



Source: Brian Ward

Found in Ellisport Bay in 2012

Asian clam populations could harm the long-term ecological health of infested lakes.



How do Asian clams spread?

Asian clams are highly mobile in their larval stage!

They can attach to and be carried by boats, canoes, kayaks, jet skis, bait buckets, waders, etc.

Asian clams are efficient filter feeders and can quickly outcompete native species for food and space.

Asian clams are hermaphroditic, so one Asian clam can start a colony.

To report an Asian clam sighting:

1. Record the specific location, collect if possible and take a photo
2. Contact: Tom Woolf, ID Dept. of Agriculture: Aquatic Plants Program Manager (208) 608-3404 –or- Thomas.woolf@agri.idaho.gov

University of Idaho
Idaho Cooperative Fish & Wildlife
Research Unit
College of Natural Resources

845 Perimeter Drive-MS1141
Moscow, Idaho, 83844-1141

<http://webpages.uidaho.edu/LPO/Asianclams/>

Asian Clam ALERT

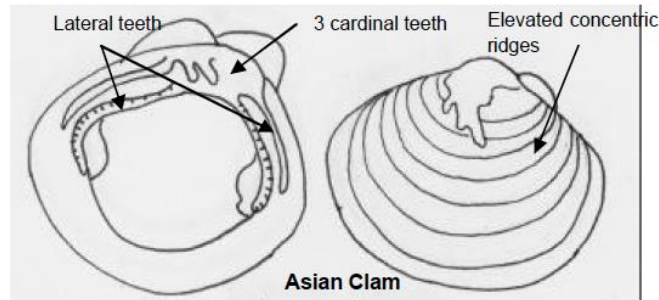


Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*)

- Can cause algae blooms
- Shells pollute shorelines and decrease water quality
- Shells provide a surface for other invasive species like quagga mussels to attach



Area of Infestation and Treatment
East Hope, Idaho



Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Department of Conservation and Recreation

Asian clam Identification

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

Asian clams expand within Ellisport Bay

Plan of Action-In response to the infestation of the Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) in East Hope, the infested areas will be covered with non-permeable rubber barriers and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) will be placed beneath the barriers. NaOH is a chemical that reacts with carbon dioxide to form a non-toxic salt by-product.

The treatment area of less than half an acre will be permitted under EPA-NPDES Pesticide General Permit IDG87AE24, and the area will likely remain under treatment between **February 14** and **April 15, 2015**.

NaOH will temporarily raise the pH between the bottom and the barrier where the clams are present.

NOTICE: Water Restriction-Households using water from the lake that are located up to 1/5 mile from the treated areas in the vicinity of East Hope should turn off Potable Water & irrigation intakes for a minimum of 60 days.

The area will be monitored. Check our website for updated information:

<http://webpages.uidaho.edu/LPOAsianclams/>

The treatment is coordinated by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the University of Idaho and the Idaho Department of Agriculture,

Contact Bob Kibler, US Fish & Wildlife Service
with questions: (208) 378-5255 (Primary contact)
—or—Christine Moffitt (208) 885-7047 (Alt)



Source: Cornell University Cooperative
Extension Onondaga County