SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

SLELO PRISM

Main Office

(315) 387-3600 x7725

C/O The Nature Conservancy

St. Lawrence County CCE

315-379-9192

Jefferson County CCE

315-788-8450

Lewis County SWCD

315-376-6122

Oneida County CCE

315-736-3394

Oswego County SWCD

315-592-9663

Or Visit Us Online At

www.sleloinvasives.org

Cover photo: S. Pothoven,GLERL, http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/pubs/photogallery/Waterlife/index_3.html. Inside right column top left photo: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, bugwood.org. Inside right column top right photo:sleloinvasives.org. Swarm Photo and Telson photo: Great Lakes Aquatic Nonindigenous Species Information System, http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/Programs/glansis/hemi_brochure.html.

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St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

SLELO PRISM

What You Should Know About Bloody Red Shrimp

(Hemimysis anomala)

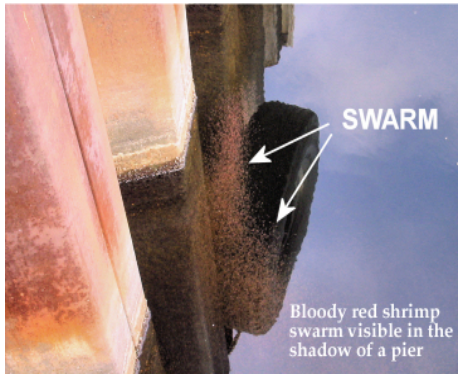
SLELO PRISM

"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What are Bloody Red Shrimp?

Bloody red shrimp (*Hemimysis anomala*) are crustaceans native to bodies of freshwater in Eurasia, and are invasive in North America. Bloody red shrimp were likely introduced to the U.S. via ballast water of oceanic ships. The first sighting in Lake Ontario was in 2006. They have been detected in all of the Great Lakes except Lake Superior.

Currently the impacts of Hemimysis are not well understood. However, because they eat tiny plants and animals such as plankton and insect larvae, there could be impacts on the native food chain reducing food availability for young native fish. Furthermore, bloody red shrimp populations can grow quickly, sometimes to densities of 500 shrimp/cubic meter. Below is a photo that demonstrates how dense bloody red shrimp swarms can become.



Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Bloody Red Shrimp:

Bloody red shrimp have a history of invading canals, streams, lakes and reservoirs throughout Europe. Therefore, they are considered a 'high-risk' invader of inland lakes in the Great Lakes region. You can help stop the spread of bloody red shrimp by practicing the **Clean, Drain, Dry Protocol** and keeping your watercraft and equipment clean prior to entering and after leaving a body of water.

For more information on proper precautions visit the Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers Campaign at

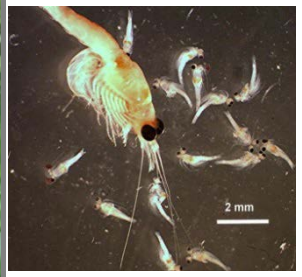
www.protectyourwater.net

If you find bloody red shrimp, please report your observation at iMapinvasives.org

iMapInvasives
Sharing information for strategic management

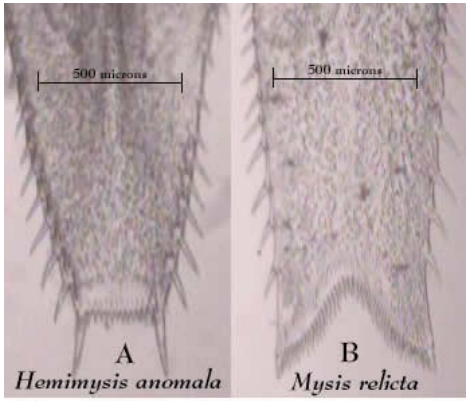
Bloody Red Shrimp Identification:

Description: Mature bloody red shrimp reach 6-13 mm in length, with females being slightly larger than males. They are ivory-yellow in color or translucent, but have red pigmentation on their dorsal and posterior section.



Distinguishing Features:

Bloody red shrimp can be distinguished from other mysid species, such as the opossum shrimp, by comparing the posterior section (telson). Bloody red shrimp have a long sharply pointed spine at both corners of the telson (A) compared to the more forked telson of opossum shrimp (B).



Telson or 'tail' of the invasive bloody red shrimp (A) and native opossum shrimp (B).