

WIKI PAGE

## Yellowfin Shiner RS\_25 Kiara Willis

Scientific name: *Notropis lutipinnis*

Location: 550 Rock Springs Road Lawrenceville, GA 30043.

Coordinates: 34.0400° N, 84.0209° W

Diversity statistics:  $H' = 1.243939$

Var  $H' = 0.004651$



PHOTO OF SAMPLE SPECIES; *N. LUTIPINNIS*

### Taxonomic Information

Kingdom: Animalia

Class: Teleostei

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Notropis*

Species: *Lutipinnis*

### Reproduction:

The yellowfin shiner's reproductive cycle comprises several distinct stages. Breeding typically takes place during spring or early summer, due to escalating water temperatures. During courtship and mating, male shiners engage in behaviors like chasing and fin displays to attract females, often gathering in shallow, vegetated zones. Following successful courtship, spawning occurs, with females releasing eggs and males releasing sperm. Eggs are deposited over gravel or suitable substrate, where their adhesive nature provides protection from predators and water currents. The hatched offsprings on their developmental journey would feed on small organisms and algae as their growth and survival connect on various factors, including water quality and

predation pressure. Eventually, the offspring progresses through stages of growth and maturation until achieving sexual maturity, continuing the species' life cycle.

### **Morphological identification:**

The yellowfin shiner includes a long black band that extends from the tip of its mouth to the end of its caudal fin. The body above the lateral line is usually a mustard brown color, while the fins are yellow in color.

### **Species ecology:**

The yellowfin shiners are found in cool, rocky, small streams in the southeastern region. They prefer to hide under low hanging brushes and other types of cover. Their diet mainly consists of small terrestrial insects that are found in these areas.

Yellowfin shiners typically spawn in the spring, and the fry hatch throughout the summer. It is worth noting that they have been observed to have negative interactions with *Clinostomus funduloides*, commonly known as the redbreast sunfish, in Coweeta Creek, Georgia.

### **DNA Sequences:**

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