## Micropterus salmoides

**System:** Freshwater

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Actinopterygii</td>
<td>Perciformes</td>
<td>Centrarchidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Common name

lobina negra (Spanish, Mexico), achigan (French), American black bass (English), green bass (English), bas dehanbozor (Farsi), bass (English), bass wielkgebowy (Polish), black bass (English), bolsherotniy amerikanskii tschernyi okun (Russian), achigá (Portuguese), achigan à grande bouche (French), bol'sherotni cherryi okun’ (Russian), forelbaars (Dutch), forellenbarsch (German), green trout (English), huro (Spanish), khoshid Mahi Baleh Kuchak (Farsi), lakseabbor (Norwegian), largemouth black bass (English), northern largemouth bass (English, Canada), ostracka (Czech), großmäuliger Schwarzbarsch (German), okounek pstruhový (Czech), Ørredaborre (Danish), perche noire (French), perche truite (French), stormundet black bass (Danish), tam suy lo u (Cantonese), zwarte baars (Dutch), lobina-truche (English, Dominican Republic), buraku basu (Japanese), biban cu gura mare (Romanian), perca Americana (Spanish), persico trota (Italian), isobassi (Finnish), perche d’Amérique (French), stormundet ørredaborre (Danish), bas wielkogéby (English, Poland), okuchibasu (Japanese), largemouth bass (English), fekete sűgér (Hungarian), ostracka lososovitá (Slovak), Öringsaborre (Swedish)

### Synonym

- *Labrus salmoides*, Lacepède, 1802
- *Huro salmoides*, (Lacepède, 1802)
- *Aplites salmoides*, (Lacepède, 1802)
- *Perca nigricans*, (Cuvier, 1828)
- *Micropterus salmoides*, (Lacepède, 1802)
- *Huro nigricans*, Cuvier, 1828
- *Grystes megastoma*, Garlick, 1857

### Similar species

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<th>Synonym</th>
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### Summary

Micropterus salmoides (bass) has been widely introduced throughout the world due to its appeal as a sport fish and for its tasty flesh. In some places introduced Micropterus salmoides have affected populations of small native fish through predation, sometimes resulting in their decline or extinction. Its diet includes fish, crayfish, amphitans and insects.

[view this species on IUCN Red List](https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=94)

### Species Description

Dorsal spines (total): 10-10; Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-14; Anal spines: 3-3; Anal soft rays: 10-12; Vertebrae: 30-32. Mouth large; maxillary extending beyond the eye. Pelvic fins not joined by a membrane. Green to olive dorsally, milk-white to yellow ventrally, with a black band running from the operculum to the base of the caudal fin. Caudal fin rounded. Caudal fin with 17 rays. " (FishBase, 2003)
Notes
*Micropterus salmoides* is the most popular game fish in the United States; a recreational fishery that is worth millions of dollars. Preyed upon by herons, bitterns, and kingfishers. Excellent food fish. (FishBase, 2003)

Lifecycle Stages
Spawning takes place spring to summer or when temperature reaches 15°C. Adults mate between the age of 5-12 years (FishBase, 2003).

Uses
Fisheries; minor commercial, aquaculture; commercial, gamefish, aquarium: show aquarium. (FishBase, 2003)

Habitat Description
Inhabits clear, vegetated lakes, ponds, swamps. Also in backwaters and pools of creeks and rivers. Prefers quiet, clear water and over-grown banks. (FishBase, 2003). Largemouth bass are highly adaptable fish, able to thrive in virtually every warm-water habitat, from small creeks to large rivers to huge reservoirs. About the only thing that limits them is cold annual water temperatures (<10°C) or low pH (<6), both of which presumably inhibit reproduction, since adults can survive in both habitats, but populations will not persist.

Reproduction
The male which becomes aggressive and territorial builds the nest on muddy bottoms of shallow water. A female may spawn with several males on different nests. The male guards and fans the eggs. (FishBase, 2003)

Nutrition
Food habits of *Micropterus salmoides* are very diverse, but mainly consist of fish or invertebrates. Sometimes cannibalistic. Does not feed during spawning; as well as when the water temperature is below 5°C and above 37°C (FishBase, 2003). Well-known communities involve either LMB and bluegill (*Lepomis machrochirus*) or LMB and shad (*Dorosoma* spp). Much work has been done on the dynamics of these two communities. The LMB-BG communities tend to be more in the northern natural lakes, whereas the LMB-shad communities are more common in large southern reservoirs.

General Impacts
Introduced bass usually affect populations of small native fishes through predation, sometimes resulting in the decline or extinction of such species (Minckley 1973, in Fuller, 1999). Studies have shown that largemouth bass are capable of displacing native species, even predatory species such as northern pike. (USGS-CERC, 2004)

Pathway
This species has been an important sport fish for many years and as such has been stocked widely in areas where it is nonindigenous. (Fuller, 1999) Fishing and Angling

Principal source: FishBase, 2005. Species profile *Micropterus salmoides* Largemouth bass

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Dr. Steve Sammons M. Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Auburn University. USA

Publication date: 2006-04-11

ALIEN RANGE
[1] ALGERIA
[1] ARGENTINA
[1] ATLANTIC - WESTERN CENTRAL
[1] AUSTRIA
Red List assessed species 14: EX = 2; CR = 3; EN = 5; VU = 2; NT = 2;

**Allotoca diazi** CR
**Aythya innotata** CR
**Cyprinodon radiomus** EN
**Labeobarbus capensis** VU
**Notropis topeka** NT
**Profundulus hildebrandi** EN
**Sandelia bainsii** EN

**Ardeola idae** EN
**Chiloglanis bifurcatus** EN
**Iberocypris alburnoides** VU
**Libellula angelina** CR
**Podilymbus gigas** EX
**Pseudobarbus tenuis** NT
**Tachybaptus rufolavatus** EX

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
22 references found for *Micropterus salmoides*

Management information

Alien Species in Poland 2006 *Micropterus salmoides*

The decision support tools are available from:

The guidance document is available from http://www.cefas.co.uk/media/118009/fisk_guide_v2.pdf [Accessed 13 January 2009].


The discussion paper presents a conceptual risk assessment approach for freshwater fish species that addresses the first two elements (hazard identification, hazard assessment) of the UK environmental risk strategy. The paper presents a few worked examples of assessments on species to facilitate discussion.

Available from: http://www.cefas.co.uk/publications/techrep/tech129.pdf [Accessed 1 September 2005]


This publication aims to first provide decision makers and managers with information on the existing international and regional regulations that address the use of alien species in aquaculture, either directly or indirectly; and three examples of national responses to this issue (New Zealand, Australia and Chile).


Summary: In 1993, Canada, Mexico, and the United States signed the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAEAC) as a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAEAC established the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) to help the Parties ensure that improved economic efficiency occurred simultaneously with trinational environmental cooperation. The NAEAC highlighted biodiversity as a key area for trinational cooperation. In 2001, the CEC adopted a resolution (Council Resolution 01-03), which created the Biodiversity Conservation Working Group (BCWG), a working group of high-level policy makers from Canada, Mexico and the United States. In 2003, the BCWG produced the Strategic Plan for North American Cooperation in the Conservation of Biodiversity. This strategy identified responding to threats, such as invasive species, as a priority action area. In 2004, the BCWG, recognizing the importance of prevention in addressing invasive species, agreed to work together to develop the draft CEC Risk Assessment Guidelines for Aquatic Alien Invasive Species (hereafter referred to as the Guidelines). These Guidelines will serve as a tool to North American resource managers who are evaluating whether or not to introduce a non-native species into a new ecosystem. Through this collaborative process, the BCWG has begun to implement its strategy as well as address an important trade and environmental issue. With increased trade comes an increase in the potential for economic growth as well as biological invasion, by working to minimize the potential adverse impacts from trade, the CEC Parties are working to maximize the gains from trade while minimizing the environmental costs.


The Outlaws of the Ecosystem - Invasive Alien Species Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea.

Summary: Report from Republic of Korea.

General information
**FULL ACCOUNT FOR:** *Micropterus salmoides*


**Summary:** English:
The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, and group common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialized websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to note that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.


**Spanish:**
La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras de México cuenta actualmente con información acerca de nombre científico, familia, grupo y nombre común, así como hábitat, estado de la invasión en México, rutas de introducción y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la página de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualización, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la sección Novedades, para conocer los cambios.


**FishBase. 2005. Species profile Micropterus salmoides Largemouth bass**

**Summary:** FishBase is a global information system with all you ever wanted to know about fishes. FishBase on the web contains practically all fish species known to science. FishBase was developed at the WorldFish Center in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and many other partners, and with support from the European Commission (EC). Since 2001 FishBase is supported by a consortium of seven research institutions. You can search on Search FishBase.

This species profile is available from:

Fuller, P., 1999. Micropterus salmoides Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database, Gainesville, FL.

**Summary:** Available from: http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?speciesID=401


**Summary:** Consequences to the biodiversity of New Caledonia of the introduction of plant and animal species.

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2005. Online Database Micropterus salmoides

**Summary:** An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species.

In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from:
http://www.cbfis.gc.ca/pls/itsca/taxastep?king=every&speciesid=Micropterus+salmoides


**Summary:** Article describes the compliance of the species' poses of fish and crustaceans d'acquicoles in the water bodies of the Reunion with a synthesis of the species' introductions.


Summary: Article describes the introduction of the species d'especes d'eau douce and Polynesian species France.


**Summary:** Article proposes a complete and actualized of the introductions d'especes de poissons and crustacés d'acquicoles in the water bodies of Nouvelle-Calédonie.


**Summary:** Synthèse des introductions d'especes de vertébrés in Nouvelle-Calédonie and evaluation of their impacts.