

NINESPINE STICKLEBACK

TAXONOMY

Scientific name: *Pungitius pungitius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common name: Ninespine stickleback

Family: Gasterosteidae

Taxonomic comments:

Haglund et al. (1992) examined allozyme variation in ninespine sticklebacks and concluded that the North American population is a species (*P. occidentalis*) distinct from European *P. pungitius*. Haglund et al. (1992) regarded Palearctic *P. platygaster*, *P. tymensis*, and *P. sinensis* as distinct species and noted that many regard *P. sinensis* as conspecific with *P. pungitius*. See Haglund et al. (1992) for further discussion of the taxonomy of Asian *pungitius*. McPhail (1963) described two "forms" (coastal and inland) that were, however, considered unworthy of taxonomic recognition due to the slight level of divergence and the occurrence of intergradation in areas of contact (coastal form has more numerous dorsal spines and lateral plates and fewer gill rakers). These evidently survived glaciation in different refugia (Beringian and Mississippian, respectively). Commonly placed in genus *Pygosteus* by European workers (Lee et al. 1980).



See McLennan (1993) for a phylogenetic analysis of the Gasterosteidae based on behavioral characters.

Keivany and Nelson (2000) classified North American forms in *P. pungitius* and recognized five subspecies, with *P. p. accidentalis* the form occurring in Alaska from Cook Inlet to the Arctic, and *P. p. pungitius* the form expected along the Aleutian Islands (Mecklenburg et al. 2002).

DESCRIPTION

Basic description: A small fish.

General description:

Sticklebacks typically have a slender, elongate body with bony scutes instead of scales on the sides. Ninespine are characterized by having isolated dorsal fin spines, usually 9, angled alternately to left and right. Color varies from olive to light brown dorsally, darker mottling or blotches laterally, yellowish to silvery white ventrally. Breeding colors are variable as well; males turn black on belly and chin. Female colors always less intense than male (Mecklenburg et al. 2002).

Length (cm): 9

Reproduction:

Spawns in spring and summer (May through July in Alaska). Male fans eggs and guards young. Sexually mature at age 1-2. Few live more than 3 years. Females may spawn twice each season (Becker 1983). Promiscuous spawning observed in both sexes (Griswold and Smith 1972). Females in most populations probably produce multiple clutches of eggs during a spawning season (Heins et al. 2003).

Ecology:

Marine, brackish and freshwaters; anadromous and resident freshwater forms. Coastal populations may occur in brackish water, species is seldom found in full seawater; is generally considered a freshwater form (Morrow 1980, Haglund et al. 1992). They are a major prey source for piscivorous birds. Their interesting behavior, including nest building and guarding of eggs and fry by males, wide range of salinity tolerance, phenotypic response to environmental factors and genetic diversity make them a much studied species (Mecklenburg et al. 2002).

Migration:

Migrates between spawning and nonspawning habitats in some areas (Scott and Crossman 1973).

Food:

Eats mainly small crustaceans and aquatic insects; sometimes also fish eggs and fry (Becker 1983).

Phenology:

Diurnal but migrations are mostly nocturnal (Harvey et al. 1997).

Habitat:

Global habitat:

Cool quiet waters of ponds, lakes, estuaries, and streams; usually in shallow vegetated areas, sometimes in open water over sand. In lakes, may occupy deep water in winter, shallows in summer. Marine populations occur near shore. Spawns in fresh water; estuarine populations move into creeks and streams to spawn. Eggs laid in nest made by male among rocks or plants.

State habitat:

Low-lying lakes and streams. Many unique populations exist in lakes without inlets or outlets. Habitats are likely in near pristine condition except in developed areas (i.e. Southcentral Alaska).

STATUS

Global rank: G5 (1996-09-20)

Global rank reasons:

See State rank reasons below.

State rank: S4S5 (2004-07-07)

State rank reasons:

Apparently widespread and abundant in mainland coastal areas. However, noted declines in unique and reproductively isolated populations in Southcentral Alaska warrant concern; needs study.

Potential threats include introduction of predatory fishes (i.e. northern pike) to isolated lakes and degradation of water quality.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE

Range:

Global range:

Arctic and Atlantic drainages across Canada and Alaska and south to New Jersey; Pacific coast of Alaska; Great Lakes basin; Eurasia (Page and Burr 1991). North American and Palearctic populations were regarded as specifically distinct by Haglund et al. (1992).

State range:

Found from the Kenai Peninsula side of Cook Inlet, into the Mat-Su valley, west and north along the coast to the Bering and Beaufort Seas, and are reported on St. Lawrence Island, Kodiak Island and the Aleutian Chain (Scott and Crossman 1973, Wootton 1976, Morrow 1980). Do not penetrate far inland in Alaska and are absent from Southeast Alaska (Mecklenburg et al. 2002).

Abundance:

Global abundance:

Abundant throughout most of its range.

State abundance:

Abundant in lowland lakes and streams, as well as marine and brackish water (Morrow 1980, Fruge et al. 1989, West and Fruge 1989, Wiswar 1991, 1992, 1994, Underwood et al. 1992, Moulton 1996). Some unique populations may be threatened, particularly in Southcentral Alaska.

Trends:

Global trend:

Stable.

State trend:

Little information, but thought to be abundant and stable. Some unique populations may be declining in Southcentral Alaska. Requires further study.

EXISTING PROTECTION

Global protection:

See State protection comments below.

State protection:

Habitat protected where species occurs in Katmai and Gates of the Arctic National Parks and in the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof, Izembek, Kenai, Koyukuk, Togiak, Yukon-Delta, Arctic, and Nowitna National Wildlife Refuges.

CHALLENGES

Global challenges:

This species faces eradication programs to improve sport fishing for competitor salmonid fishes. See State challenges below.

State challenges:

Predation by northern pike is leading to population declines and potential extinction of unique forms. Stocking or introduction of other predatory and competitive fishes (e.g. salmonids, rainbow trout) in isolated lakes could further reduce populations. Although most habitats are in relatively pristine condition, human impacts on water quality in developed areas are of concern.

RESEARCH AND INVENTORY NEEDS

Global research needs:

See State research needs below.

State research needs:

Research is needed on geographic variation in molecular and morphological characteristics of Alaskan populations to delimit subspecies (Mecklenburg et al. 2002). Effects of introduced predators on stickleback populations need study as well as research that identifies additional threats or limiting factors. Identify potential sources of water quality degradation.

Global inventory needs:

See State inventory needs below.

State inventory needs:

There is a general lack of information on abundance, population trends and distribution. Inventory of unique and isolated populations in Southcentral Alaska is needed. Population trends should be monitored.

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT NEEDS

Global conservation and management needs:

See State conservation and management needs below.

State conservation and management needs:

Introduction of non-indigenous fish species into lakes and streams (especially in Cook Inlet) should be prevented and controlled. In lakes with existing pike populations, eradication strategies should be implemented. Anthropogenic activities affecting water quality should be monitored and preventative measures taken to avoid sedimentation or drainage associated with construction and logging projects, or introduction of fertilizers.

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Global Element Ecology and Life History Author: G. Hammerson, January 1994
