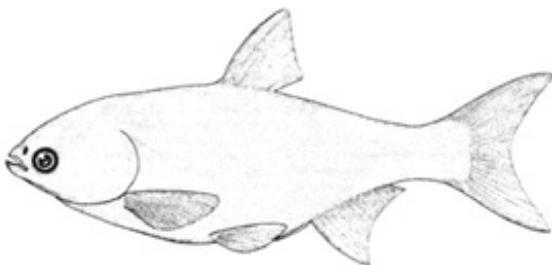




## Species Fact Sheets

### *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844)



*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*: [\(click for more\)](#)



*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*: [\(click for more\)](#)

## Synonyms

- *Leuciscus molitrix* Valenciennes, 1844: 360 (original description).
- *Leuciscus hypophthalmus* Richardson (ex Gray), 1845: 139.
- *Cephalus mantschuricus* Basilewsky, 1855: 235.
- *Abramocephalus microlepis* Steindachner, 1869: 150.
- *Hypophthalmichthys dabryi* Guichenot in Bleeker, 1871: 84
- *Hypophthalmichthys harmandi* Sauvage, 1884: 212.
- *Hypophthalmichthys dybowskii* Herzenstein in Warpachowski & Herzenstein, 1888: 38.

## FAO Names

En - Silver carp, Fr - Carpe argentée, Sp - Carpa plateada.

3Alpha Code: SVC Taxonomic Code: 1400204301

## Diagnostic Features

Body laterally compressed and deep. Ventral keel extending from isthmus to anus. Head large. Eye small, on ventral side of head. Gillrakers sponge-like. Dorsal fin with 8 rays; no adipose fin. Anal fin with 13 to 15 rays. Lateral line with 83 to 125 scales.

## Geographical Distribution



## **Launch the Aquatic Species Distribution map viewer**

Distributed in the Tone River, Manchuria and Mongolia, Canton, Fuchow, China, Hanoi (Vietnam). Introduced to other parts of the world.

### **Habitat and Biology**

Requires standing or slow-flowing conditions such as in impoundments or the backwaters of large rivers. Feeds on phytoplankton.

In its natural range, it migrates upstream to breed; eggs and larvae float downstream to floodplain zones. An active species well known for its habit of leaping clear of the water when disturbed. Swims just beneath the water surface.

### **Size**

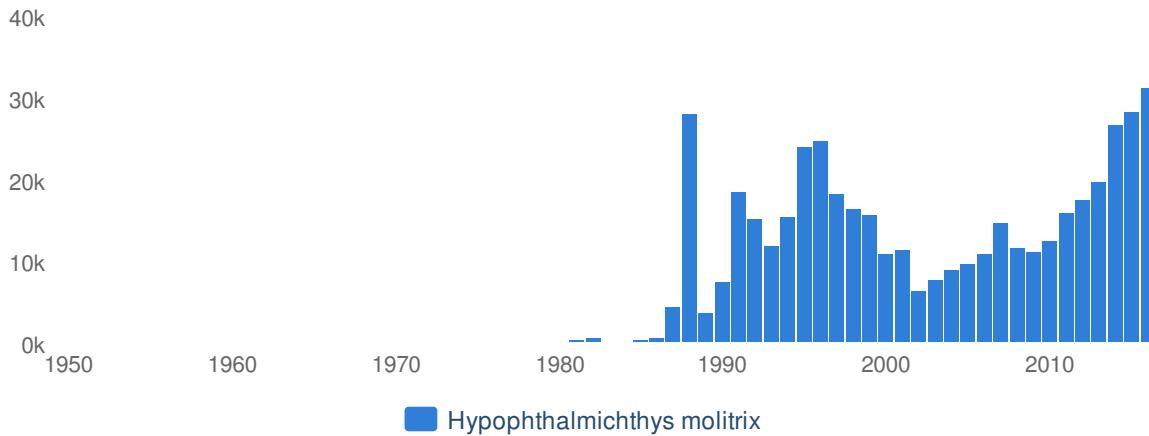
Attains to 100 cm; max. Weight 50 kg.

### **Interest to Fisheries**

Utilized fresh for human consumption and also introduced to many countries where its ability to clean reservoirs and other waters of clogging algae is appreciated even more than its food value. The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 18 103 t. The countries with the largest catches were Iran (Islamic Rep. of) (14 400 t) and Romania (1 308 t).

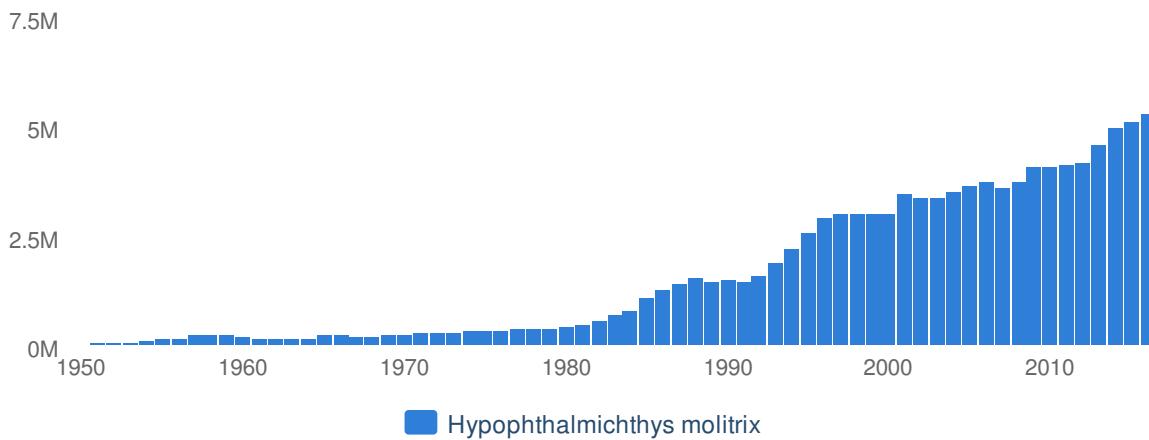
## Global Capture Production for species (tonnes)

Source: FAO FishStat



## Global Aquaculture Production for species (tonnes)

Source: FAO FishStat



## Local Names

**Afrikaans :** Silwerkarp .

**Cantonese :** Bin ue , Cho ue , Lin ue .

**Czech :** Tolstolobik biely , Tolstolobik bily .

**Dutch :** Zilverkarter .

**English :** Silver carp .

**Finnish :** Hopeapaksuotsa .

**French :** Carpe argentée .

**German :** Silberkarpfen .

**Hebrew :** Kasaf .

**Hungarian :** Fehér busa .

**Japanese : Hakuren .**

**Malay/Indonesian : Kap perak , Tongsan putih .**

**Norwegian : Sølvkarpe .**

**Polish : Tolpyga biala , Topolyga biala .**

**Rumanian : Crap-chinezesc-argintiu .**

**Russian : Tolstolobik .**

**Swedish : Silverkarp .**

**Thai : Pla lin .**

## Related links

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- Check this species at FishBase

## Bibliography

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Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2003. FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. [www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org)

Sawada, Y. - 1984 Cypriniformes. In: H. Masuda; K. Amaoka; C. Araga; T. Uyeno; T. Yoshino (eds.). The Fishes of the Japanese Archipelago. Tokai. Univ. Press. 54-58.

