

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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Lepomis gibbosus - (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pumpkinseed

Unique Identifier: AFCQB11030

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Sunfishes and Freshwater Basses



© Noel Burkhead & Virginia Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries (Fishes of Virginia)

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 gibbosus*

Taxonomic Comments: 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 GIBBOSUS 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:
N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

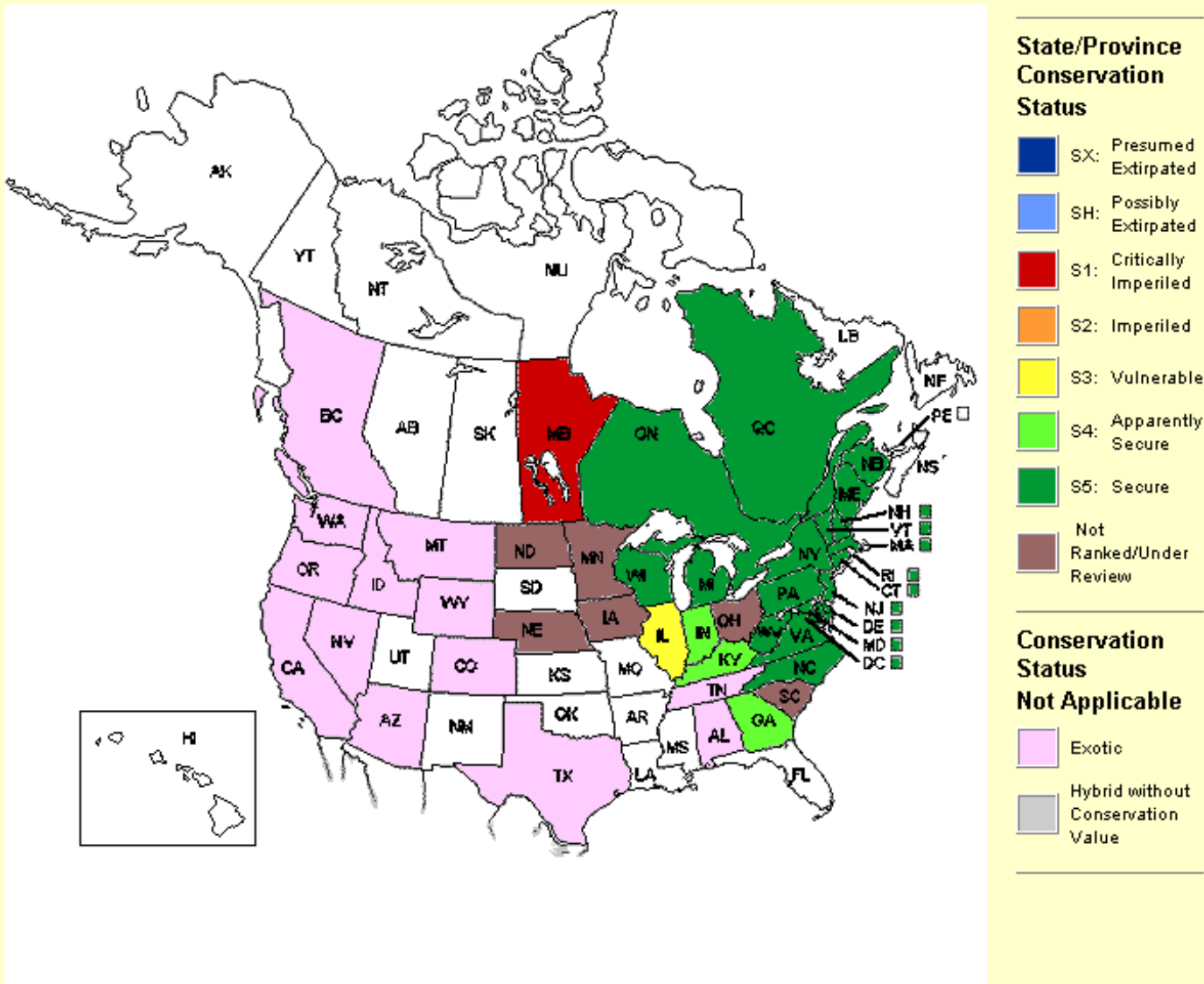
United States	Alabama (SNA), Arizona (SNA), California (SNA), Colorado (SNA), Connecticut (S5), Delaware (S5), District of Columbia (S5), Georgia (S4), Idaho (SNA), Illinois (S3S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (SNR), Kentucky (S4), Maine (S5), Maryland (S5), Massachusetts (S5), Michigan (S5), Minnesota (SNR), Montana (SNA), Nebraska (SNR), Nevada (SNA), New Hampshire (S5), New Jersey (S5), New York (S5), North Carolina (S5), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oregon (SNA), Pennsylvania (S5), Rhode Island (S5), South Carolina (SNR), Tennessee (SNA), Texas (SNA), Vermont (S5), Virginia (S5), Washington (SNA), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S5), Wyoming (SNA)
Canada	British Columbia (SNA), Manitoba (S1), New Brunswick (S5), Ontario (S5), Quebec (S5)

Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



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

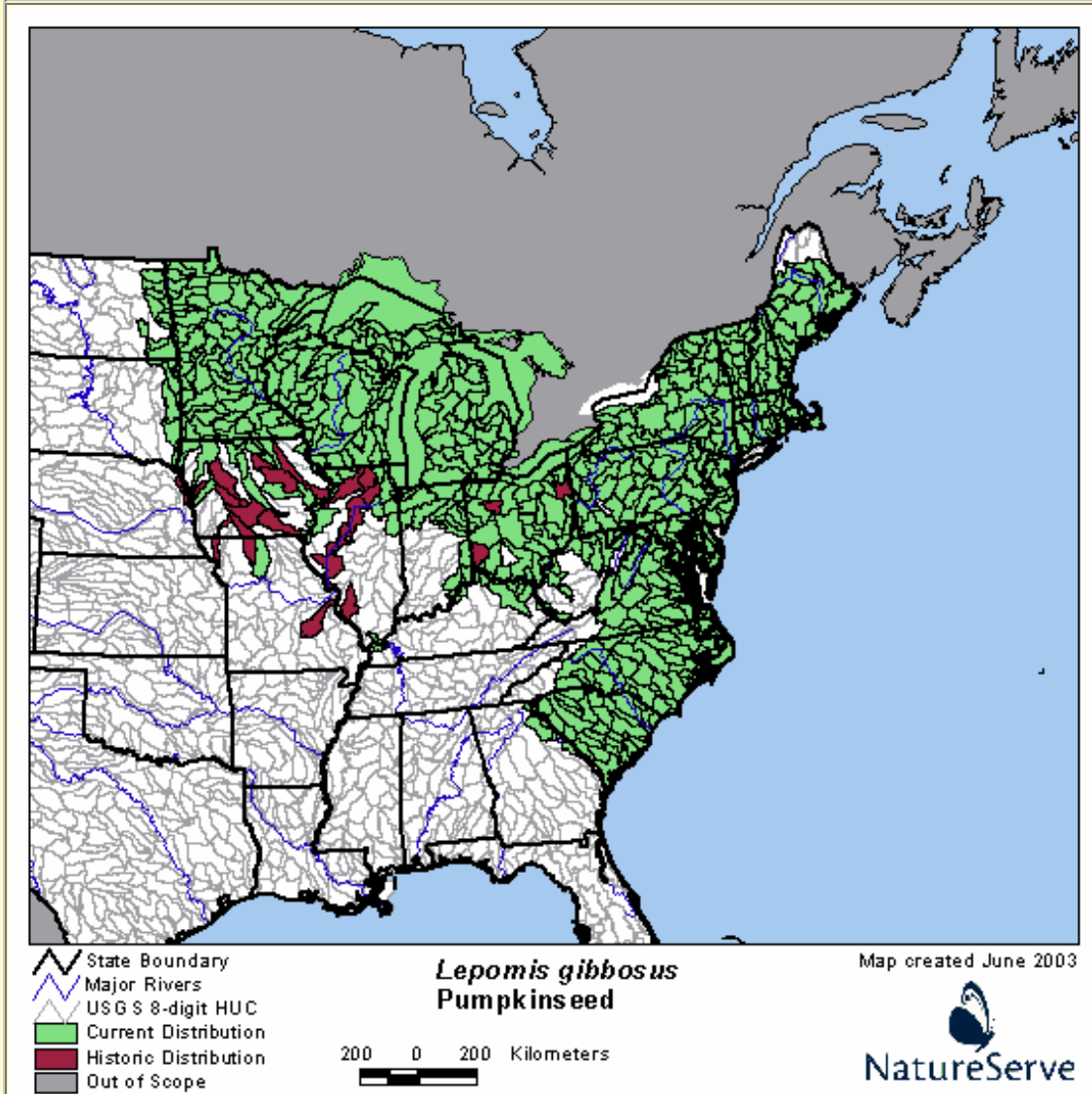
U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

United States	AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
Canada	BC, MB, NB, ON, QC

Range Map

No map available.

Global Range Comments: Native to much of Atlantic slope from New Brunswick to Edisto River, South Carolina; Great Lakes, Hudson Bay, and upper Mississippi basins from Quebec and New York to southeastern Manitoba and North Dakota, and south to northern Kentucky and Missouri drainage; common (Page and Burr 1991). Widely introduced in western U.S., southern Canada, and Europe.

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 about 3-5 days; male guards eggs; sexually mature in 2nd or 3rd year; may nest in colonies (Moyle 1976).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Shallow water

Palustrine Habitat(s): HERBACEOUS WETLAND

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Lakes, reservoirs, ponds, sloughs, and sluggish streams; prefers quiet, clear water with aquatic vegetation and some organic debris. May occur in large numbers in shallow sheltered situations. Eggs are laid in a nest constructed by the male in shallow water (less than 1 m deep) in bottoms of sand, gravel, or woody debris.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats snails, aquatic insects, and other invertebrates obtained from bottom or from plant surfaces; pharyngeal jaws are specialized for crushing hard-shelled prey; larvae eat zooplankton (Moyle 1976, Becker 1983).

Length: 40 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: 07Oct1993

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:

<http://www.natureserve.org/library/mammalsDistributionmetadatav1.pdf>.

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