

Are Your Snails Okay?

Invasive Snails

Chinese Mystery Snail or Japanese Trapdoor Snail (Restricted Invasive Species in Wisconsin)

Cipangopaludina chinensis, Bellamya chinensis or Viviparus malleatus

- Produces live young



DO NOT SELL

Banded Mystery Snail

Viviparus georgianus

(not yet regulated)

- Wide bands
- Round shoulder
- live birth



Photo: Amy Benson - USGS

CAUTION

Non-invasive Snail

Mystery Snail, Spike-topped Apple Snail or Apple Snail

Pomacea bridgesii or *Pomacea densa*

(not regulated in Wisconsin)

- Lays eggs
- Narrow bands
- Square shoulder



OKAY to SELL



Apple snail images from <http://www.applesnail.net>

CRAYFISH AND THE INVASIVE SPECIES RULE

What is a Crayfish?

Crayfish are decapod crustaceans in the following families:

Astacidae, Cambaridae and Parastacidae

Cambaridae: Includes over 400 species, found mostly east of the Great Divide in North America.

Astacidae: Includes twelve species in three genera. These are native to Europe and western North America.

Parastacidae: Includes fifteen genera, all of which are native to the Southern hemisphere.

Non-native crayfish can be incredibly invasive in natural ecosystems. Under Wis. Adm. Code s. NR 40.04(2)(c)(12), all non-native crayfish are prohibited species in Wisconsin. There is one exception, the rusty crayfish, which is classified as a restricted species and considered an "established non-native crayfish." Rusty crayfish are restricted under NR 40, and are the only non-native crayfish that may be possessed live without a permit or for personal use.

All other live non-native crayfish **may not be transported, transferred (bought or sold) or introduced in Wisconsin.** Additionally, they may not be possessed unless an invasive species permit is issued by the DNR for research or public display purposes.

Native Crayfish Species

Wild crayfish can be captured according to the rules as described in NR 19.27, which covers seasons, methods of harvest, and bag limits. If the crayfish is a prohibited non-native species, it must be immediately killed before a person can keep it. A fishing license or small game license is required to collect or harvest crayfish from the wild by any person age 16 or older. A bait dealer license is required to sell crayfish (live or dead) as bait for fishing. It is not legal to possess hook & line fishing gear while in possession of live crayfish on any inland waters, except for the Mississippi River. The following list includes **Wisconsin native crayfish** which may be possessed, transported, purchased and sold in the state.

<i>Cambarus diogenes</i> -	Devil Crayfish
<i>Fallicambarus fodiens</i> -	Digger or Chimney Crayfish
<i>Procambarus acutus</i> -	White River Crayfish
<i>Procambarus gracilis</i> -	Prairie Crayfish
<i>Orconectes propinquus</i> -	Northern Clearwater Crayfish
<i>Orconectes virilis</i> -	Virile Crayfish
<i>Orconectes immunis</i> -	Calico Crayfish

More information at: <http://www.mpm.edu/downloads/collections/pubs/invertebrates/wicrayfish/crayfish.pdf>

Best Practices for Aquarium & Water Garden Users

- Learn to identify invasive aquatic plants and animals.
- Do not use invasive plants, fish or invertebrates such as crayfish in your aquarium.
- Use and promote beautiful non-invasive alternatives.
- Check your plant/ animal orders for unwanted invasive hitchhikers.
- Do not release *any* aquarium plants, fish, or invertebrates into natural waters.
- Understand the laws, get to know the species and spread the word!

Visit dnr.wi.gov and search “invasives” or email invasive.species@wi.gov