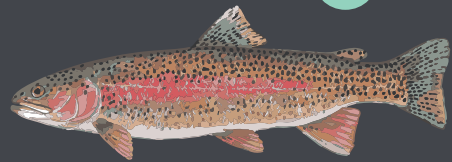


The United States of Cyprinidae

Mapping the richest family at each basin shows that US streams are largely dominated by cyprinids, but Western & coastal rivers show opportunities for greater abundance of other taxa

Salmonidae

Trouts are frequently stocked as game fish & are able to dominate in cool streams



Catostomidae

Suckers are well-adapted to large Western rivers where they graze substrates using their plicate lips



Cyprinidae

The most diverse family of US fishes, minnows & carps account for 30% of N American freshwater fish species



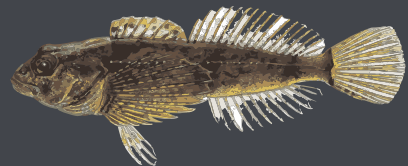
Clupeidae

Many shads & herrings are anadromous & are restricted to coastal environments



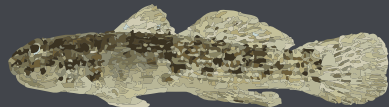
Cottidae

Sculpins are prevalent in Pacific NW streams where their large pectoral fins cling to headwater substrates



Gobiidae

Chiefly a marine family, gobies are successful in freshwater habitats with low diversity



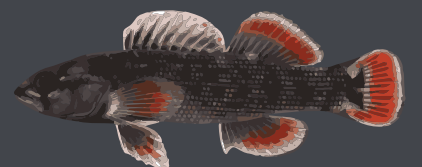
Centrarchidae

Sunfishes have had success, many as introduced species, in coastal environments



Percidae

Perches are among the most diverse US families with many endemic darter species in the SE



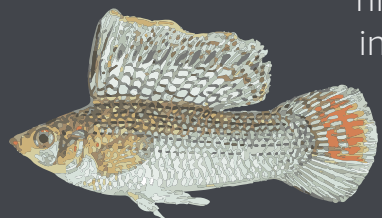
Cyprinodontidae

Pupfishes are known for inhabiting extreme environments with highly restricted ranges



Poeciliidae

Live bearers have a high degree of parental investment to give their young advantages & many are successful non-natives



Elopidae

Ladyfishes inhabit brackish estuaries, especially as juveniles



Cyprinidae is the most abundant family in 255 basins across the contiguous US, the next highest (Centrarchidae) prevails in a mere 35 basins