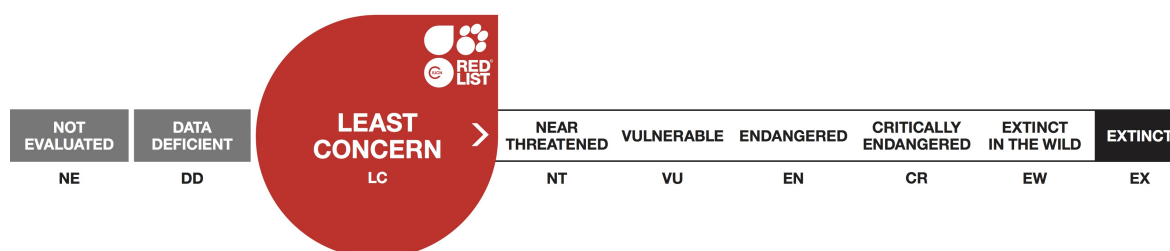


Caranx crysos, Blue Runner

Assessment by: Herdson, D.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Carangidae

Taxon Name: *Caranx crysos* (Mitchill, 1815)

Synonym(s):

- *Carangoides crysos*
- *Caranx fusus*
- *Caranx pisquetus*
- *Scomber chrysos*
- *Scomber crysos*
- *Trachurus squamosus*

Regional Assessments:

- [Mediterranean](#)
- [Europe](#)

Common Name(s):

- English: Blue Runner, Black Jack, Bluestripe Jack, Boca Abou, Crevalle, Golden Jack, Green Jack, Hardnose, Hardtail, Hardtailed Jack, Horse Mackerel, Jack, Mackerel, Runner, White Back Cavalli, Yara Yag, Yaru Boca Abau, Yellow Mackerel, Yellow Tail Cavalli
- French: Caran, Carangue, Carangue Bonite, Carangue Coubali, Carangue Cuisinière, Carangue Dorée, Carangue Grasse, Carangue Macoque, Carangue Tête Ronde, Chinchard, Crevalle, Jurel
- Spanish: Atún, Cachorreta, Cojinoa, Cojinoa negra, Cojinua, Cojinúa, Cojinúa Azul, Cojinua Negra, Cojinúa Negra, Cojinúa Prieta, Cojinuda, Cojinuda Negra, Crevallé, Guíra, Jurel, Jurel Azul, Jurel Trompa de Hierro, Madregal, Medregal, Palometa, Surell

Taxonomic Notes:

In the tropical Eastern Pacific, *Caranx crysos* is replaced by *Caranx caballus* (Günther 1869), which may be conspecific.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2010

Date Assessed: February 4, 2009

Justification:

The Blue Runner, *Caranx crysos*, has been assessed as Least Concern. This species is commercially harvested as a food and bait source, however this does not occur throughout its entire broad distribution and therefore is not considered a major threat. It is also occasionally harvested for the aquarium trade but this threat is unlikely to be significantly impacting the population numbers of this species. This species has also been reported to be a common species in the western Atlantic, and one of the most abundant species off South Carolina, U.S.A. Monitoring of the harvest levels of this species for

both the food, bait and aquarium trade is needed to forewarn of any future declines in the population.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

In the eastern Atlantic, the Blue Runner (*Caranx crysos*) is found in the Mediterranean, south to Senegal to Angola (Froese and Pauly 2006). This range has been extended north with the first record for the French Atlantic coast, from Arcachon, Bay of Biscay (Quero *et al.* 1994), and two more recent records from the coast of Dorset and Cornwall in England (Sawby *et al.* 1996); this now brings the British records to 13 individuals (D. Herdson pers. comm. 2007). The northward extension of this species' range is thought to be related to increasing sea temperatures in the North Atlantic (Stebbing *et al.* 2002).

In the western Atlantic this species is recorded from Nova Scotia (Canada), Brazil, Bahamas, throughout the Caribbean (including Antilles) and the Gulf of Mexico.

In the eastern Pacific, the Blue Runner is replaced by *Caranx caballus* which may be conspecific.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Algeria; Angola (Angola); Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bermuda; Brazil; Cameroon; Canada; Cape Verde; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; France; French Guiana; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Greece; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Lebanon; Liberia; Libya; Malta; Martinique; Mauritania; Mexico; Monaco; Montserrat; Morocco; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sao Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Spain; Suriname; Syrian Arab Republic; Togo; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turks and Caicos Islands; United Kingdom (Great Britain); United States; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - eastern central, Atlantic - northeast, Atlantic - northwest, Atlantic - southeast, Atlantic - southwest, Atlantic - western central, Mediterranean and Black Sea -

Distribution Map

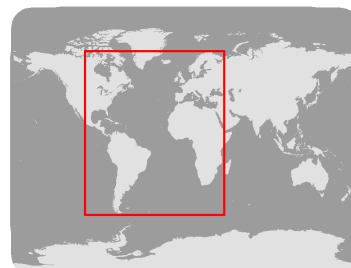


Caranx crysos

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for
Conservation of Nature)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

Swaby *et al.* (1996) state that Blue Runner are common enough in the western Atlantic, to be caught commercially for food and bait. A study by Rountree (1990) found this species to be the second most abundant species off South Carolina, U.S.A. and a study by D'anna *et al.* (1999) found this species to be one of the most abundant fish in the Gulf of Castellammare, northwest Sicily.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Blue Runner is a pelagic species which forms schools primarily inshore; it is not thought to be common around reefs (FAO 2002). It has a depth range of 0-100 m and juveniles are found beneath floating *Sargassum* mats. These mats provide this species both with prey and protection from predators. It feeds on shrimps, fishes and other invertebrates. Two spawning peaks have been identified for this species, the main occurring in June, July and August, with a secondary peak in October (Swaby *et al.* 1996). However, it has also been suggested that spawning occurs throughout the year (McKenney *et al.* 1958; Goodwin and Finucane 1985).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is thought to be harvested from the wild for food, and bred in captivity for the aquarium trade.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The Blue Runner is harvested as a food source and for bait. It is caught using bottom and pelagic trawls, ringnets, purse seines, set nets, and line gear. It is marketed fresh, frozen and salted and in the Dominican Republic and USA up to 1,000 tons of this species is landed per year. At present there is no known evidence to suggest the global population is in significant decline.

This species is also used within the public aquarium trade, however much of the demand is met by captive breeding. Wild harvest of this species for the aquarium trade will have no significant impact on the global population of this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific conservation measures in place for *Caranx crysos*, however its distribution may coincide with numerous marine protected areas.

Monitoring of the harvest levels of this species is needed.

Credits

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.1. Marine Neritic - Pelagic	-	Suitable	-
10. Marine Oceanic -> 10.1. Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (0-200m)	-	Suitable	-

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
Food - human	Yes	Yes	Yes
Food - animal	No	Yes	Yes
Pets/display animals, horticulture	No	No	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.1. Intentional use: (subsistence/small scale)	Ongoing	Unknown	No decline	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.2. Intentional use: (large scale)	Ongoing	Unknown	Negligible declines	Unknown
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.2. Harvest level trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 100
Upper depth limit (m): 0
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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