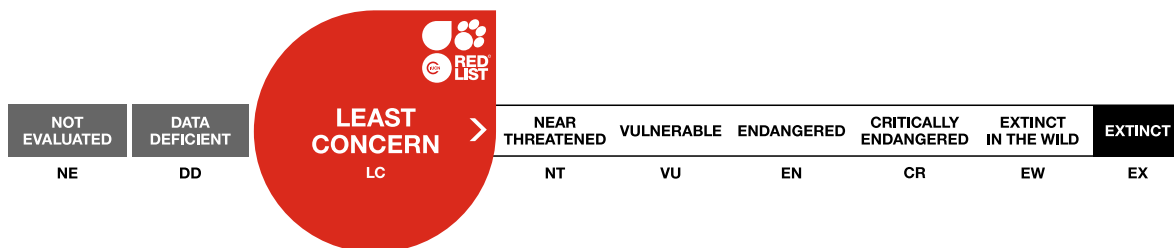


## *Percichthys trucha*, Perca

Assessment by: Cussac, V.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Percichthyidae

**Scientific Name:** *Percichthys trucha* (Valenciennes, 1833)

### Synonym(s):

- *Perca trucha* Valenciennes, 1833

### Common Name(s):

- Spanish; Castilian: Perca

### Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2020. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 04 May 2020. Available at: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>.

### Taxonomic Notes:

The issue of considering *P. colhuapiensis* and *P. laevis* as synonyms of *P. trucha* is carefully analyzed by Crichigno *et al.* (2014). The complete study of Arratia and Quezada (2019) did not resolve the question, and the recent work of Ruzzante *et al.* (2020) added new data reinforcing the view of *P. trucha* as the unique *Percichthys* species east of the Andes. Moreover, COI data registered in BOLDSysTEM also support the view of Ruzzante *et al.* (2006, 2011, 2020). Notwithstanding the discussions about the adopted concept of species, we should be in mind that the big Atlantic basins of Patagonia are isolated from each other since the last glaciation. This implies that populations of the same species in different basins could be considered each one highly relevant in terms of genetic conservation.

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2022

**Date Assessed:** May 6, 2022

### Justification:

This species is native to Chile and Argentina. It is assessed as Least Concern given its widespread distribution.

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species occurs in Chile and Argentina where it is found in lakes, rivers and reservoirs from Mendoza Province in the north to Santa Cruz Province in the south (Aigo *et al.* 2008, Ruzzante *et al.* 2011, Becker *et al.* 2018).

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native, Extant (resident):** Argentina (Chubut, Mendoza, Neuquén, Rio Negro, San Luis, Santa Cruz); Chile

# Distribution Map

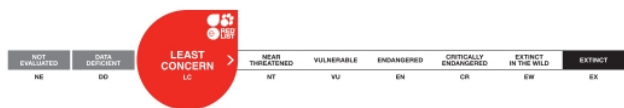


## Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020



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

## Population

Intra-specific polymorphism of *P. trucha* was linked with the use of different trophic resources (Cussac *et al.* 1998, Ruzzante *et al.* 1998, Logan *et al.* 2000). Morphological changes of *P. trucha* were also detectable after short periods, i.e., upstream and downstream of a hydroelectric dam, only a few years after it was built (Cussac *et al.* 1998), or after stocking in a fishless lake, where *P. trucha* was successively named as a different nominal species while the lake's trophic web changed (Ortubay *et al.* 2006). These records indicate an important phenotypic plasticity within the population (Crichigno *et al.* 2014).

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Significant morphological variation in embryos, larvae and juveniles of *P. trucha* is recorded. Moreover, diet induced changes in head shape, outside the natural range of variation, have been experimentally demonstrated (Crichigno *et al.* 2014).

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

## Use and Trade

This species is subjected to artisanal and recreational fisheries out of national park areas (Barletta *et al.* 2015).

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Subpopulations in reservoirs (Mendoza Province) where Common Carp was introduced are nearly absent (Crichigno *et al.* 2016). Other invasive species, aquaculture and damming are also potential threats.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Capture is forbidden in national parks of Argentina.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Cussac, V.  
**Reviewer(s):** Lyons, T.J.  
**Partner(s) and Institution(s):** ABQ BioPark

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## 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>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	Resident	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.5. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	Resident	Suitable	Yes

## Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
1. Food - human	Yes	No	No

## Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.4. Marine & freshwater aquaculture -> 2.4.2. Industrial aquaculture	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.2. Competition -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.2. Dams & water management/use -> 7.2.10. Large dams	Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.3. Indirect ecosystem effects 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (Cyprinus carpio)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (Salvelinus fontinalis)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species (Salmo trutta)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3



8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.2. Problematic native species/diseases -> 8.2.2. Named species ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> )	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

## Conservation Actions in Place

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

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km <sup>2</sup> ): 969208
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): Unknown
Lower elevation limit (m): 100
Upper elevation limit (m): 800
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Movement patterns: Altitudinal Migrant
Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)

## The IUCN Red List Partnership



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