Pseudorasbora parva, Topmouth Gudgeon

Assessment by: Bogutskaya, N.

View on www.iucnredlist.org
**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Actinopterygii</td>
<td>Cypriniformes</td>
<td>Gobionidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)

**Synonym(s):**
- *Fundulus virescens* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846
- *Leuciscus parvus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846
- *Leuciscus pusillus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846
- *Micraspius mianowskii* Dybowski, 1896
- *Pseudorasbora altipinna* Nichols, 1925
- *Pseudorasbora depressirostris* Nichols, 1925
- *Pseudorasbora fowleri* Nichols, 1925
- *Pseudorasbora monstrosa* Nichols, 1925
- *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) *ssp. tenuis* Nichols, 1929
- *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846) *ssp. parvula* Nichols, 1929

**Common Name(s):**
- English: Topmouth Gudgeon
- Chinese: 尖嘴仔, 罗汉鱼
- German: Blaubandbärbling
- Japanese: モツゴ
- Korean: 참붕어

**Taxonomic Notes:**
*Pseudorasbora parva* might be endemic to Japan and all the mainland and alien populations might belong to other species. This hypothesis must be further tested and then the assessment needs to be adapted.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2022-1.RLTS.T166136A156742842.en)

**Year Published:** 2022

**Date Assessed:** April 14, 2020

**Justification:**
*Pseudorasbora parva* is native to East Asia and it is introduced to various areas in Europe and Asia. Within its native range this species is known to be common but the population trend is unknown. This species is widespread and while it is possibly declining in parts of its range, it is not thought that any global population decline is likely to meet (or be close to meeting) the threshold for Vulnerable, and therefore the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Previously Published Red List Assessments**
2012 – Least Concern (LC)
Geographic Range

Range Description:
*Pseudorasbora parva* is native to East Asia, where it is found in the Amur River drainage, from upper reaches including Buir-Nur Lake in Mongolia, downstream to the Lower Amur (Novo-Georgievsk), south to the Pearl River (Zhujiang) drainage in southeast China in the rivers of the continental coast of the Sea of Japan, and the islands of Taiwan and Hainan, including Japan itself and the Korean Peninsula, down to North Vietnam (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007, Goryainov *et al.* 2014, Antonov *et al.* 2019). This species was introduced to various areas in Europe and Asia (Welcomme 1988).

Country Occurrence:
Native, Extant (resident): China; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Mongolia; Russian Federation; Viet Nam

Extant & Introduced (resident): Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czechia; Denmark; Fiji; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Italy; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Serbia; Slovakia; Spain; Switzerland; Taiwan, Province of China; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Kingdom; Uzbekistan
Population

*Pseudorasbora parva* is both common and abundant within its native range (Antonov *et al.* 2019).

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

*Pseudorasbora parva* occurs in a wide variety of habitats, most abundantly in well vegetated small river channels, ponds and small lakes (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007). A residential species, the adults occur in cool running water. This species feeds on small insects, fish and fish eggs (Billard 1997), and plant material (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007). It usually breed in habitats with still or very slow-flowing water (Kottelat and Freyhof 2007). It is regarded as pest which competes with the fry of other species due to its high reproductive rate (Welcomme 1988).

**Systems:** Freshwater (=Inland waters)

Use and Trade

This species is common in fish ponds and is distributed by non-biosave fish for aquaculture and angling.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

*Pseudorasbora parva* faces no threats.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There is no information regarding conservation for this species. This species is widespread and likely occurs within multiple protected areas, such as: Mt. Kumgang National Park, North Korea and He Bei Qin Huang Dao National Geology Park, China. More research into the stability of this species' population is recommended.

Credits

**Assessor(s):** Bogutskaya, N.

**Reviewer(s):** Freyhof, J.

**Contributor(s):** Huckstorf, V.

**Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s):** Daniels, A.
Bibliography


Citation


Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the Terms of Use.

External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and for Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.
Appendix

Habitats
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Wetlands (inland) -&gt; 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use and Trade
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food - human</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pets/display animals, horticulture</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological resource use -&gt; 5.4. Fishing &amp; harvesting aquatic resources -&gt; 5.4.1. Intentional use: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -&gt; 2.1. Species mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological resource use -&gt; 5.4. Fishing &amp; harvesting aquatic resources -&gt; 5.4.2. Intentional use: (large scale) [harvest]</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -&gt; 2.1. Species mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Actions in Place
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Action in Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-place land/water protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Needed
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)
Research Needed

1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

Additional Data Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extreme fluctuations: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats and Ecology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement patterns: Not a Migrant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: ABQ BioPark; Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; Missouri Botanical Garden; NatureServe; Re:wild; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.