

Quagga mussel *Dreissena bugensis*

Description

Introduced to North America in 1989. Established populations currently in all Great Lakes as well as in rivers or reservoirs in California, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Missouri.

Identification

Small freshwater bivalve mollusk. Rounded carina between the ventral and dorsal surfaces and a convex ventral side. Color patterns vary widely with black, cream, or white bands. Typically dark concentric rings on shell, paler near hinge. Reach up to 4 centimeters. Tend to be rounder than zebra mussels.

Habitat

Native to the Dnieper River in Ukraine.



Freshwater rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Inhabits both hard and soft substrates. Can colonize docks, breakwalls, buoys, boats, beaches and piping/plumbing equipment.

Reproduction

Quagga mussels are dioecious, and females can produce more than 1 million eggs in a year. A few days after fertilization, pelagic microscopic larvae develop and soon acquire minute bivalve shells. During this stage they swim freely with water currents and try to locate suitable substrate to settle on. Mortality during this transitional stage is very high and may exceed 99 percent.

Impact

Filter phytoplankton from water, decreasing the food source that zooplankton rely on and altering the food web. Filtering also increases the transparency, which can lead to increased light penetration that can change species dominance of aquatic plants. The water filtration creates waste, which can foul the environment and contains toxic pollutants. Rapid colonization has the potential to clog water intake structures and reduce pumping capabilities. Very tolerant and prolific breeders.

Similar

Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) and Zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*)

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Boaters and anglers are urged to clean the motors and exteriors of boats, empty the bilges on boats and clean aquatic equipment to help control the zebra mussel population. Other methods include chemical molluscicides, dewatering/desiccation, steam injection, acoustical vibration, electrical current, filters and screens, coatings, toxic-constructed piping, CO₂ injection, ultraviolet light, anoxia/hypoxia, flushing, and predators, parasites and disease. Awareness and education on prevention are also important to the control of zebra mussels; encouraging boaters and divers to thoroughly clean their equipment can help prevent their spread.

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