

Map with iMapInvasives



The Asian Clam is a serious threat to the long-term ecological health of infested lakes

- Help map the rapid spread of invasive species
- iMapInvasives is an online tool for invasive species reporting and data management
- Report by Smartphone or computer
- View the New York Invasive Species Public Map here: <http://imapinvasives.org/nyimi/map/>
- Your help is vital to the first response network to avoid the spread of invasive species

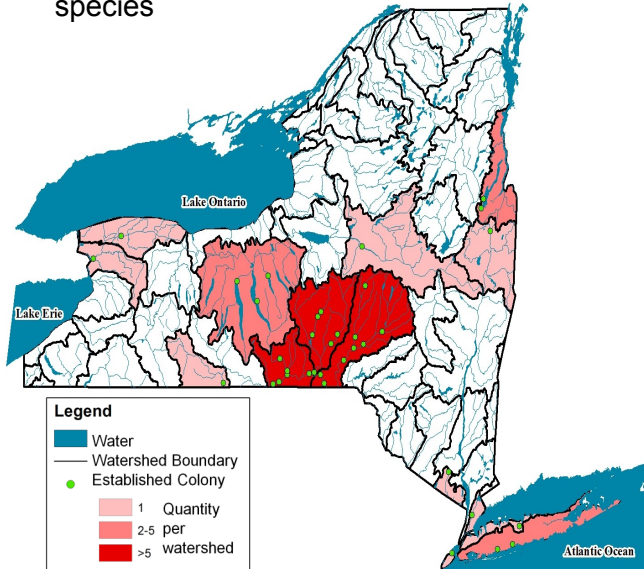


Image 1: © 2012 The Nature Conservancy: an online mapping tool for invasive species locations. Available at: [iMapInvasives.org](http://imapinvasives.org) (Date accessed: [02.05.2012])

Image 2: Geospatial data courtesy of the Cornell University Geospatial Information Repository; Asian Clam Point Map data adapted, courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey [2.25.2012]



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!™

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net



Prevention is the best form of defense in dealing with the Asian Clam

For more information or to report an Asian Clam sighting:

1. **Record** the specific location where found and take a photo **ASAP**
2. **Contact** Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County at 315-424-9485
6505 Collamer Rd., East Syracuse, NY 13057



Cornell Cooperative Extension
Onondaga County



FOLLOWPA
FINGER LAKES - LAKE ONTARIO WATERSHED PROTECTION ALLIANCE

Build Strong and Vibrant New York Communities
Cornell Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity, affirmative action educator and employer.

Invasive Species **Alert!**

ASIAN CLAM

(*Corbicula fluminea*)



- Has been found in Otisco, Owasco, Seneca, and Cayuga Lakes and the Adirondack region
- Millions of dollars in damage
- Ecological devastation
- Overheating of boat engines

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Onondaga County

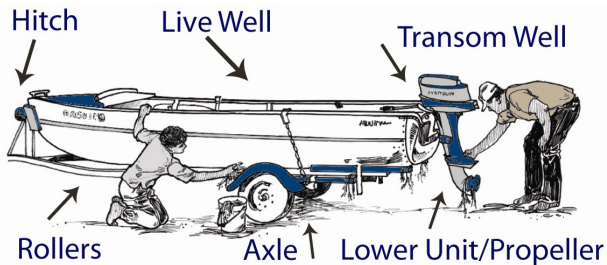
Effects

- Clogs water intake pipes
- Failure to power plant cooling systems
- Damage to equipment (including boat motors and commercial water systems)
- Reduction in drinking water supply
- Disruption in irrigation canals
- High costs to remove once established
- Mass die-offs which pollute shorelines and decrease water quality
- Piles of shell material pollute beaches, drinking water systems, boating and fisheries
- Can cause toxic algae blooms and turn waters from blue to green

How to Prevent

Invasive species hitchhike on boats

WHEN YOU LEAVE A WATERWAY ALWAYS CHECK THESE POINTS:



1. Check and remove any visible mud, plants, fish or organisms from boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.
2. Clean and eliminate water from equipment.
3. Dry anything that comes into contact with water.

Never release plants, fish, or other animals into a waterway unless they came from that waterway.

Image modified, courtesy of Lake George Association, Inc.

How it Spreads

Asian Clam (*Corbicula fluminea*)

- Boats, canoes, kayaks, jet-skis, bait buckets and power plants
- Outcompetes native clams and mussels for food and space
- Downstream via river and stream currents

Habitat: Sandy, muddy or gravel-bottomed streams, rivers, ponds and shallow lake shorelines, in densities of up to 6000 per square meter. Tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions. Lives within the top 7 inches of sediment at water depths of 5 - 250 feet.

Reproduction: Single clam can release up to 2,000 - 4,000 offspring in one season. Spawning occurs from spring to fall in northern climates. Average lifespan is 2 - 4 years and a maximum of 7 years.

One clam can release up to 350 offspring daily.



Shell Identification

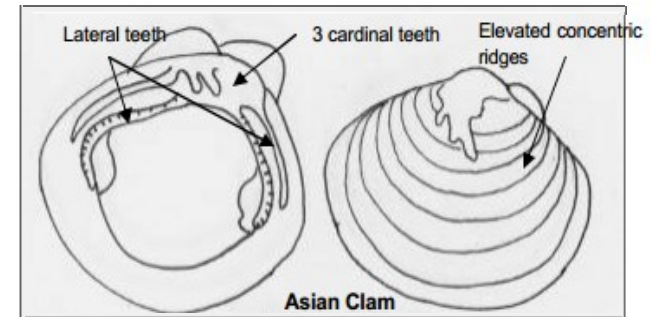


Image courtesy of Michelle Robinson, D.C.R. Office of Water Resources, Lakes and Ponds Program, Massachusetts

- Each valve has three cardinal teeth
- Outside of shell is transparent or yellow-brown in color while alive
- Inside of shell is polished and a grey to light purple color
- Turns darker brown once dead
- Thick, with distinct elevated rings on outside of shell
- Triangular or rounded triangular shape
- About the size of a dime, up to 5 cm in length

