

3 Asian shore crab | *Hemigrapsus sanguineus*



Squarish carapace, up to 5 cm wide
3 teeth on each side of carapace
Light and dark banded legs

4 Wakame | *Undaria pinnatifida*



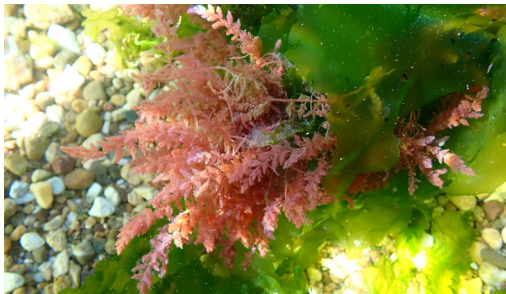
A large brown kelp from 1-2 m long
Frond has fingered edges and a midrib
The rootlike holdfast has reproductive frills

5 Red ripple bryozoan | *Watersipora subatra*



Rigid, flat encrusting colonies
Arranged as a sheet, with circular patterns
Orange-deep red colouration

6 Harpoon weed | *Asparagopsis armata*



A red fluffy seaweed, up to 20 cm long
Spirally arranged branches, with distinct
small barbs/harpoons

7 Pacific oyster | *Magallana gigas*



Thick rough hinged shells up to 18 cm long
Solid surface with distinctive wavy/saw
toothed shell margins

For more information

- ▶ *See the 'Check, Clean and Dry' approach, as recommended by the GB non-native species secretariat at: www.nonnativespecies.org/what-can-i-do/check-clean-dry
- ▶ Keep up-to-date with marine INNS guidance from The Green Blue: thegreenblue.org.uk

Photo credits:

All the photos in this leaflet belong to Marine Biology Section, Société Jersiaise, except for:
Red ripple bryozoan by Jon Moore
Pacific oyster by Lou Collings

STOP THE SPREAD



MARINE INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Protect Alderney's wildlife
for future generations



What are marine invasive non-native species?

Marine non-native invasive species (marine INNS) are organisms that have been introduced unintentionally or deliberately into an area outside of their natural home range.

Some marine INNS are harmless, whilst others can cause damaging impacts upon our environment, ecosystem services, human well-being or local economies.

What is the issue?

Some marine INNS can **devastate native biological diversity** through over-competing with local species for space and food. They can **spread rapidly, fouling boats**, harbour infrastructure such as pontoons and buoys and fishing gear. Marine INNS can also **restrict navigation and spread disease**. Once established, they can become extremely difficult and/or expensive to remove.

How do marine INNS spread?

They are accidentally introduced into the local marine environment or harbour area via **commercial shipping, fishing vessels or recreational boat activities**. They can hide within ballast water, attached to gear or on the vessel itself. Intentional introductions are primarily through **aquaculture purposes**, such as Pacific oyster farming.

How can I help?

You can help reduce the potential introduction and spread of marine INNS by letting us know if you think you have spotted a marine INNS within Alderney's marine environment and/or attached to your vessel.



Take a photo, note your location and the date, and then either:

- ▶ Email marine@alderneywildlife.org
- ▶ Record via the online app 'iRecord' (<https://irecord.org.uk/>) or
- ▶ Pop into the AWT office to let us know

Whether you work in Alderney's seas or are there for fun, please follow the 'Check, Clean and Dry' approach.*



Check your boat, equipment, and clothing for living plants and animals. Pay attention to areas that are damp or hard to inspect.



Clean and wash all equipment thoroughly with fresh water and antifoul boats annually. Remove visible fouling and put it in the bin, not back in the water.



Dry responsibly! When recovering a boat, trailer, dinghy, personal watercraft, or RIB, drain water from every part and all equipment that can hold water before leaving the site. Clothing and equipment should be thoroughly dried for as long as possible.

7 Top marine INNS to keep a lookout for

The descriptions below contain only the distinguishing features of the species.

1 Carpet sea squirt | *Didemnum vexillum*



Pale orange, cream or off-white colonies
Can form extensive thin sheets with long outgrowths
Firm, leathery texture that is veined/marbled with small pores.

2 Leathery sea squirt | *Styela clava*



A tall brown sea squirt up to 20 cm long
Attached to substrate by a narrow stalk
Tough and leathery surface with folds and swellings