Northern range expansion and coastal occurrences of the New Zealand mud snail
*Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (Gray, 1843) in the northeast Pacific

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**Abstract**

The New Zealand mud snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (Gray, 1843) is a common invasive species in fresh and brackish water ecosystems in Europe, Australia, Japan, and North America. In some invaded habitats, *P. antipodarum* can reach high densities (over 500,000 snails m⁻²) and dominate the biomass of the benthos, leading to detrimental impacts to native biota and changes in ecosystem dynamics. We report the previously unpublished occurrence of *P. antipodarum* in thirteen fresh and brackish water systems adjacent to the Pacific coast of North America including a new northern range for *P. antipodarum*: Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada (49.2479º, -124.8395º). We hypothesize the snail was spread from the Columbia River Estuary to Port Alberni via recreational watercraft or infected fishing equipment. Its discovery in Port Alberni reveals the potential for other aquatic nuisance species in the lower Columbia River to spread to British Columbia. Resource managers on the Pacific coast should remain vigilant and educate the public to prevent the further spread of the *P. antipodarum* as well as other aquatic invaders.

**Key words**: brackish gastropods, British Columbia, New Zealand mud snail, Port Alberni, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, range expansion, Vancouver Island

The New Zealand mud snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (Gray, 1843) is a global invader present in several continents including Europe (Bondeisen and Kaiser 1949), Tasmania and mainland Australia (Ponder 1988), Asia (Shimada and Urabe 2003) and North America (Bowler 1991). The hydrobiid snail is native to New Zealand and is distinguishable from other snails by the presence of an operculum, 5-6 body whorls often harboring a weak keel or carina and brooded young (Winterbourn 1970). They are very small (5-6mm in length) and may be found...
subtidally or intertidally on or under rocks and debris in fresh or brackish waters. *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* can be spread anthropogenically through movement of gear such as waders, boots, angling equipment, and boats or by the translocation of aquaculture materials (live fish or eggs; Bowler 1991; Haynes et al. 1985; Hosea and Finlayson 2005). Secondary introductions may occur on birds that carry the snails among their feathers or by fish that consume but are unable to digest snails (Bondesen and Kaiser 1949; Haynes et al. 1985).

In some invaded freshwater systems, *P. antipodarum* has become the most prevalent and numerically abundant species (Ponder 1988; Hall et al. 2006) reaching densities over 500,000 snails m⁻² in vegetative and muddy substrates, and constituting between 65-92% of total invertebrate productivity (Hall et al. 2006). These herbivorous and detritivorous snails can also dominate carbon and nitrogen fluxes (Hall et al. 2003). The high densities achieved by *P. antipodarum* in invaded systems suggest that it may compete with native species for resources (Brown et al. 2008). However, the field evidence for a negative competitive effect is mixed, with some negative (Kerans et al. 2005), non-significant (Cada 2004) and positive (Schreiber 2002) correlations between densities of *P. antipodarum* and native fauna. *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* may also reduce the colonization rate of some macroinvertebrates (Kerans et al. 2005) and affect the survivorship of fish that consume them (Vinson and Baker 2008). The interactions with different trophic levels coupled with the high densities observed in many systems may lead to substantial changes in trophic dynamics and nutrient cycling in aquatic ecosystems (Bronmark 1989; Hall et al. 2003; Hall et al. 2006).

While *P. antipodarum* is usually described as a freshwater invader in North America, this species is being increasingly found in brackish estuarine environments and adjacent aquatic habitats (Bersine et al. 2008). We report occurrences of this invasive snail from a series of qualitative surveys and verified sightings in coastal aquatic systems of the northeast Pacific. Our surveys revealed several new invasions of brackish and freshwater environments by *P. antipodarum* including a new northern limit on the northeast Pacific coast for the invasive mud snail. *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* was discovered in Port Alberni Inlet (5 salinity), Vancouver Island, British Columbia during surveys conducted in July 2007. The snails occur in low densities amongst intertidal woody debris in areas adjacent (<1 km) to the primary marina and boat ramp for the town of Port Alberni. We also report twelve occurrences in the brackish and fresh water environments of Oregon and Washington, USA (Figure 1, Annex 1).

We hypothesize that the well-established population of *P. antipodarum* in the Columbia River Estuary is the source of the snails found in Port Alberni. This hypothesis is supported by four main lines of evidence. 1) *P. antipodarum* occurs in very high densities (over 200,000 snails/m²; Litton 2000) in the Columbia River Estuary and has been there at least since 1996 (Bersine et al. 2008). 2) The lower Columbia River Estuary hosts many recreational sport fisheries and boaters, which are likely vectors for *P. antipodarum* (Bowler 1991; Haynes et al. 1985; Hosea and Finlayson 2005). 3) Port Alberni is also a popular destination for recreational fishers and boaters (G. Gillespie, pers. obs.). 4) *P. antipodarum* is highly tolerant to desiccation and can survive over 50 days on a
Due to their small size, resistance to desiccation, and parthenogenetic reproduction, there appear to be few (if any) feasible options in controlling *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* populations once they become established (New Zealand Mudsnail Management and Control Plan Working Group 2007). Resource managers, however, are employing several options to prevent the future spread of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* such as posting signs at boat ramps, distributing informational media (pamphlets, brochures, websites; pers. obs.), and by establishing permanent and mobile washing stations at boat ramps (New Zealand Mudsnail Management and Control Plan Working Group 2007). Another option is to treat infected equipment. Richards et al. (2004) recommended two options to prevent the spread of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* through infected equipment: 1) freezing for several hours or 2) drying infected equipment at 30°C for at least 24 hours or at 40°C for 2 hours. There are also several chemical options to decontaminate infected equipment including copper sulfate (252 mg/L Cu), Formula 409® Disinfectant (50% dilution), and benzethonium chloride compounds (1,940 mg/L; Hosea and Finlayson 2005). These types of chemical treatments only require five minutes of submergence to be effective and do not appear to damage neoprene and rubber wading gear, although care must be taken to dispose of those chemicals properly (Hosea and Finlayson 2005). While chemical options are effective in preventing the spread of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, knowledge of infested sites coupled with rigorous gear cleaning (scrubbing, draining, and drying) at these sites and elsewhere are cost effective means of limiting further transport of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* and other aquatic invasive species. We urge resource managers to remain vigilant and aware of the threat *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* may hold for aquatic systems and to educate the public in order to prevent the further spread of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* on the Pacific coast of North America.

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Hosea RC and Finlayson B (2005) Controlling the spread of New Zealand mudsnails on wading gear. California Department of Fish and Game, Rancho Cordova, California


### Annex 1

Occurrences of *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* in the coastal region of the northeast Pacific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Record coordinates</th>
<th>Date of record</th>
<th>Collector and affiliation or Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Alberni</td>
<td>49.2479, -124.8395</td>
<td>5.07.2007</td>
<td>Timothy M Davidson, Portland State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach, Surfside drainage canal¹</td>
<td>46.5343, -124.0547</td>
<td>Spring 2002</td>
<td>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia River, Youngs Bay</td>
<td>46.1643, -123.8388</td>
<td>Mar-1996</td>
<td>Clatsop Economic Development Council Fisheries Project, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook Bay</td>
<td>45.4709, -123.8610</td>
<td>29.10.2007</td>
<td>Sarah Miller, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devils Lake</td>
<td>44.9707, -123.9989</td>
<td>23.08.2003</td>
<td>John W Chapman, Oregon State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaquina Bay</td>
<td>44.6040, -123.9024</td>
<td>2.06.2008</td>
<td>James T Carlton, Williams College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsea Bay¹</td>
<td>44.4288, -124.0443</td>
<td>Oct-2007</td>
<td>John W Chapman, Oregon State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua River</td>
<td>43.7155, -124.0937</td>
<td>6.09.2005</td>
<td>Timothy M Davidson, Portland State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coos Bay</td>
<td>43.3733, -124.0989</td>
<td>24.12.2006</td>
<td>Timothy M Davidson, Portland State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New River</td>
<td>43.0094, -124.4239</td>
<td>22.09.2003</td>
<td>Henry Lee II, Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson Slough</td>
<td>42.9206, -124.5239</td>
<td>29.06.2006</td>
<td>Erin Minster, South Coast Watershed Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrison Lake</td>
<td>42.7510, -124.4996</td>
<td>2.07.2002</td>
<td>Alice Pfand, Volunteer for Portland State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>42.4325, -124.4114</td>
<td>31.08.1999</td>
<td>Larry Caton, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Latitude and Longitude are approximations, exact record coordinates are unavailable