

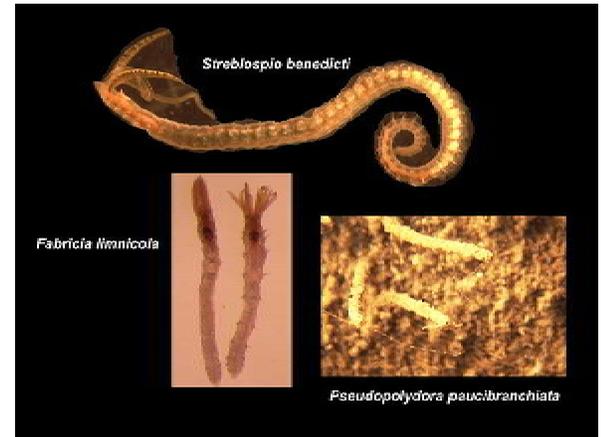


Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata

Japanese Polydorid

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Negatively modifies habitat with its large densities; losses in aquaculture
2. Invasive potential
 - Larvae are planktonic for 4-47 days and could be an important transportation vector for long distance dispersal.
 - “Drift tube recoveries and larval abundances in the plankton indicate that few Pseudopolydora larvae leave Mission Bay, (San Diego) but that longshore currents can carry those which do to other suitable bay habitats” (Molnar 2008).
3. Geographic extent
 - Regionally pervasive
4. Management difficulty
 - “No known natural predators. No effective non-toxic eradication controls in marine environment. Chemical applications of copper compounds used to prevent fouling” (Molnar 2008).



Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Described originally by Okuda (1937) from Onomichi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
2. First introduction: 1920's
3. Introduced to California in the 1920's with the Japanese oyster *Crassostrea gigas* in entrapped sediments (Molnar 2008).
4. Introduced: Washington, Oregon, California
5. Estuaries/bays, intertidal zones, marine habitats
6. Common in sandy-mud sediments in bays and estuaries.

Invasion Pathways

1. Natural Spread
 - Probable
 - Cause- planktonic larvae
 - Planktonic larvae spreads locally in water currents
2. Hull/Surface Fouling
 - Accidental probable
 - Cause- hull fouling
 - Transported on ships hulls
3. Stocking in Open Water
 - Accidental probable
 - Cause- Associated with deliberate introductions of fish/shellfish
 - Unintentional introduction with aquaculture
4. Ballast Water and Sediments
 - Accidental probable
 - Cause- ballast water
 - Planktonic larvae in ballast

Non native locations

1. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
2. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf
3. 58- Northern California
4. 59- Southern California Bight

Sources

1. <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?speciesID=1187>
2. 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.
3. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>