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

Get Involved

Help find invasive species of interest in your region. For details, contact **megan.pistolese@tnc.org**

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

1. Email **cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu**
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corbicula_fluminea. Inside right column top identification photo: www.sleloinvasives.org . Identification chart: Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, nyis.info.

SLELO PRISM

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

What You Should Know About

Asian Clam

(Corbicula fluminea)

SLELO PRISM

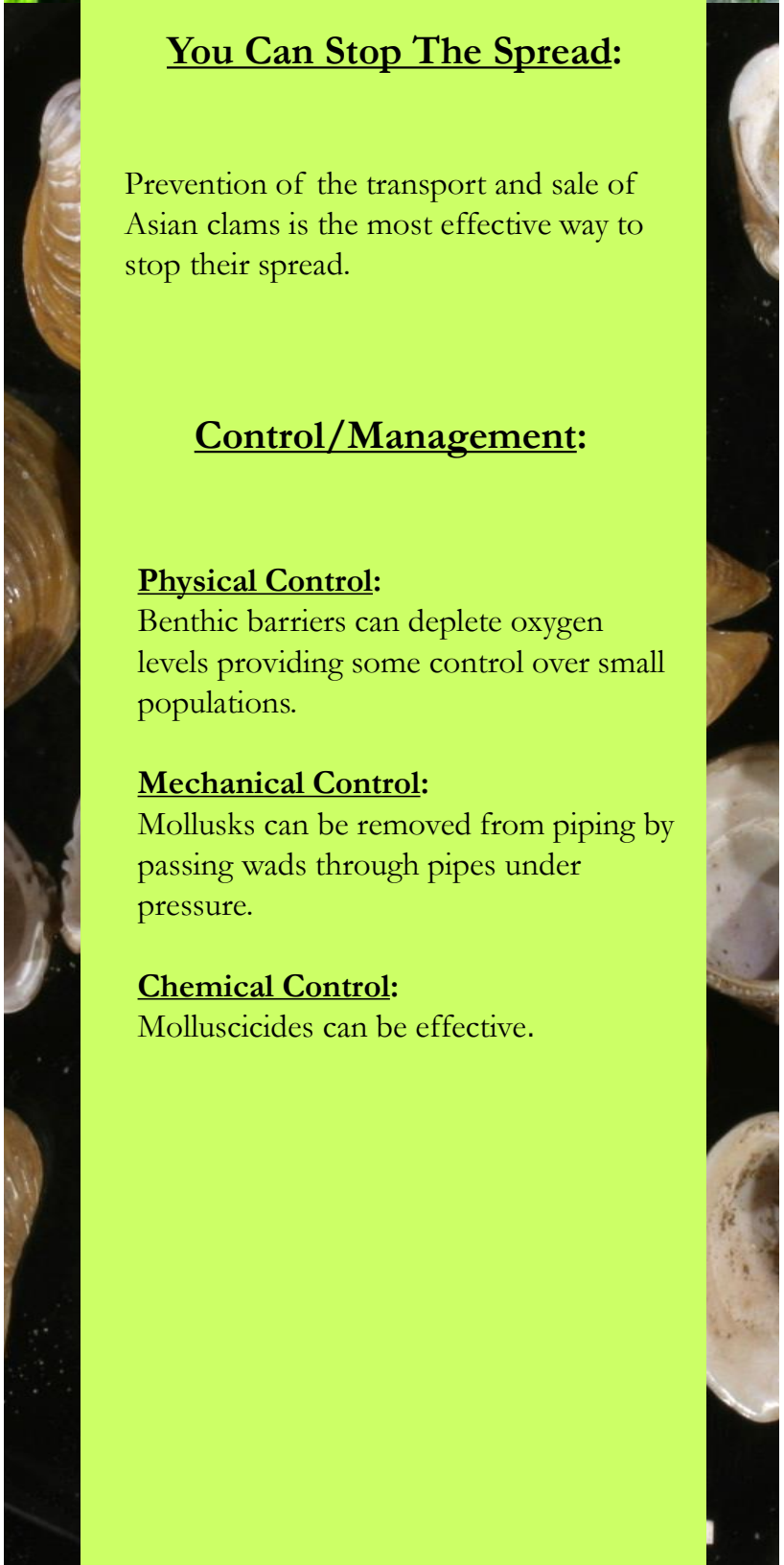
"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What are Asian Clam?

Asian clams (*Corbicula fluminea*) are native to the freshwaters of Eastern and Southern Asia. They were likely intentionally introduced to the west coast of North America in the 1930's as a food source for Chinese immigrants. Asian clams have been collected in running waters of central and western portions of New York State.

Asian clams are filter feeders and therefore feed on phytoplankton and other primary food sources in the aquatic ecosystem. Unlike zebra and quagga mussels, Asian clams have a pedal foot that allows them to feed on organic material and tiny organisms such as microbes, protists and meiofauna.

They have a high filtering capacity and population density and can disrupt aquatic food webs. In dense populations, Asian clams excrete significant amounts of inorganic nutrients, such as nitrogen, that stimulate the growth of algae and macrophytes. Furthermore, Asian clams can clog pipes of water treatment systems and power stations causing expensive damages.



You Can Stop The Spread:

Prevention of the transport and sale of Asian clams is the most effective way to stop their spread.

Control/Management:

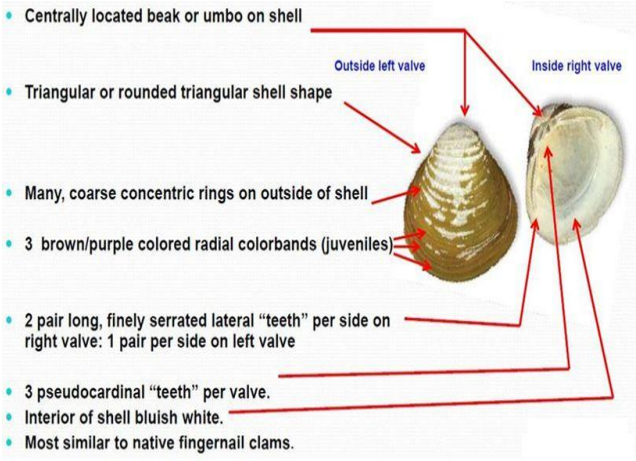
Physical Control:
Benthic barriers can deplete oxygen levels providing some control over small populations.

Mechanical Control:
Mollusks can be removed from piping by passing wads through pipes under pressure.

Chemical Control:
Molluscicides can be effective.

Asian Clam Identification:

Description: Asian clam have a oval-triangular clam shape with a dorsal break (umbo) at the peak of the shell. The outside of the shell is olive or a yellowish-brown color with raised radial bands. The inner shell is typically white with a blueish tint to it and have finely serrated lateral "teeth" located between the valves at the umbo.



Basic Identification characteristics for Asian clams. Graphic: Center for Biodiversity and Conservation