



Invasive Aquatic Snails and Clams

8A

New Zealand
Mudsnail

Photo: Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks

8B

Asian
Clam

Photo: Shawn Liston, Audubon of Florida, Bugwood.org



Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

New Zealand Mudsnail

Class: Gastropoda
Order: Neotainioglossa
Species: *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*
(Gray)

other invertebrates and may impact the fishery it is introduced into by reducing food availability. The NZMS can range in size from a grain of sand to 1/8" long. Its color ranges from brownish to bluish-green to black. Its operculum covers the opening of the shell, which is on the left when the point is up. It can close its operculum to avoid desiccation. It has reached densities as high as 500,000 per square meter. You can help stop this invader when you Inspect, Clean and Dry your aquatic equipment and by reporting any sighting to FWP by calling 406-444-2449 or online at <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/AIS/aisSighting>. For more information and to visit the source link to:

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?SpeciesID=1008>

The New Zealand mudsnail (NZMS) is spread via fish stocking operations, by recreational anglers, or possibly aquarium release. It reproduces asexually and thus it only takes one to start a new population. It is found in lakes and rivers. The NZMS can out-compete native snails and



Photo:
Mohammed El Damir,
Pest Management,
Bugwood.org



Shawn Liston, Audubon of Florida, Bugwood.org

Asian Clam

Class: Bivalvia
Order: Veneroida
Species: *Corbicula fluminea* Müller

people who buy them as a food item in markets. Over-accumulation of clams on surfaces is thought to be the most prominent effect of their introduction. The sexes are normally separate, however, hermaphrodites exist and are capable of self-fertilization. It is estimated that removing them in the U.S. costs about a billion dollars each year. It can also out-compete native invertebrates for food and space. You can help stop this invader when you Inspect, Clean and Dry your aquatic equipment and by reporting any sighting to FWP by calling 406-444-2449 or online at <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishing/guide/AIS/aisSighting>. For more information and to visit the source link to:

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?SpeciesID=92>

The Asian clam has spread to 38 states in the U.S. since its introduction in the late 1930s. It is not known to exist in Montana. They spread via bait bucket introduction, accidental introductions associated with imported aquaculture species and intentional introductions by