



Photo credit: Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission.

### KEY INFORMATION

#### Areas of Concern

Western Atlantic: Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida.

**Year Identified as “Species of Concern”**  
1991

#### Factors for Decline

- Habitat alteration
- Dredging
- Marsh erosion

#### Conservation Designations

IUCN: Not Evaluated  
American Fisheries Society: Threatened in Florida, Vulnerable elsewhere  
Species of Greatest Conservation Need: FL, LA, MS.

### Current Status:

#### Demographic and Genetic Diversity Concerns:

Abundance has likely declined with extensive loss of habitat. The species is generally rare, though they can be locally common (Gilbert and Relyea 1992). They are more common in the central part of their range and in *Spartina* and *Juncus* salt marshes. Peterson et al. (2003) document the first records of the species from the Pascagoula River watershed. They also suggest that sampling method is important in determining accurate distribution and abundance for this and other salt marsh species. Significant genetic mixing of geographically separate populations is not likely, putting the species genetic diversity at risk.

#### Existing Protections and Conservation Actions:

The conservation listings by IUCN, American Fisheries Society, and the NMFS Species of Concern program have led to further research and conservation efforts.

#### Factors for Decline:

The conversion of marsh to deeper, open water habitat eliminates important feeding, sheltering, and breeding areas. Erosion of marsh areas on several of Louisiana’s barrier islands has completely eliminated several locations where this species was collected in the past (Thompson 1999). Dock and other bulk-head construction along marsh edges may prevent saltmarsh topminnows from accessing flooded marsh surfaces (Thompson 1999). Hurricanes dating back to at least George (1998) have further reduced available saltmarsh habitat.

#### Status Reviews/Research Underway:

In 2006 the Species of Concern Grant program funded the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources for 5 years to research the species and develop a region-wide conservation plan.

#### Data Deficiencies:

Further life history and population ecology studies would help determine the specific diet and microhabitat needs for the species. Sampling in the far eastern and western parts of the species range has not occurred for decades (Thompson 1999). Post-hurricane sampling in Louisiana and Mississippi would be valuable as would long-term monitoring.



## Species of Concern

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

### Brief Species Description:

The saltmarsh topminnow is **endemic** to **brackish** water areas from Galveston Bay, Texas to Escambia Bay in the western panhandle of Florida (Gilbert 1992). Distribution is sporadic across the range. It is one of the smallest members of the topminnow/killifish family (Fundulidae), seldom exceeding 1.75 inches (40-45 mm) length, with most individuals in scientific collections ranging from 1 to 1.4 inches (25 to 35 mm) length. They have little color in life; there is cross-hatching on the back and sides that may be gray-green or fainter and 12 to 30 dark round spots are often arranged in rows along the mid-side of the body from above the pectoral fin to the base of the caudal fin. There is little sexual **dimorphism** beyond longer median fin length in males, a lemon-yellow color that develops on male anal fins, and a sheath on the anterior base of the anal fin of mature females that is used to help position eggs during spawning (Thompson 1980, 1999). Females become larger than males (males 50 mm, females 60 mm).

Saltmarsh topminnows live in **estuaries**, coastal salt marshes and back water sloughs including shallow tidal meanders of *Spartina* marshes. They are tolerant to salinities of 1 to 20 ppt (Thompson 1999). Abundance is highest in *Spartina* and *Juncus* salt marshes with salinity of 1 to 4 ppt in small, shallow tidal meanders (Thompson 1980). Peterson and Turner (1994) used a variety of net types and positions to determine that saltmarsh topminnows belonged to the guild of species that mostly used the edge (rather than the interior) of a Louisiana saltmarsh. This was in contrast to other cyprinodontids that used the marsh interior more. Rozas and Minello (2006) found that saltmarsh topminnows exclusively used marsh edges and were absent from *Vallisneria* and unvegetated areas of Louisiana marshes. Abundance was highest at depths of about 0.5 m, salinities of less than 12 ppt, and temperatures over 20°C in a survey of 82 locations from Biloxi, Mississippi to Mobile, Alabama (Peterson et al. 2003). No information is available on diet or feeding habits. Breeding occurs from March to August in shallow flooded marshes. The smallest male having the reproductive contact organs on the anal fin rays and lateral body scales was 21 mm (Thompson 1999). There are no data on fecundity or reproductive behavior (Thompson 1999). Larvae are seen in May and June and juveniles are first seen in July. Few adults survive beyond breeding in their second year of life. Larvae are seen in May and June and juveniles are first seen in July. Few adults survive beyond breeding in their second year of life.

### Contact Information

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