Monocorophium insidiosum

English corophiid (crustacean)

Threat Scores

1. Ecological Impact
    - Modifies sediment dynamics through the building of mud tubes on the sediment surface consolidating the sediments
    - Facilitates transmission of new pathogens
    - It is common in areas of high turbidity, especially in areas with high organic pollution levels where it can reach high densities
    - Parasites have been found on C. insidiosum in German waters, but it is unknown whether these could transfer to native species and cause negative impacts
2. Invasive Potential
    - An fouling organism requiring assisted transport to expand alien range
    - Thought to have spread to the North Pacific from the North Atlantic via commercial vessels
3. Geographic Extent
    - Regionally pervasive
4. Management Difficulty
    - Eradication unlikely in marine environment with no known predators
    - Fouling control options include chemical (copper compounds, DDT, Hydrocarbons) and UV radiation and blue light

Geography and Habitat

1. Native: Northern Atlantic coastal Europe, Mediterranean
2. Introduced: Pacific Coast from Washington to northern California, Caribbean, Hawai'i
3. Habitats
    - Marine

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull/Surface fouling
2. Stocking in open water - oyster aquaculture

Non-Native Locations

1. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
2. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf
3. 58- Northern California
4. 65- Greater Antilles
5. 152- Hawaiian Islands

Sources

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