

## 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.

## SLELO PRISM

*This QR code will link  
to more resources.*



## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

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

*C/O The Nature Conservancy*

**(315) 387-3600 x 7724**

[www.sleloinvasives.org](http://www.sleloinvasives.org)

### Get Involved

Help find invasive species  
of interest in your region.

For details, contact

[megan.pistolese@tnc.org](mailto:megan.pistolese@tnc.org)

**Stay informed, join our listserv  
Follow these steps to join:**

1. Email [cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu](mailto:cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu)
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo: Aqua Sierra Water Quality Management,  
<http://www.aqua-sierra.com/bio-fouling>.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_Zealand\\_mud\\_snail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_mud_snail). Top  
identification photo: U.S. Geological Survey,  
<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?SpeciesID=1008>.

Bottom identification photo: Minnesota New York Sea Grant,  
[http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/ais/newzealand\\_mudsnail](http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/ais/newzealand_mudsnail).



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

## What You Should Know About

## New Zealand Mud Snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)



**SLELO PRISM**  
*"Teaming up to  
stop the spread of  
invasive species"*

## What are New Zealand Mud Snails?

New Zealand mud snails (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) are native to the freshwaters of New Zealand. They were first discovered in North America in Idaho in 1987, and were likely introduced via the ballast water of oceanic ships.

They reproduce rapidly—a single snail can produce approximately 230 young annually. Populations of New Zealand mud snails are very tolerant of poor water quality and a wide range of temperatures.

New Zealand mud snails are currently found in New York State in Lake Ontario. They are easily spread on mats of algae and can pass through the guts of live fish.

They outcompete native snail species reducing biodiversity and can be a vector for parasites that infect native snails and fish. Dense populations of New Zealand mud snails alter nutrient flows and can clog underwater pipes for power and water facilities. Below is a photo showing a pipe that has been clogged with these snails.



## You Can Take Stop The Spread:

**Clean, Drain, Dry** your watercraft and all fishing/sporting equipment before entering and leaving a body of water.



## Control/Management:

**Chemical:** Research has shown that application of Green Clean PRO is an effective way to hinder and even eliminate New Zealand mud snail populations. Copper and carbon dioxide under pressure is also being investigated as a control method.

**Biological Control:** Parasites of New Zealand mud snail are also being researched as a control agent.

## New Zealand Mud Snail Identification

**Description:** New Zealand mud snails have an elongated shell that consists of 5 to 6 whorls/twists. The **shell** is light to dark brown in color. The average length of New Zealand mud snails are usually 4-6 mm in introduced locations, but they may reach 12 mm in their native range.

