

WIKI PAGE

Bluefin Stoneroller RS_10
Jennifer Garcia

Scientific name: *Campostoma pauciradii*

Location: 550 Rock Springs Road Lawrenceville, GA 30043 - 34.04025°N, 84.02520°W

Shannon H': 1.04222722

Stream Description: First Order Headwater Stream



The taxonomic classification of the Bluefin Stoneroller (*Campostoma pauciradii*):

- **Kingdom:** Animalia
- **Phylum:** Chordata
- **Class:** Actinopterygii (Ray-finned fishes)

- **Order:** Cypriniformes
- **Family:** Cyprinidae (Carp family)
 - **Genus:** Campostoma
- **Species:** Campostoma pauciradii

Morphological characteristics:

Common characteristics of bluefin Stonerollers are their size ranges from 3.9 to 5.9 inches. Their bodies are slender and somewhat elongated. The upper body is olive to grayish, with a lighter underside. A key characteristic is a blue or bluish tint around the dorsal region, especially on the pectoral fins and head. They also have a light, indistinct lateral stripe running from the gill cover to the tail. The dorsal fin, located in the middle of the back, has 8-9 soft rays, while the pectoral fins are large and often blue-tinged.

Ecology of Species:

Habitat: Bluefin Stonerollers inhabit clear, flowing streams and rivers, often with gravel or rocky substrates where they can graze on algae. They prefer shallow, fast-moving waters with abundant sunlight, which promotes algal growth, their primary food source. These habitats provide the rocky bottoms essential for their diet and spawning behavior.

Reproduction: Bluefin Stonerollers breed in spring, with males establishing territories and developing vibrant blue fins to attract females. They engage in "rolling," clearing small areas for eggs, which females lay and fertilize externally. The species does not display parental care, and eggs develop independently.

Species Interactions: *Campostoma pauciradii*, herbivores, control algae populations in their habitats by grazing on detritus and algae, preventing excessive growth and maintaining ecosystem balance. They also prey on larger predators, contributing to the food web.

DNA Sequence:

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