

New Zealand Mudsnaill Watch



Prevent the spread of New Zeland mudsnails by taking at least one of the following actions before leaving a site:

- Rinse waders and other gear with disinfectant and scrub with a stiff brush to remove mud and debris
- Remove snails from nooks and crannies (e.g. boot laces).
- Use separate sets of gear for infested waters.
- Freeze gear for 6 to 8 hours (preferably overnight).
- Use a hot water bath for at least 5 minutes above 130° F.
- Dry gear completely for at least several days.
- Clean boats and trailers after each use.

To report a NZMS sighting, call:
1-877-STOP-ANS (1-877-786-7267), or Tina Proctor, USFWS at 303-236-4515.



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species. Clean all recreational equipment. www.ProtectYourWaters.net

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New Zealand Mudsnaill ALERT

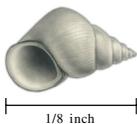
New Zealand mudsnails (NZMS) are native to New Zealand. They have spread to North America, discovered in the late 1980s in the Snake River, Idaho and Madison River, Montana. This small invasive quickly spread to waters in Yellowstone National Park and is now found in many waters across the West. People spread NZMS attached to waders and fishing gear or by moving fish or bait.

New Zealand Mudsnaill ALERT

New Zealand mudsnails are native only to New Zealand. They have spread to North America, discovered in the late 1980s in the Snake River, Idaho and Madison River, Montana. This small invasive quickly spread to waters in Yellowstone National Park and is now found in many waters across the West. People spread New Zealand mudsnails attached to waders and fishing gear or by moving fish or bait.

Protect your fishing....Help prevent the spread! Share this information with others and use a combination of the simple guidelines on this card. To learn more about NZMS go to <http://mudsnail.fws.gov>

How to Identify it



- NZMS average 1/8 inch in size but may be as small as a grain of sand. A plate covers the opening of the gray, brown or black cone-shaped shell with 5 or 6 whorls.
- They live in all types of waters, from silted river bottoms to clear mountain streams to estuaries.
- Temperature tolerance 32 - 77°F (66°F optimum).
- Reproduce by cloning, so it only takes **ONE**.
- Densities of over **500,000 per square yard** have been reported in rivers in Yellowstone National Park.
- Can survive for **days** out of water on moist gear.

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Why Control New Zealand Mudsnaills?

At high densities, NZMS alter aquatic habitats and food webs by eating algae and competing with native bottom-dwelling organisms. These ecosystem impacts can reduce trout and other recreational fisheries...FOREVER. Help stop the spread!

<http://mudsnail.fws.gov>

Credits Front Photograph © Billings Gazette Above image courtesy of USGS

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