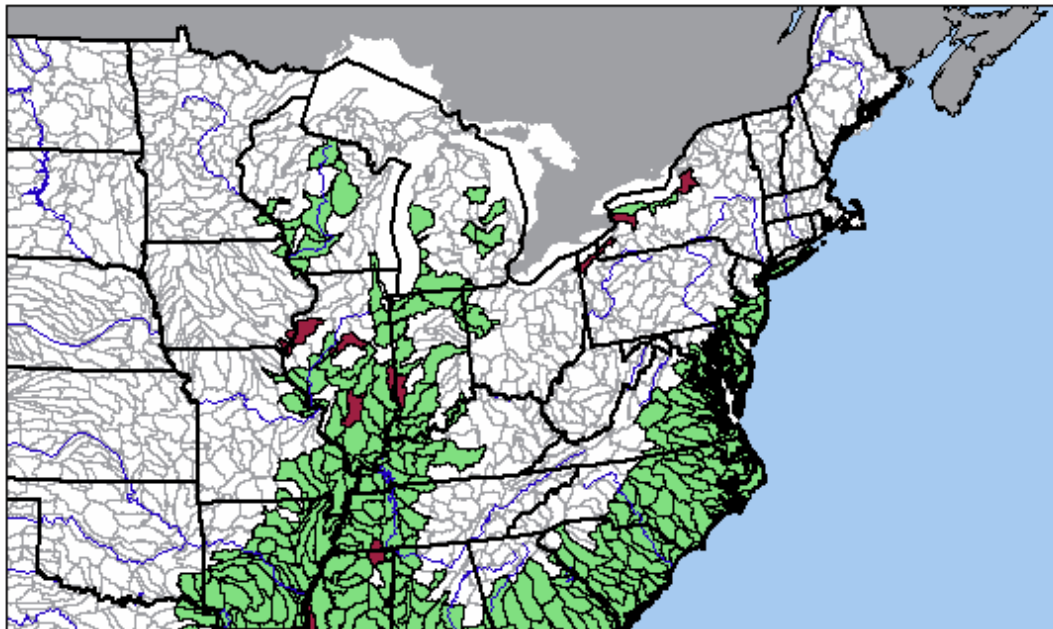
U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?

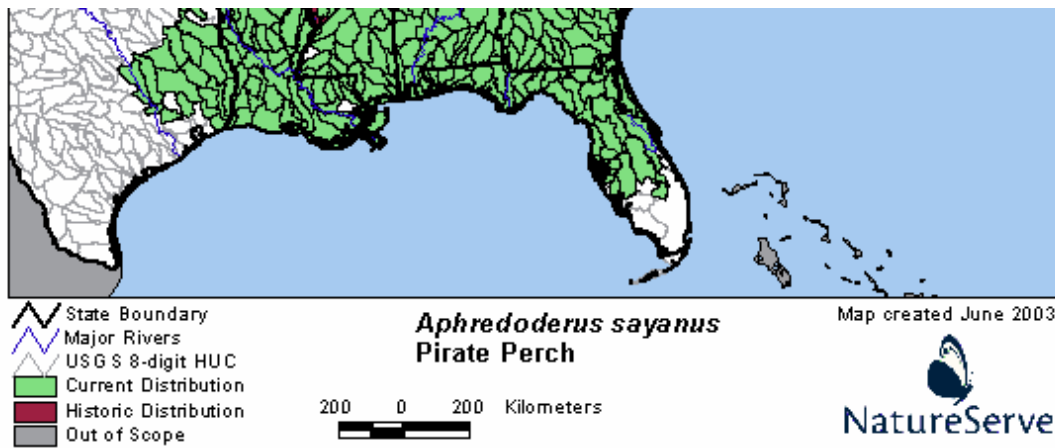
Watershed Region

Watershed Name (Watershed Code)

- 02 Southern Long Island (02030202)
- 04 Wolf (04030202), Oak Orchard-Twelve mile (04130001), Irondequoit-Ninemile (04140101), Salmon-Sandy (04140102)
- 07 Buffalo-Whitewater (07040003), La Crosse-Pine (07040006), Black (07040007), Coon-Yellow (07060001), Grant-Little Maquoketa (07060003), Upper Wisconsin (07070001), Castle Rock (07070003), Baraboo (07070004), Lower Wisconsin (07070005), Lower Cedar (07080206), Des Plaines (07120004)

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





Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring in Wisconsin and Illinois. Eggs hatch in 5-6 days at 19-20 C.

Ecology Comments

Four age classes found in Oklahoma population.

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: N

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, HERBACEOUS WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Lakes, ponds, marshes, quiet pools, and backwaters of low gradient streams (creeks to large rivers) with abundant aquatic plants, organic debris, and other cover. In both clear and turbid water, often over soft bottom. Eggs apparently are brooded in the buccal cavity (Becker 1983).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats mainly various invertebrates, especially insects (Becker 1983, Smith 1979).

[Expand](#)

Adult Phenology: Crepuscular, Nocturnal

[Expand](#)

Immature Phenology: Crepuscular, Nocturnal

[Expand](#)

Phenology Comments: Becomes active just after dark and activity peaks at dawn (Becker 1983).

Length: 14 centimeters

Economic Attributes



Management Summary



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. 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



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

Not yet
assessed
Not yet
assessed

