

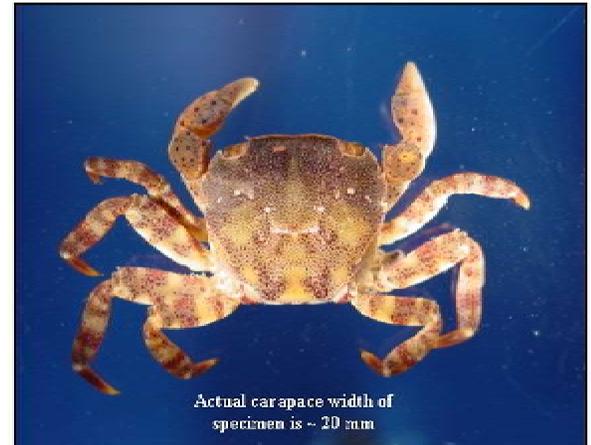


Hemigrapsus sanguineus

Asian shore crab, Pacific crab

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Broad diet provides potential to affect native crabs, fish & shellfish by disrupting food web
 - Occupies same habitat as native mud crabs, possibly overwhelming & dominating their habitat
 - May compete for food with blue crab, rock crab, lobster & non-native green crab
 - Populations increasing while native pops declining
 - Pose threats to coastline ecosystems & aquaculture operations
 - Opportunistic omnivore.
2. Invasive potential
 - The larvae are suspended in the water for approximately one month before developing into juvenile crabs
 - Because of this, the larvae have the ability to be transported over great distances, a possible means of new introductions (Benson, 2005)
 - Tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions, likely to continue to expand along US coastline
3. Geographic extent
 - Native of western Pacific well established and abundant on Atlantic coast of US
 - Regionally pervasive
4. Management Difficulty
 - Rockfish and seagulls prey upon *H. sanguineus* which helps control in native range, but not in US
 - Ballast water management being researched to reduce or eradicate new introductions from occurring



Geography and Habitat

1. Native: Western Pacific Ocean
2. Introduced: Atlantic Coast from Maine to Virginia
3. Habitats
 - Intertidal zones, estuaries/bays
 - Established and abundant along Atlantic intertidal coastlines

Invasion Pathways

1. Ballast water and sediments

Non-Native Locations

- 40- Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy
- 41- Virginian

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://fi.biology.usgs.gov/Nonindigenous_Species/Asian_shore_crab/shorecrabia.jpg