























It is a species: introduced - a species transported from its native range to a new environment in which it has never been present;

that proliferates without control;

poses a threat to native species, human health and economics, and puts at risk the balance of ecosystems.



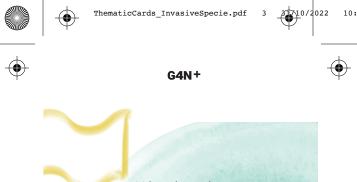




















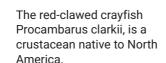












In the Portuguese case, the species was transported to the Iberian Peninsula in 1973 by businessmen from the Badajoz area to be raised for food.

The crayfish fled the culture conditions and moved to the Caia River, a tributary of the Guadiana, where they were first seen in 1979.



































At this time the red-clawed crayfish Procambarus clarkii has spread throughout the watersheds of all Portuguese rivers including the Fervença in Bragança town.

Currently there is a large number of individuals along the entire course of the river.











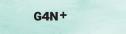




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ADAPTING TO NEW ENVIRONMENTS?











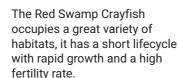












Highly tolerant to diseases and harsh environmental conditions (humid conditions, it can live in polluted waters with low oxygen levels and extreme temperatures)













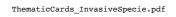
WHAT IS THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE RED SWAMP CRAYFISH?

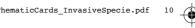






















Domain: Animalia Kingdom: Arthropoda Phylum: Crustacea Classe: Decapoda Family: Cambaridae

Genus: Procambarus

Species: Procambarus clarkii Name: Red swamp crayfish, Louisiana crayfish or mudbug

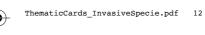










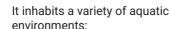












lakes;

rivers;

transition areas that suffer periodic flooding.

It also occurs in agricultural

areas:

irrigation canals;

water reservoirs.



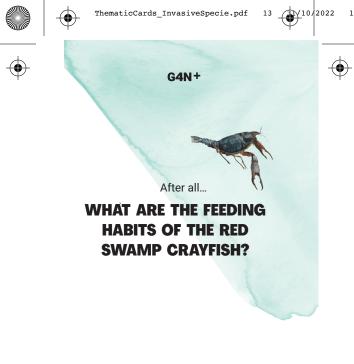
























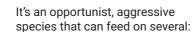












- Algae and plants;
- Various debris;
- Macroinvertebrates;
- Crustaceans;
- Fish:
- Eggs, larva and amphibian adults.





















The red swamp crayfish can be food for:

Rattus sp. (Giant rat); Mustela vulgaris (Weasel). Ardea cinera (Grey heron); Egretta garzetta (Little egret); Esox lucius (Northern pike); Stizostedion lucioperca (Zander) Perca fluviatilis (European perch); Micropterus salmoides (Largemouth bass).



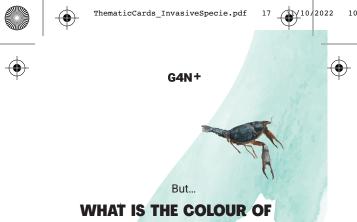












IAT IS THE COLOUR OF THE RED SWAMP CRAYFISH?











Its red colour is given by astaxantine.
This pigment is also essential to





















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- body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen;
- symmetrical and highly developed claws;
- four pairs of walking legs;
- long and flexible antennae;
- breathing through gills;
- exoskeleton of calcium salts and chitin.











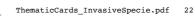


























The red swamp crayfish can reach up to 15 centimeters in length.





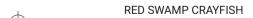






































The distinction can be made based on the tweezers, which are more prominent on males.





















































G4N+



TRUE or FALSE

CAN THE RED SWAMP **CRAYFISH COEXIST WITH** THE EUROPEAN FRESHWATER CRAYFISH?





















No. once established the populations of the invasive species cause the regression and even extinction of many native communities, such as the cravfish Austropotamobius pallipes.

The native species is eliminated by interspecific competition and transmission of the disease originating from the fungus Aphanomyces astaci against which it has no defenses.



GAN+











THE RED SWAMP CRAYFISH CAN BE EATEN BY HUMANS.



















Like other crustaceans, only a small portion of a crayfish's body is edible.

Both tail and claw can be eaten. in most prepared dishes, such as soups, snacks, and pâtés.

The head can be used for seasoning or flavoring sauces.





































Besides many negative aspects, the red swamp crayfish also brings some benefits:

On its natural habitat it controls the growth of some species;

It is an economic resource in some regions. It can be used for cooking or for sport fishing.

























Due to its ability to adapt to new environments quickly, this species rapidly grew in a great diversity of geological areas.

The control of the dissemination of the crayfish with the removal of the captured crustacean is essential for the ecosystem balance.





























Some of the control measures. you can get involved in along with local authorities:

- Raising community awareness;
- Capture actions: manual or using traps and nets;
- Construction of physical or electrical barriers:
- Biological control methods that include the use of predators, namely the otter.



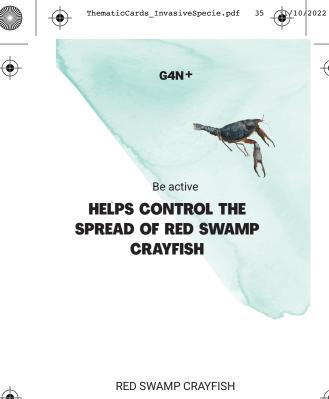


































Other control measures:

Register the occurrence of the species in the EASIN application - European Alien Species Information Network;

Contact SPENA/GNR or ICNF;











