

PRESENTS

SONOYTA PUPFISH

Cyprinodon eremus

The Sonoyta Pupfish is endemic to Sonora and Arizona. Up until the year 2000, it was considered a subspecies of the desert pupfish, *Cyprinodon macularius*, and in danger of extinction. When it was classified as a separate species it was left without protection in Mexico. The IUCN considers the Sonoyta Pupfish to be endangered.

TAXONOMY



Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Cyprinodontiformes
Family: Cyprinodontidae
Subfamily: Cyprinodontinae
Genus: Cyprinodon
Species: *C. eremus*

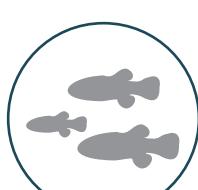
NOM-059-SEMARNAT
Its inclusion is pending



Distribution: It is estimated that it covers less than 11 km² in Sonora and Arizona, United States.



Diet: Omnivore; feeds on algae, decaying vegetation, plants, insect larvae and nymphs, ostracods, sponges, eggs of other organisms, snails, and occasionally eggs and young of its own species.



Reproduction: Mainly during spring and summer; sex ratio is almost equal, although females can be more abundant.



Predators: Birds of prey, herons; collared kingfishers and common grackles have been recorded feeding on the Sonoyta pupfish when the river level is low and the fish remain in pools.

CONSERVATION TIMELINE



2000: Classification of the Sonoyta pupfish as a species, previously considered a subspecies of the desert pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*.



2006: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service secures funding to build 5 refuge ponds: 2 in Arizona and 3 in Sonora.



2008: On February 2nd, the RAMSAR site designation is granted to the site known as Agua Dulce in Sonora.



2018: 755 individuals were counted in the refuge pond located at COBACH Sonoya.



2021: The Biological Station of the Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar Biosphere Reserve and the CEDO refuge ponds house 499 and 128 individuals respectively.



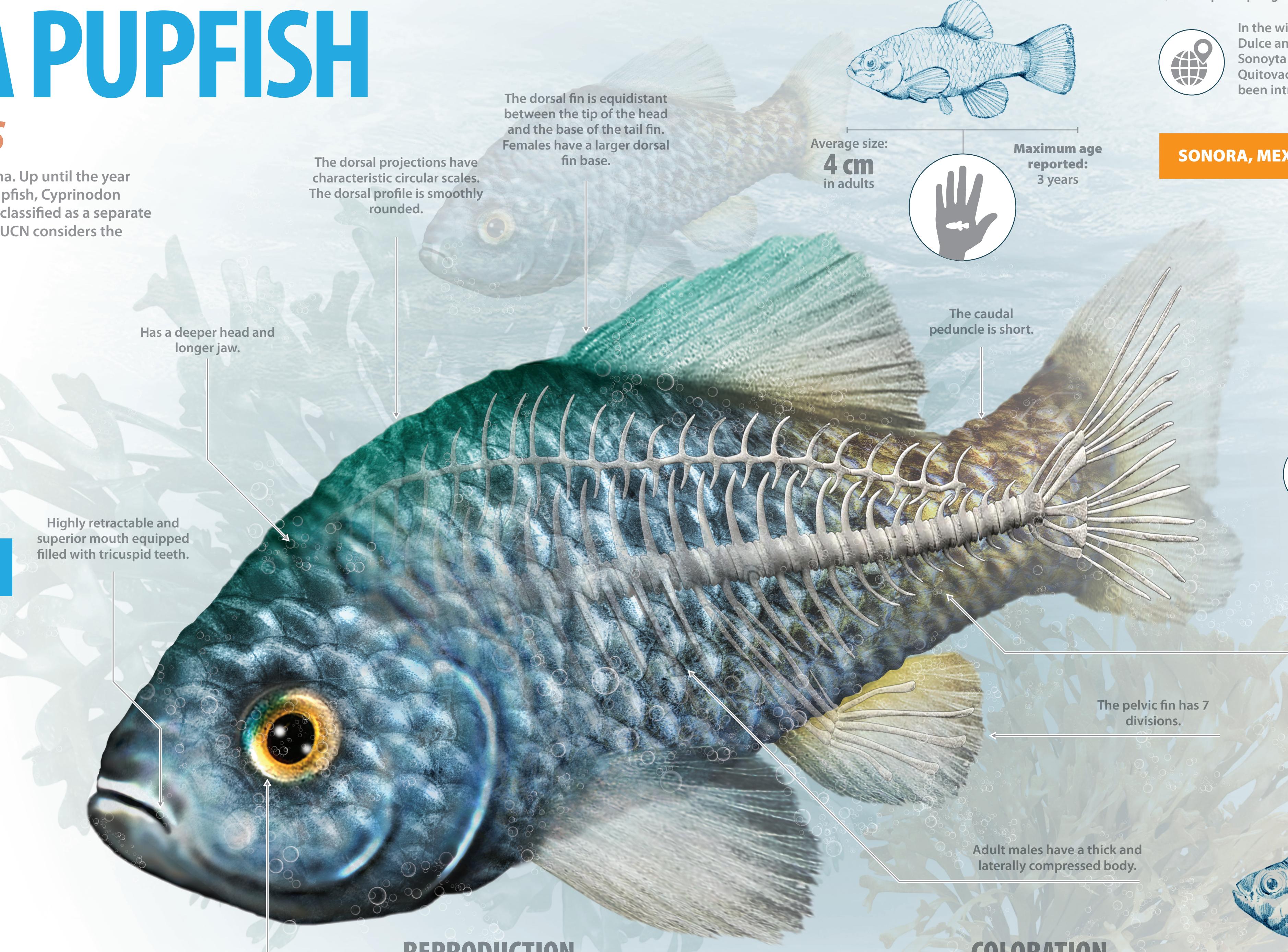
2021: CEDO promotes the reactivation of the Native Fish of the Sonoya River binational working group, which brings together authorities, experts and organizations from Mexico and the United States.



2021: The binational group submits a proposal to incorporate the Sonoya pupfish to the list of protected species under the NOM-059-SEMARNAT.



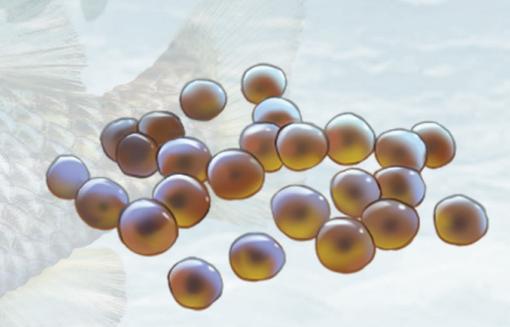
2021: CEDO received official recognition as an Environmental Management Unit, the first to be recognized as a research and exhibition site.



REPRODUCTION



The male establishes a territory and tries to attract the females.



The females deposit their eggs randomly within this territory.

COLORATION



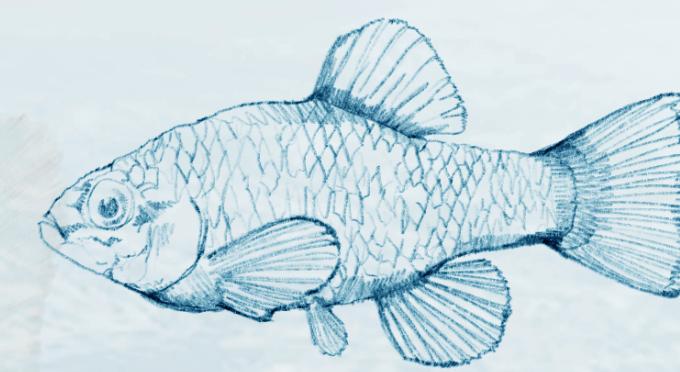
Females are golden to olive brown in color, their underside is silver and the abdomen is white. The dorsal and anal fins are clear white, the tail fin is pale shade of yellow. The dark bars on the sides form irregular spots that run from behind the head to the base of the tail fin.



Males are more colorful than females, especially during the breeding season, when they exhibit a deep metallic blue color over most of the body. Their tail fin and base of the tail turn yellow to olive yellow.

ANATOMY

Compared to other species in this genus, the Sonoyta Pupfish has several physical characteristics, including its size and coloration.



Average size:
4 cm
in adults



Maximum age reported:
3 years

The caudal peduncle is short.

Typically has 25 to 26 lateral scales.

The pelvic fin has 7 divisions.

Adult males have a thick and laterally compressed body.

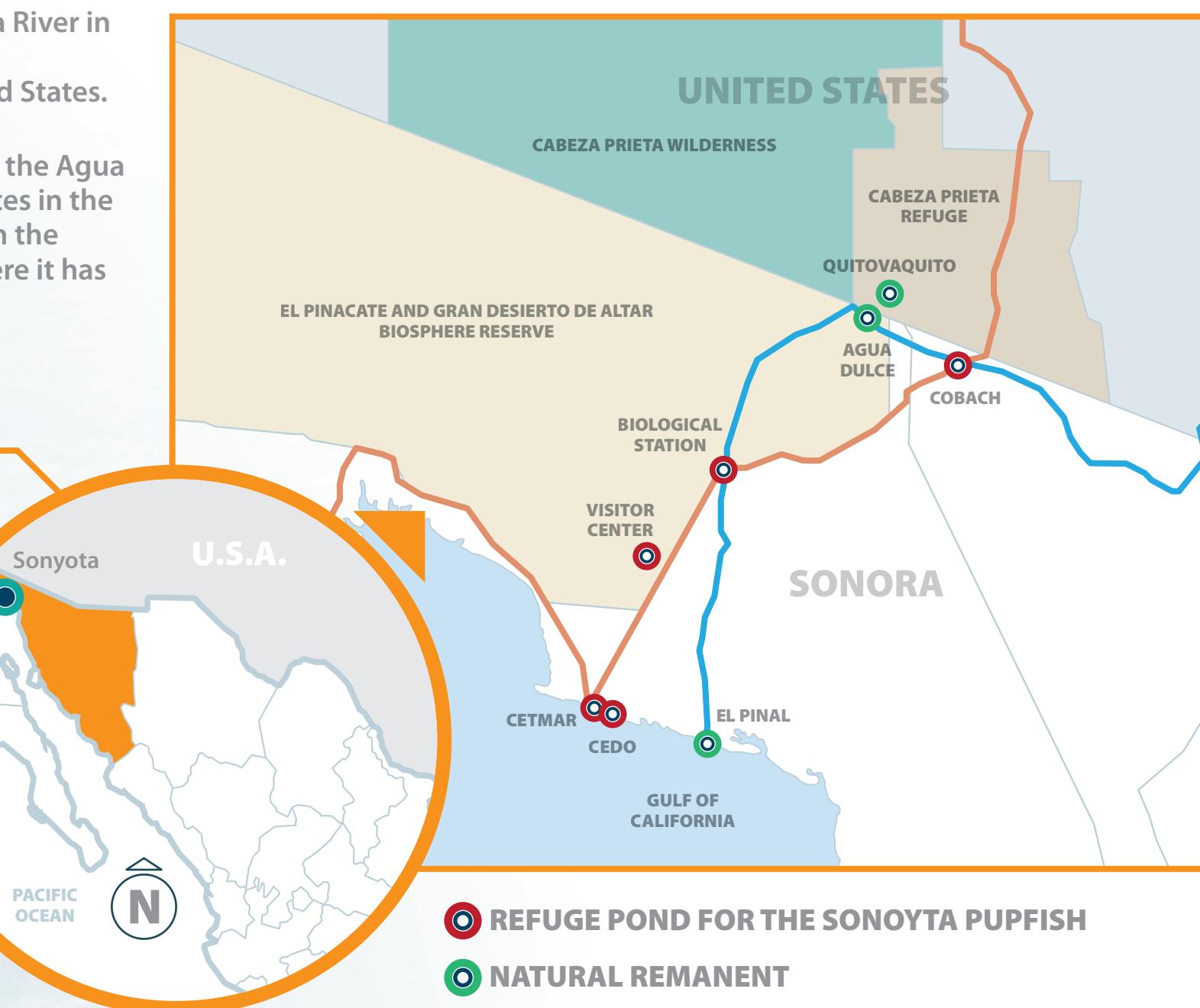
DISTRIBUTION

In Mexico, this species can only be found in two short stretches of the Sonoya River in Sonora, and it only survives in the Quitovacito springs in the United States.

In the wild, it lives in the Agua Dulce and El Pinal sites in the Sonoya River, and in the Quitovacito springs where it has been introduced.

SONORA, MEXICO

SONORA, MEXICO



There is an ex-situ population of less than
2,000
individuals



5 Refuge ponds

created as a preventive measure to repopulate the Sonoya River.



Accelerated loss of habitat and introduction of exotic species.



It has disappeared in 2 of the 5 known habitat locations in Mexico.



Resource competition with invasive species like the black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*), the mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), and the Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*).

DID YOU KNOW...

This species is very similar to the Desert pupfish, but its head, mouth and body are larger, and the fins are smaller.

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