

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Carcinus maenas

Carcinus maenas 简体中文 正體中文

System: Marine terrestrial

| Kingdom  | Phylum     | Class        | Order    | Family     |
|----------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| Animalia | Arthropoda | Malacostraca | Decapoda | Portunidae |

le crabe vert (French), European shore crab (English), green crab (English), Common name

shore crab (English), Strandkrabbe (German), European green crab (English,

Germany), le crabe vert Europeén (French), le crabe enragé (French)

**Synonym** Carcinides maenas, (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cancer marinus sulcatus, Rumph, 1705

Portunus maenas, Leach, 1814 Carcinus maenas, Leach, 1814 Cancer maenas, Linnaeus, 1758

Similar species

**Summary** Carcinus maenas is native to Europe and northern Africa and has been

introduced to the North America, Australia, parts of South America and South Africa. It is a voracious food generalist and in some locations of its introduced range it has caused the decline of other crab and bivalve species. Its success

with invasion has also caused numerous other problems that require

management.



view this species on IUCN Red List

### **Species Description**

The European green crab is one of the world's most successful aquatic invaders (Darling et al 2008). It is a voracious omnivore with a wide tolerance for salinity variation, water temperature and habitat types (Klassen & Locke, 2007). It has primarily been characterized as a molluscan predator (DeGraaf & Tyrrell, 2004). This species has a larval stage that typically includes four zoeal stages and a megalopa stage. It is a medium sized crab, being more broad than it is long. In its adult size it can get up to about 6 cm in length and 9 cm wide. It has a thorax granulate with five lateral spines about equal in size on either side of the rostrum. The sides of the thorax contain silky hair. The orbit subovate is an obtuse tooth beneath the anterior canthus. The rostrum protrudes with three very obtuse subequal teeth, with the middle tooth being the smallest. The body and feet are spotted with brown and covered with minute, crowded granules; those on the thorax are more conspicuous. The spots of the feet and abdomen are impressed and placed in more or less obvious lines. The chelae are large and slightly unequal with the second and third joint ciliate before. The carups is acutely spined within having no spine on the opposite edge. The hand is convex on the back, with an elevated line above on the inner side. The fingers are striate with impressed lines, about four on the thumb, not falcate at tip. The second to fourth walking legs are about equal, and the fifth leg is more compressed with a dactyl that is wider but not spatulate as in other Portunidae. The abdomen of the male is triangular, and the somites 3-5 are fused (Klassen & Locke, 2007). This species is a poikilotherm, thus physiology and behavior are affected by daily and seasonal temperature variations. The green crab is capable of producing eggs at temperatures up to 26 degrees Celsius but larval development is limited to a narrower range. In addition, green crabs are considered reasonably tolerant of oxygen stresses (Klassen & Locke, 2007).

### **Notes**

Salinity tolerance enables distribution in estuaries



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### **Lifecycle Stages**

Larval stages include Protozoea, Zoea (4 stages) and Megalopa. The lifespan of females is about 3 years, while it is about 5 years for males. Larvae are not as tolerant to temperature, salinity, or starvation as adults which may be the limiting factor in the ability to become established in new habitats. Suboptimal salinity can result in delays in larval development (Bravo, 2007). This species has been proven to grow faster and achieve larger maximum size on the Pacific coast of North America than they do on the Atlantic coast of North America and in their native range (Gillespie *et al* 2007). Molting, and consequently growth is affected by food availability and seasonal temperature fluctuation with 10 degrees Celsius indicated as an important thermal barrier (Klassen & Locke, 2007).

#### Uses

In native ranges of Europe, *Carcinus maenas* has been fished commercially for years (Klassen, 2007). In addition, this species has been recommended as an indicator species for the monitoring of heavy metal contamination because heavy metal pollution has been associated with respiratory failure in crabs (Klassen & Locke, 2007). While in its native range, this species is considered an important scavenger, especially of commercial fishery discards (Klassen & Locke, 2007).

## **Habitat Description**

Adult *Carcinus maenas* can tolerate temperatures ranging from 0 to 33°C, salinities from 4 to 54, starvation for up to 3 months, and air exposure in damp burrows for up to 10 days (Bravo, Cameron & Metaxas, 2007). Larvae have narrower temperature tolerances and there is evidence that some have not been able to survive when cultured at 6 and 25 degrees Celsius (deRivera *et al* 2007). As this species increases in age, it begins to occupy more of a variety of substrates such as mud, sand, rock, and eelgrass. It can also occupy depths ranging from high tide to 6 meters, and there have even been records of up to 60 meters (Breen & Metaxas, 2008). The expansion and contraction of this species along the northern limit along the western Atlantic has coincided with short-term temperature changes, suggesting that cold water temperature determines the northernmost limit of the species (deRivera *et al* 2005).

#### Reproduction

In Europe, the green crab's entire reproductive cycle usually lasts about a year. However, gonadogenesis may occur twice a year in the case of large females. Individuals usually mate once a year during the midsummer to early-fall period. Reproductive strategies may differ among newly invaded coastlines (Audet *et al* 2008).

#### **Nutrition**

This species preys on large and small snails with a preference for the smaller snails (Eastwood *et al* 2007). In addition, soft-shell clams are a significant prey item for the European green crab (Floyd & Williams, 2004). The European green crab is also a major predator on clams, mussels, juvenile fishes and other species in natural settings and in aquaculture (Gillespie *et al* 2007).



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### **General Impacts**

Carcinus maenas is a voracious predator. It is able to crush mussels and shows a clear potential to negatively threaten mussel farms. In its native range, as well as in invaded regions, this species has been considered responsible for significant impacts on epibenthic and infaunal species, such as bivalves, other mollusks, and crustaceans, through predation, competition, and burrowing activities (Bravo, 2007). This species competes with other decapods for food or structure as well as resource competition, which may affect their geographic distribution (deRivera et al, 2005). The collapse of the soft-shell clam industries, in both New England and Nova Scotia, have been attributed to this species, which is causing concern for other local fisheries and economies (Breen & Metaxas, 2008). In the United States alone, C. maenas causes approximately \$22 million dollars worth of damage each year (Williams, 2008). In areas in which the green crab has been introduced, it has the potential for significant impacts on fisheries, aquaculture, and the ecosystem. In fact, numerous studies have shown the potential for green crab to adversely affect many ecosystem components, directly and indirectly, by predation, competition and habitat modification (Klassen & Locke, 2007). This species has been documented as being a potential facilitator of Styela, which is an invasive club tunicate is some areas. They could facilitate the invasions by preying on tunicate predators. Green crabs are known to comsume prey from at least 158 general and have been widely documented to decrease the diversity and biomass of estuarine communities (Locke et al. 2007).

### **Management Info**

<u>Prevention</u>: Block anthropogenic pathways. Vectors such as ballast water accelerate the transport of populations into areas, and slowed expansion times can provide significant economic benefits (Klassen & Locke, 2007). <u>Physical</u>: constructing local physical barriers such as fences, rafts and nets may help to keep crabs in a controlled area. Also altering fishing practices may be helpful. For example, overwintering seed so that it is larger when planted and in closed areas. In addition, manual removal, commercial harvesting, trapping, and parasitic castrators are all possible options for control (Klassen & Locke, 2007).

<u>Biological</u>: A crab native to North America, *Callinectes sapidus* has been proven to have a significant effect on the abundance of this species, having increasing effects at the southern end of the range (deRivera, Ruiz, Hines & Jivoff, 2005). The Asian shore crab, *Hemigrapsus sanguineus*, has a negative influence on the mussel consumption of the European green crab and thus, its resulting growth rates. The Asian shore crab also affects this species by consuming settling post-larvae and displacing juveniles from their refuge habitat under rocks (Griffen, Guy & Buck, 2008). Another possibility is to utilize biological control by \"guarding\" bivalve seed using the toadfish, *Opanus tau*. (Klassen & Locke, 2007).

The parasitic barnacle, *Sacculina carcini* is a potential biocontrol agent for introduced *C. maenas* populations. However laboratory host specificity testing of native California crabs showed that *S. carcini* larvae settled on, infected and killed all four of the native crab species tested. However the infection process was different in native crabs and *S. carcini* was not able to fully mature and produce reproductive sacs in native crabs, in contrast to *C. maenas*. Goddard *et al* emphasise the importance of weighing up the potential benefits of using *S. carcini* as a biological control agent, with the potential non-target impacts (Goddard *et al.* 2005). \text{\capacitage} \text{\

#### **Pathway**

The transport vectors implicated in the events of introduction of this species include natural dispersal, solid ballast, hull and equipment fouling, ballast water, and contaminated packing material shipped with commercial shellfish (Darling *et al* 2008).

### **Principal source:**

**Compiler:** Ingo Narberhaus & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)



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**ALIEN RANGE** 

[1] AUSTRALIA[4] CANADA[1] JAPAN[1] PATAGONIA[1] SOUTH AFRICA[7] UNITED STATES

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Summary: The electronic tool kits made available on the Cefas page for free download are Crown Copyright (2007-2008). As such, these are freeware and may be freely distributed provided this notice is retained. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and users should satisfy themselves as to the applicability of the results in any given circumstance. Toolkits available include 1) FISK- Freshwater Fish Invasiveness Scoring Kit (English and Spanish language version); 2) MFISK- Marine Fish Invasiveness Scoring Kit; 3) MI-ISK- Marine invertebrate Invasiveness Scoring Kit; 4) FI-ISK- Freshwater Invertebrate Invasiveness Scoring Kit and AmphISK- Amphibian Invasiveness Scoring Kit. These tool kits were developed by Cefas, with new VisualBasic and computational programming by Lorenzo Vilizzi, David Cooper, Andy South and Gordon H. Copp, based on VisualBasic code in the original Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) tool kit of P.C. Pheloung, P.A. Williams & S.R. Halloy (1999).

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