



# Invasive Mudsnails

## Invasive Macroinvertebrates



**Figure 1:**

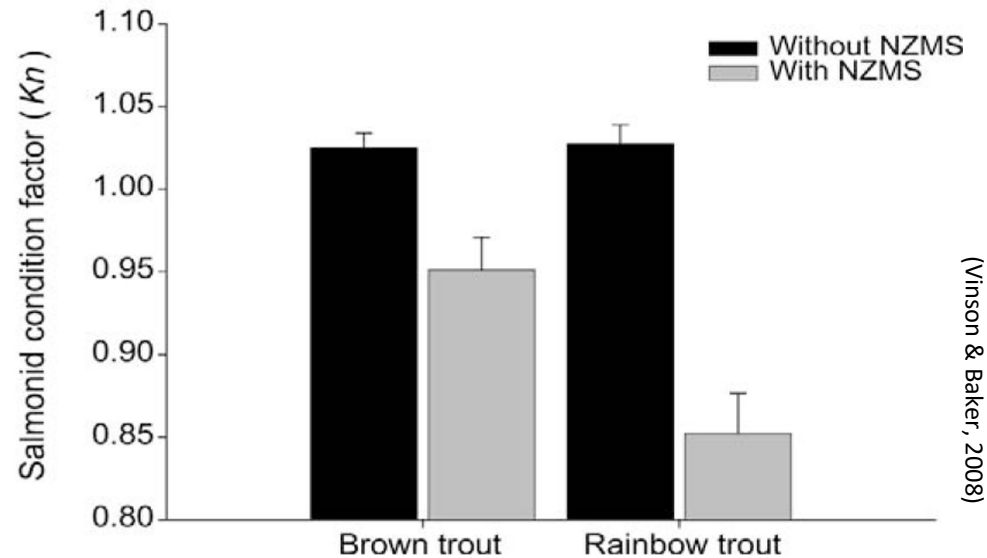
*Comparison of Invasive Mudsnail to native snails*



**Note:** Pond Snails, Pebblesnail and Rock Snails are native to the Pacific Northwest.

**Figure 2:**

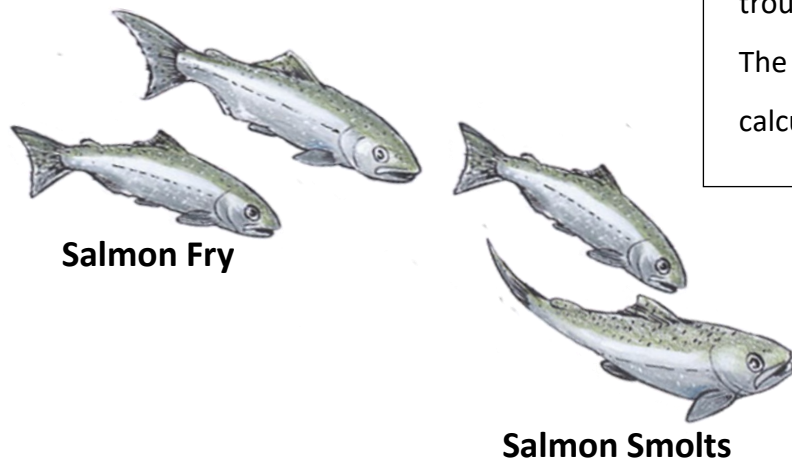
*Impact of Snails on Fish Health*



(Vinson & Baker, 2008)

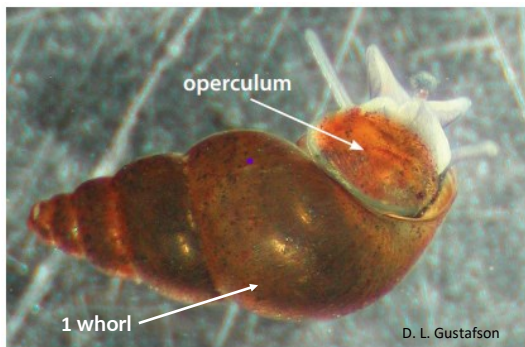
**Note:** Comparison of Salmonid condition factor between brown trout and rainbow trout with and without Mudsnails. Trout collected from the Green River in Utah.

The Salmonid Condition factor ( $K_n$ ) is a measure of fish health and wellbeing that was calculated using the fishes weight and the length of its body.



Salmon fry and smolts need to eat lots of freshwater macroinvertebrates so they can develop into ocean juveniles.

# Invasive Mudsnaills Facts & Distribution



## Facts:

- Only 4 –6 mm long
- Reproduce asexually by cloning themselves.
- Have a valve called an operculum that can be used to seal the mouth of the shell. This allows the mudsnails to survive out of water for several days and survive being eaten.
- Can pass through a fish alive after being eaten.

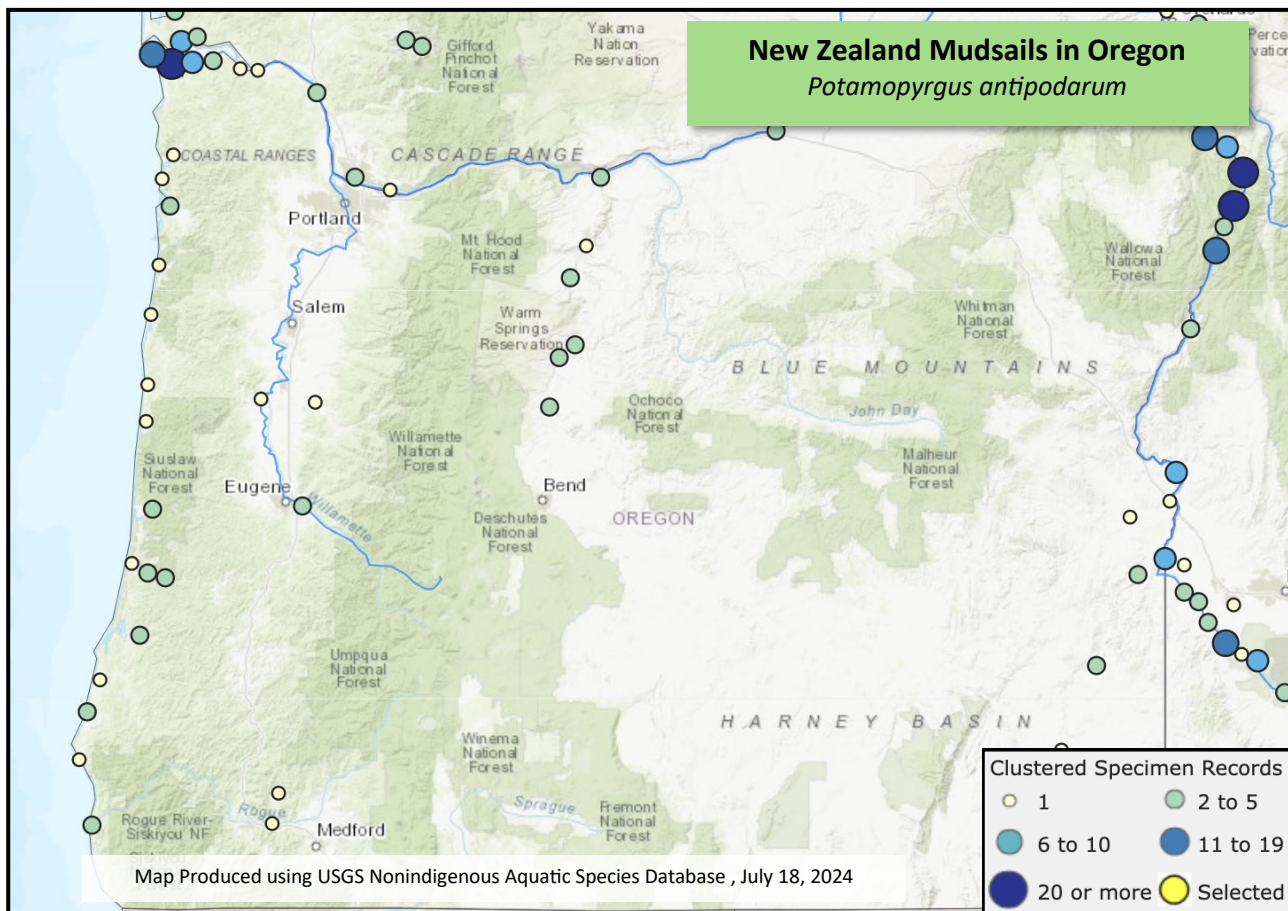
## How to identify:

**Size:** A mature snail is typically less than 5 mm (.2 in) long

### Shape:

- Shell is elongated
- Has whorls or spirals and a right-side opening
- Shells usually have 5 to 6 whorls

**Color:** Most snails have a light to dark-brown shell that can appear black



(E: Jones, 2024)