



Salmacina dysteri

Serpulid worm

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Fouling organism; ecological impact unstudied but presumed to be minimal.
2. Invasive potential
 - A fouling organism requiring assisted transport to expand alien range. These worms may reproduce asexually by transverse division providing faster establishment.
3. Geographic extent
 - Regionally pervasive



Geography and habitat

1. First introduction 1935
2. Edmondson and Ingram (1939) found it in fouling beginning in 1935 in Kaneohe Bay.
3. Benthic, fouling communities, coral reefs, marine habitats
4. Hard substrates or overgrowing other fouling invertebrates in sheltered waters, especially harbors and embayments, but can be found in a variety of shallow and deep reef habitats.

Invasion pathways

1. Hull/Surface Fouling
 - Accidental known
 - “Edmondson and Ingram (1939) found it in fouling beginning in 1935 in Kaneohe Bay” (Molnar 2008).

Non native locations

1. 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>
3. http://www.marlin.ac.uk/imgs/o_saldys3.jpg