Ocinebrellus inornatus

Asian drill

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
    - "Better mean growth rates/reproductive efforts, than (the native) O. erinacea which favor the invader establishment & spread in France. Detrimental for oyster cultivation" (Molnar 2008).
    - "In Willapa Bay (WA, USA) native Dogwhelks were common prior to the introduction of Asian Drills but have apparently disappeared" (Molnar 2008).
2. Invasive potential
    - Lack of a swimming larval stage may greatly reduce the ability to expand unless counterbalanced by human activities. Expansion along the French coasts is enhanced by oyster farming activities.
3. Geographic extent
    - Locally patchy
4. Management difficulty
    - "Prompted severe restrictions on oyster transport. Control by removing egg capsules, not simply adults, expected to reduce local impacts" (Molnar 2008).

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Normally dwells along Sakhalin and Kurile Islands up to Japan and from North of China to Korea.
2. First introduction: 1924
3. "Accidentally introduced along Pacific coast of North America in the Puget Sound (Washington, 1924), in British Columbia, Canada (1931) in Oregon (1930-1934) & California (1041). 1st detected on the French Atlantic coast (Marennes-Oleron bay) in 1995" (Molnar 2008).
4. Marine, aquaculture

Invasion Pathways

1. Stocking in Open Water
    - Accidental known
    - Cause- oyster farming
    - "Accidentally introduced along Pacific coast of North America in the Puget Sound (Washington, 1924), in British Columbia, Canada (1931) in Oregon (1930-1934) & California (1041)" (Molnar 2008).

Non native locations

1. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
2. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. "Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment
3. http://nas.er.usgs.gov/XIMAGESERVERX/2009/20090603185241.jpg