Teredo bartschi

Bartsch shipworm

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
    - Can destroy or cause collapse of untreated wood structures. Filter feeders that may compete with native species for resources. Larvae settle and construct extensive burrow systems on any wooden structures (boat hulls, marinas, docks and pilings). Caused $615 million in damage in San Francisco Bay in 1920's. Similar damage reported from Barnegat Bay, NJ and Long Island Sound, NY.
2. Invasive potential
    - The primary mechanism of the range extensions is by boat transport. Shipworms are generally tolerant of a wide range of salinities, temperatures, flow conditions, and oxygen concentrations. Dispersed by planktonic larvae. Outbreaks follow increased water temperatures and salinities in power station effluents.
3. Geographic extent
    - Locally patchy
4. Management difficulty
    - Effective control can be accomplished by chemical treatment (e.g. creosote) of wood or use of alternative materials.

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: South Carolina to Texas and Bermuda
2. First introduction: prior to 1993
3. Records from Long Island Sound off Connecticut & Barnegat Bay in New Jersey (prior to 1993). Unknown means of transport/introduction.
4. Marine, coastland
5. Found in marine coastal areas, living in wood, tolerates a wide range of salinities. Adapted for boring into wood.
6. Established in warm water effluents of power plants.

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull/Surface Fouling
    - Accidental known
    - Cause- fouling and boring
    - The primary mechanism of the range extensions is by boat transport.

Non native locations

1. 41- Virginian
2. 42- Carolinian
3. 43- Northern Gulf of Mexico
4. 59- Southern California Bight
5. 70- Floridian
6. 152- Hawaiian Islands

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