

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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Sauger

Other Related Names: *Stizostedion canadense* (Smith, 1834)

Unique Identifier: AFCQC05010

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Perches and Darters



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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percidae	Sander

Genus Size: B - Very small genus (2-5 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:** *Stizostedion canadense***Taxonomic Comments:** Genus includes three species in Europe and two species in North America (Nelson 1984).MtDNA data indicate that *S. vitreus* and *S. canadensis* separated about 2.75 million years ago (Faber and Stepien 1998).Genus changed from *Stizostedion* to *Sander* by Nelson et al. (2003).

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), Florida (SNR), Georgia (SNA), Idaho (SNR), Illinois (S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S4), Kansas (S2), Kentucky (S4S5), Louisiana (S4), Michigan (S1), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S3), Missouri (SNR), Montana (S2), Nebraska (S5), New York (S1), North Carolina (S2), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S2), Pennsylvania (S4), South Carolina (SNA), South Dakota (S5), Tennessee (S5), Texas (SNA), Vermont (S4S5), Virginia (S2S3), West Virginia (S5), Wisconsin (S4), Wyoming (S3S4)
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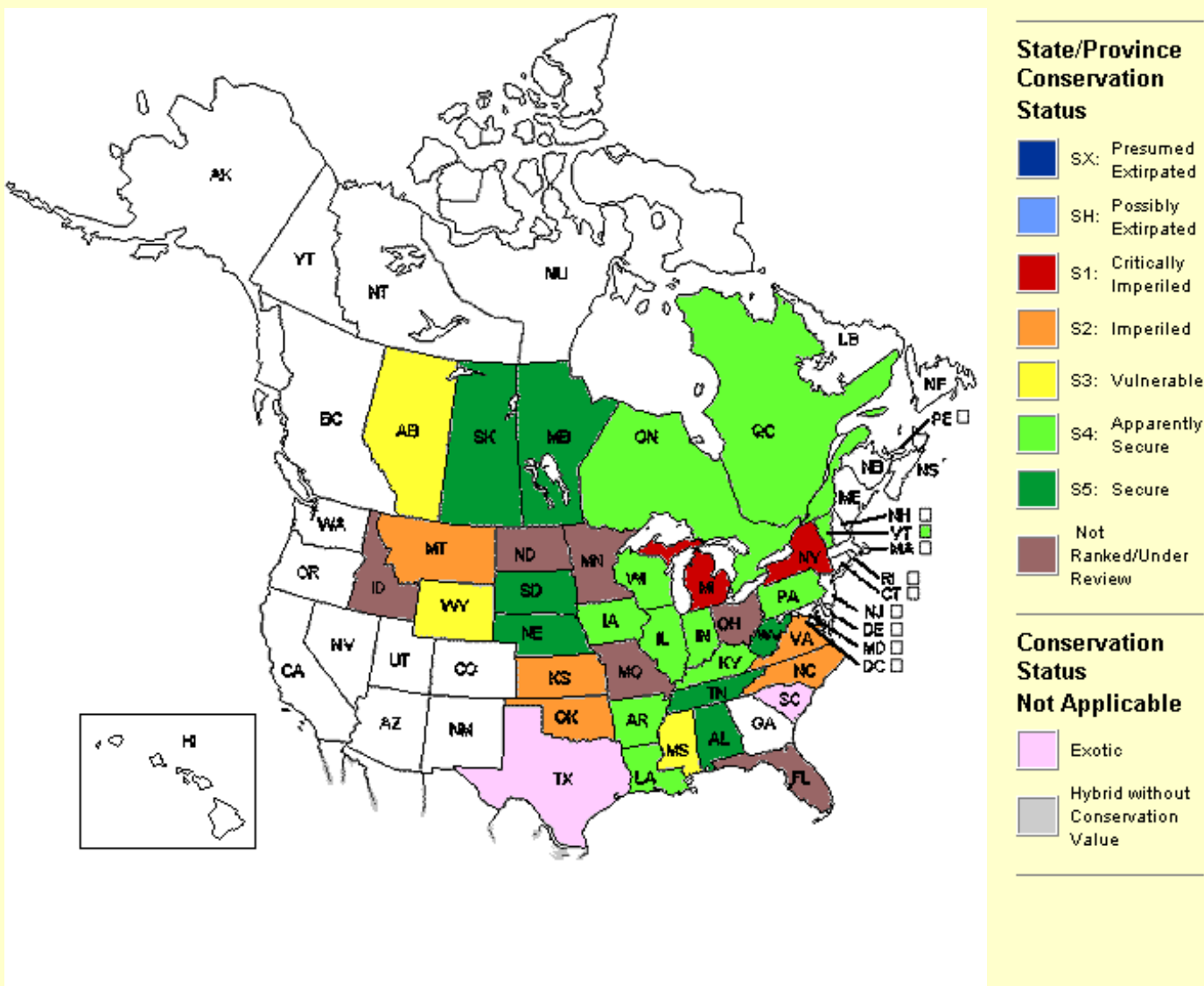
Canada Alberta (S3), Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S4), Quebec (S4), Saskatchewan (S5)

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, AR, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY
Canada	AB, MB, ON, QC, SK

Range Map

No map
available.

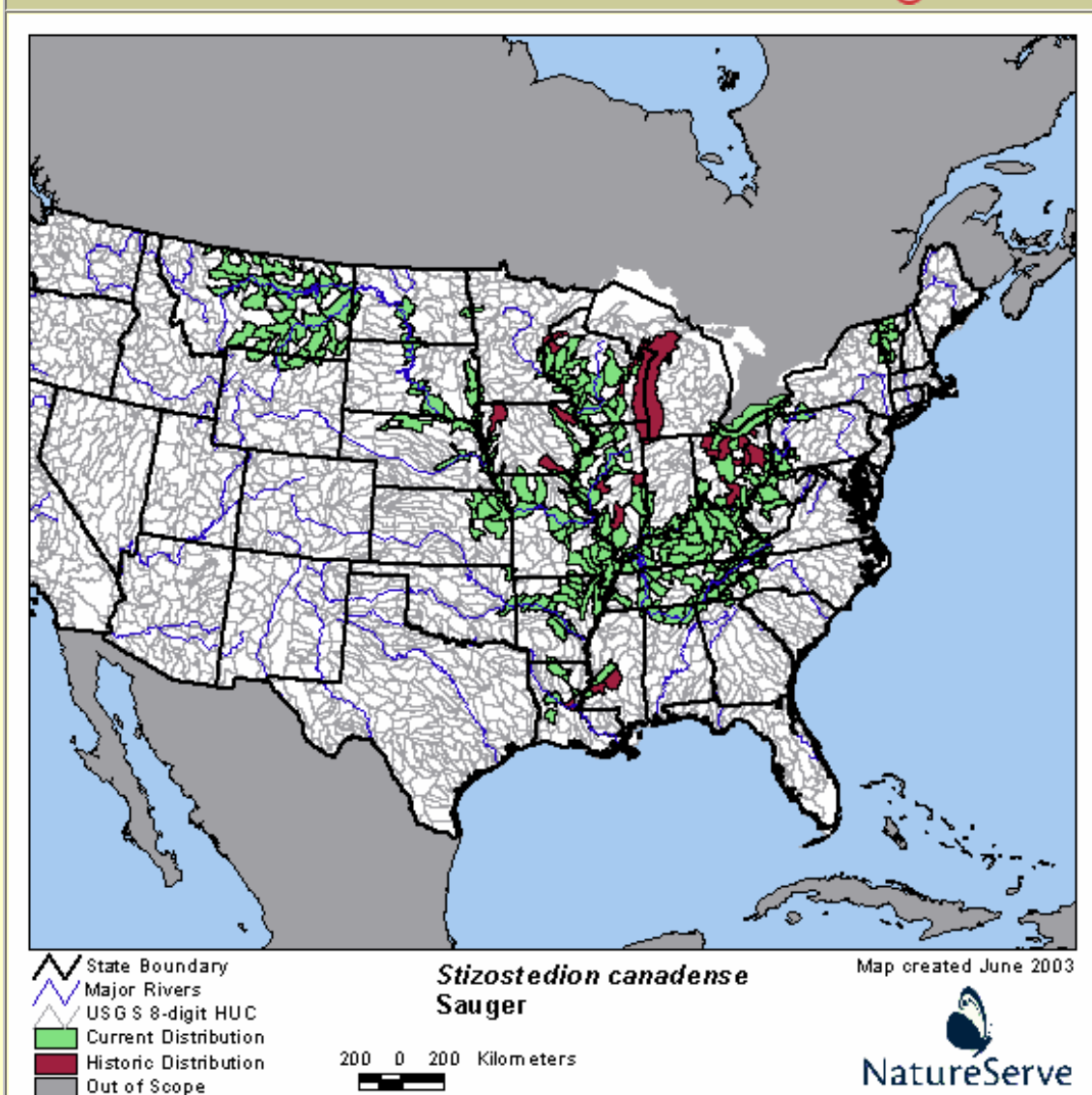
Global Range Comments: Native to the Hudson Bay, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River, and Mississippi River basins, from southern Canada (Quebec to Alberta) south to Wyoming, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and northern Alabama; introduced in Atlantic, Gulf, and southern Mississippi River drainages; uncommon or locally common (Page and Burr 1991).

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

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
MI	St. Clair (26147), Wayne (26163)
NC	Madison (37115)
VA	Lee (51105), Russell (51167)

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

Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
04	St. Clair (04090001), Lake St. Clair (04090002)
06	Upper French Broad (06010105), Upper Clinch (06010205), Powell (06010206)

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

Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns over 2-week period in spring, from as early as mid-March in Alabama to late June in North Dakota, at water temperatures of 4 C in North Dakota to 14 C in Tennessee (see Burkhead and Jenkins 1991). Eggs hatch in about 3-4 weeks at 5-13 C. In the north, males sexually mature in 2-3 years, females in 4-6 years (Scott and Crossman 1973). In Virginia, both sexes mature at 2-3 years.

Ecology Comments

Usually move little in summer but movements of as far as 100 miles recorded in Mississippi River (Scott and Crossman 1973). Movements of up to 380 km known (Becker 1983).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: Some lake populations may migrate up rivers to spawn. May leave lake in fall, return after spawning in spring. (Becker 1983).

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

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Habitat Comments: Sand and gravel runs, sandy and muddy pools and backwaters, of small to large rivers; less often in lakes and impoundments (Page and Burr 1991). Typical of large, cool or warm, often turbid, slow-flowing rivers. Often in clear water in the south. Rarely descends to brackish water in the St. Lawrence River. In lakes, spawns along sandy and rocky shores and over rocky reefs at depths of 0.6-3.6 m. In rivers, spawns in deep rocky runs (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991). May leave lake to spawn upstream in river.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore, Piscivore

Food Comments: Larvae eat microcrustaceans. Young eat zooplankton, immature and adult aquatic insects, and fish fry; adults eat small fishes and various invertebrates (Scott and Crossman 1973), or are almost exclusively piscivorous (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991). Sight feeder, adapted to low light.

Adult Phenology: Circadian

Immature Phenology: Circadian

Phenology Comments: Most active in evening and early morning in clear water, period of activity increased in more turbid water (Scott and Crossman 1973). Adapted to night activity (Burkhead and Jenkins 1991).

Length: 46 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.

Date: 25Jun2001

Author: Hammerson, G.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 01Oct1993

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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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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