## Missouri's Aquatic Mollusks



Darren R. Thornhill Missouri Department of Conservation, Science Branch

### Missouri's Aquatic Mollusks

#### Native freshwater mussels

Also known as bivalves, unionoids, naiads, or clams

Native freshwater gastropods Also known as snails

Native fingernail clams Also known as pea clams







#### **Invasive Species:**

Zebra Mussels



Asiatic Clam

Chinese Mysterysnail





## **Importance of Mollusks**

- Food & medicinal uses
  Denitrification
- Buttons, cultured pearls & other jewelry
- Water purification, contaminant sequestration, algal control
- Nutrient cycling & storage

- - Habitat provisioning & food web support
- Heritage & sense of place
- Education & research





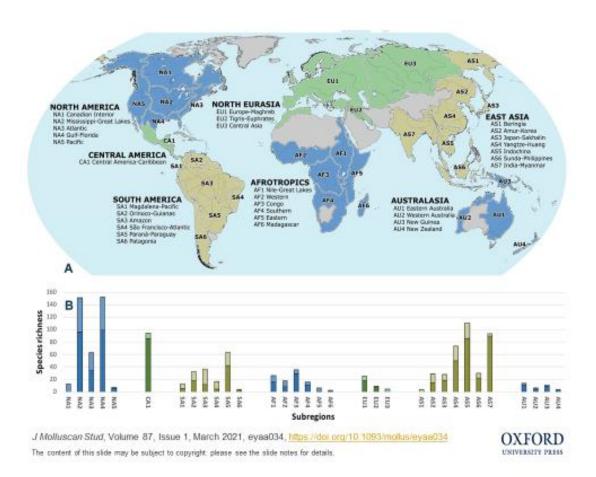






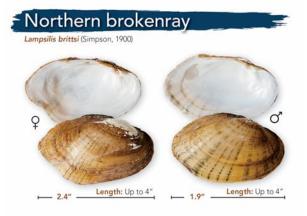
Atkinson et al. (2023)

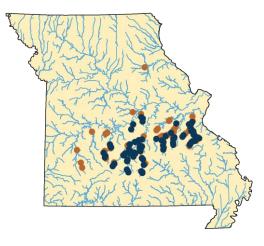
Area	Mussels	Gastropods
North America	300	729
	66	31
	69	51
	85	42
Ole Miss	89	37
G	100	84
	104	66
T	155	91
(R)	170	204





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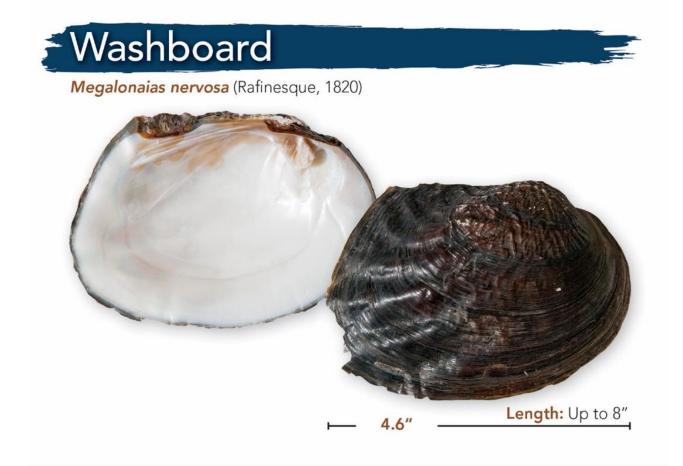


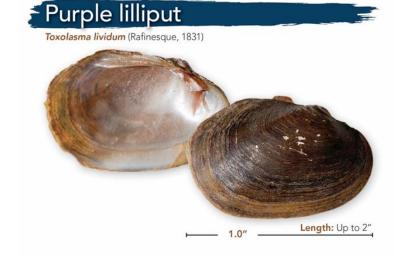
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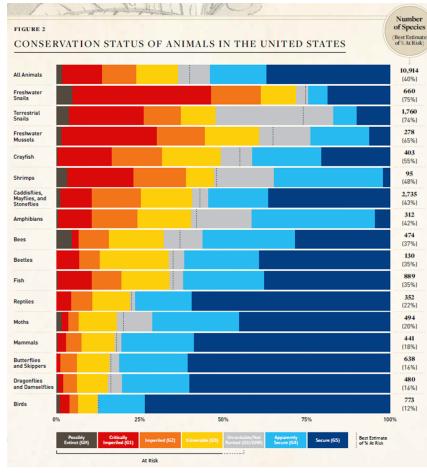








#### **Freshwater Mollusk Status**

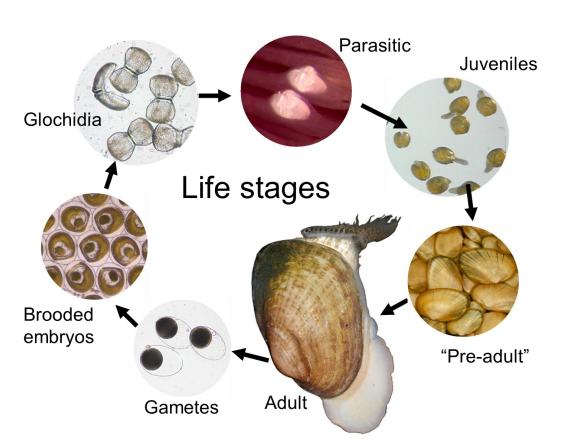


From The Nature Conservancy (2023) "Biodiversity in Focus: United States Edition"



	Mussels	Snails
No. Species	69	51
S1	13	5
S2	7	1
S3	8	
SE	16	1
FE	10	1
FT	2	1



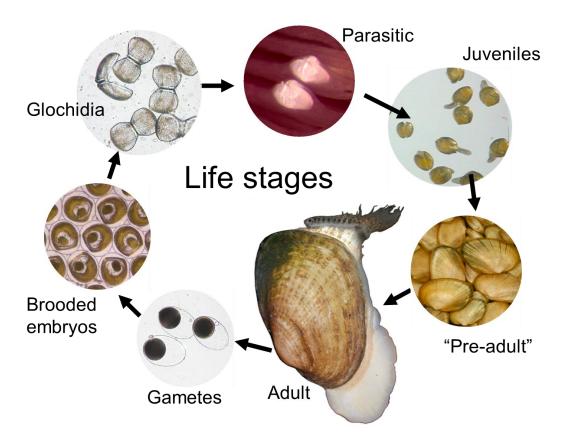






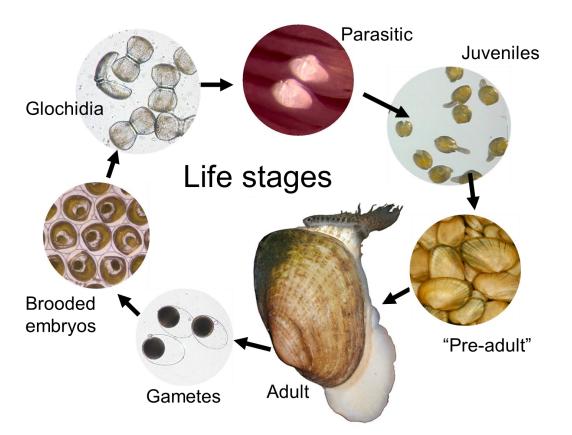






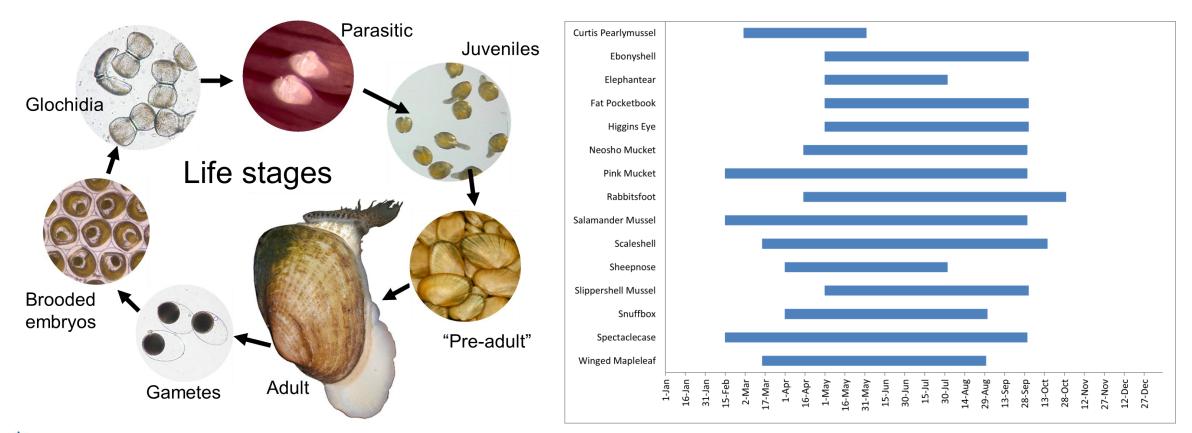




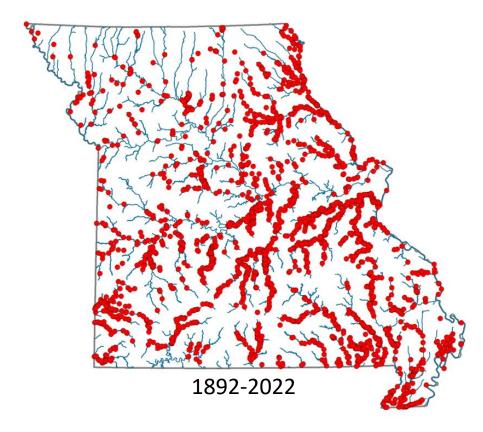












Water Chemistry (Temperature, pH<sub>02</sub>)

Substrate Type

• Most prefer stable coarse sand or gravel-sand mixtures

Water Velocities

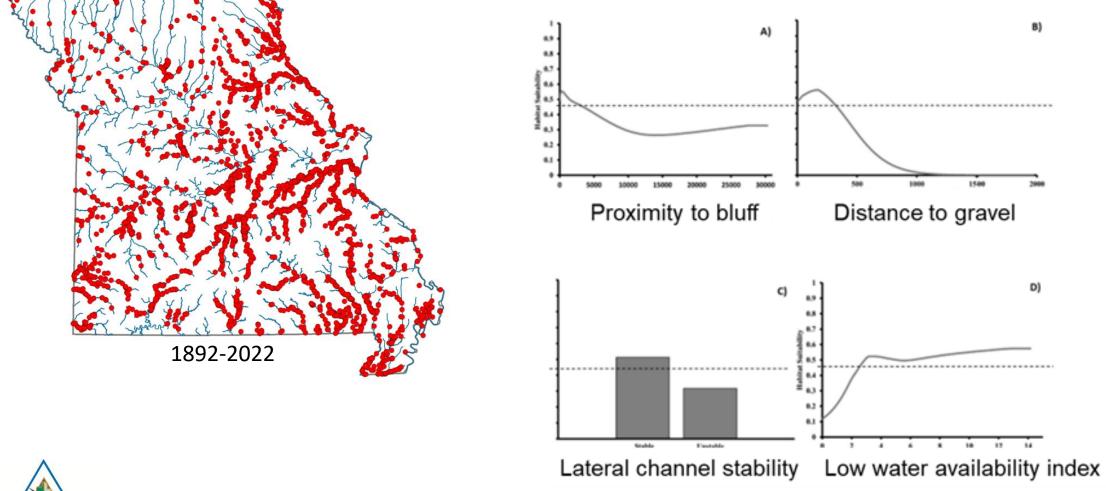
• Low enough for substrate stability, but high enough to keep clean Water Depth

• Large variation; shallow water (few mm) up to 40 m (or more)

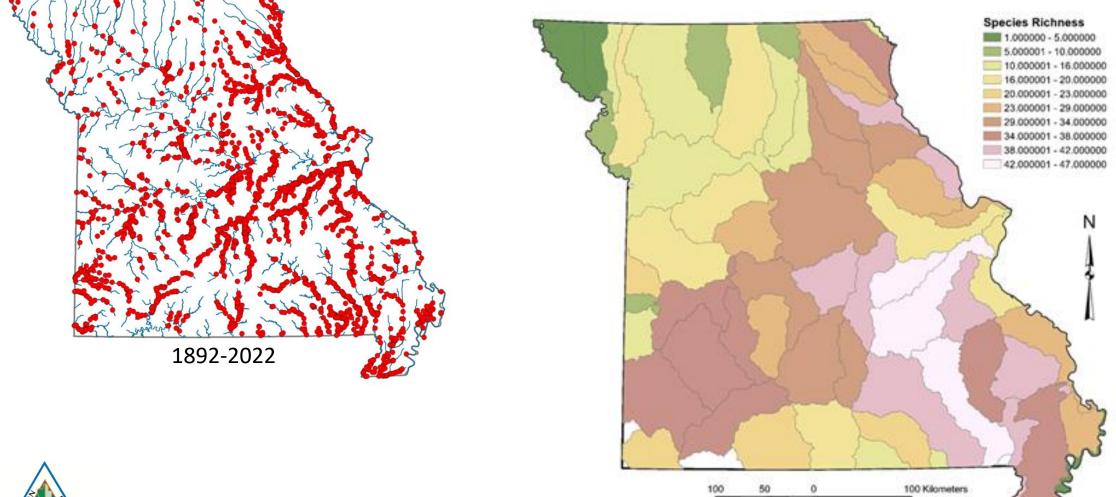
Host distribution

• Only method for dispersal











Most species require clean, flowing water



Larger streams will have more taxa

# Small streams can have some

Relative few can survive in lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or oxbows



#### Even ditches

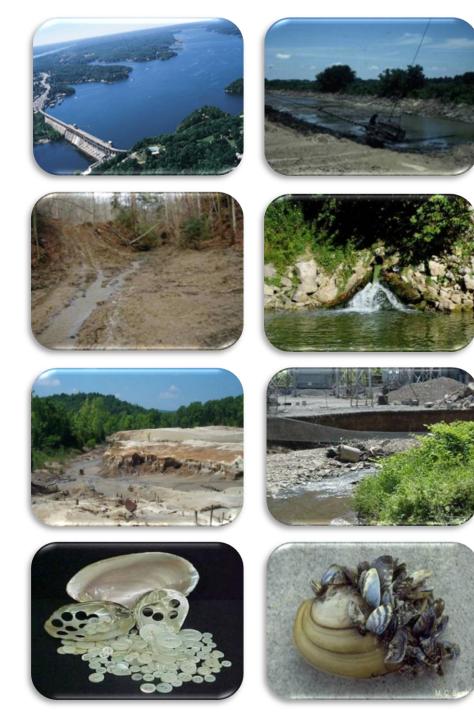






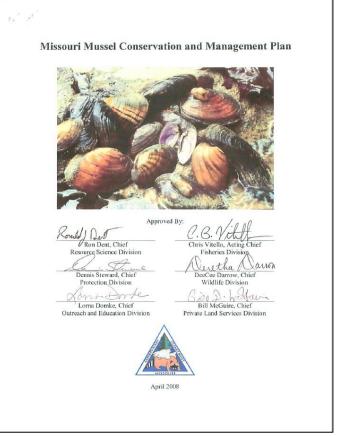
# Threats to Mollusks

- Impoundments
- Channel alteration
- Sedimentation
- Poor water quality
- Mining
- Modified Hydrology
- Overharvest
- Invasive species





#### Missouri Mussel Conservation and Management Plan April 2008



- Implement the conservation and management actions necessary to restore, protect, and use Missouri's mussel fauna
- 2. Evaluate conservation actions through integrated monitoring of the status, distribution, diversity, and fitness of Missouri's mussels, and relevant aspects of habitat and water quality
- 3. Increase awareness of conservation needs for Missouri's mussel fauna
- 4. Advance our knowledge of mussel biology and ecology through research

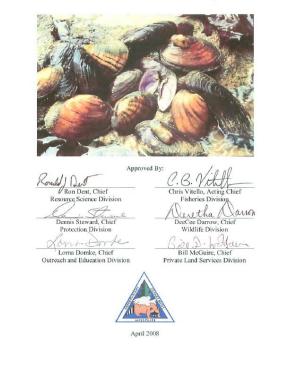


#### Missouri Mussel Conservation and Management Plan April 2008

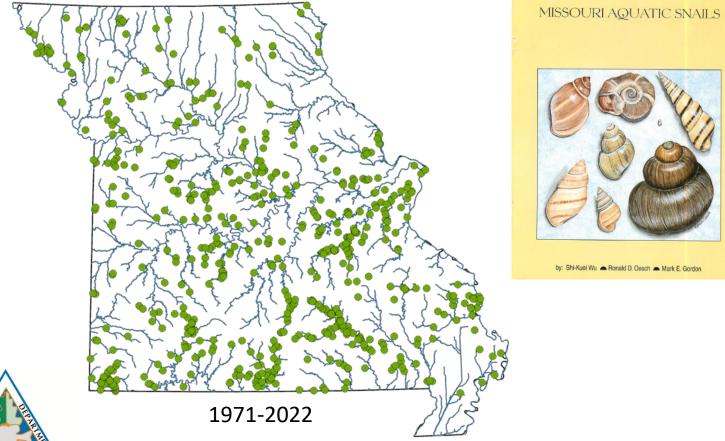
- Statewide & species-specific surveys
- Evaluation of factors influencing capture probability, community and population metrics of freshwater mussels in Missouri
- Publication of "A Guide to Missouri's Freshwater Mussels"
- Propagation & augmentation research
- Determination of population genetic and ecological variation in the Scaleshell (*Leptodea leptodon*) and Pink Mucket (*Lampsilis abrupta*)
- Assessment of mussel communities and habitat in the lower Osage River
- Mussel & heavy metals assessment in the Big River
- Private landowner cooperative efforts
- Toxicology research
- Population genetic and population viability analyses on *Cumberlandia monodonta*
- Population genomics of the Neosho Mucket



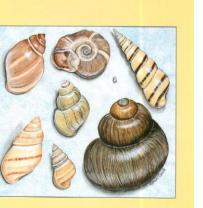
Missouri Mussel Conservation and Management Plan



# Freshwater Gastropod Distribution & Habitats



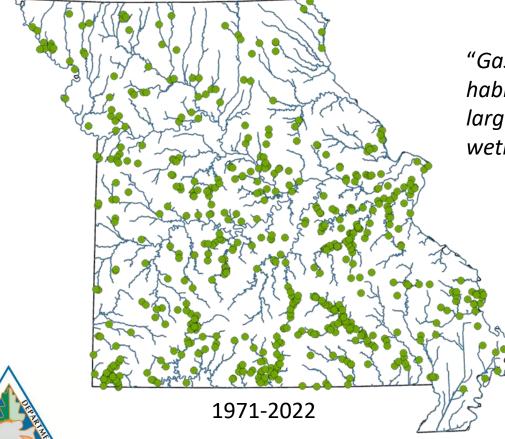
MISSOURI



by: Shi-Kuei Wu A Ronald D. Oesch A Mark E. Gordon



# Freshwater Gastropod Distribution & Habitats



"Gastropods have diversified into every conceivable aquatic habitat, including hypogean aquifers, springs, small streams, large rivers, ponds, lakes, and ephemeral to permanent wetlands" (Johnson et al. 2013)

#### **Show-Me Snails**

#### Show-Me Snails!

We need your help collecting snails to update MDC's snail distributional map and to protect equatic habitats. MDC staff and staff volunteers are asked to opportunistically collect snails from streams while doing planned field work. This is not mandatory, but we would greatly appreciate your snails.



Why? These specimens will be used to update our snail distribution database and prepare MDC for proposed changes to the Missouri's Water Quality Standards. Potential changes in standards would allow elevated ammonia levels in waters where snails are absent. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms at very low levels, with glied snails being the most sensitive organisms. Increased snail distribution data from this project will allow better protection of streams where they are found.

#### How?

Search for and collect snails from the stream at your field site. Look in different habitats, such as pools, riffles, logs, rootmats, and vegetation. Snails can be found in the sediment, on large rocks, submerged trash, on mudflats, and on undercut banks. Preserve specimens in any leak-proof container filled with 70% ethanol or 91% isopropanol (rubbing

Preserve specimens in any leak-proof container filled with 70% ethanol or 91% isopropanol (rubbin alcohol).

Label containers in pencil with:

- Collector's name
- Stream name
- GPS location (from cell phone)
- Date of collection
- Preservative used (ethanol or isopropanol)

Send samples to Steve McMurray at Central Regional Office.

For questions on this project, contact Steve at Stephen.McMurray@mdc.mo.gov or extension 2925.



VIALS AND LABELS AVAILABLE BY REQUEST TO APRIL.SEVY@MDC.MO.GOV.

Show-Me Snails project is a collaborative project with MDC Science Branch and Missouri Stream Team.





Year	#
2020	121
2021	159
2022	189
2023	86







Stephen.McMurray@mdc.mo.gov

Central Regional Office and Conservation Research Center (573) 815-7900 ext. 2925

Show-Me Snails Map: <u>https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ffacfa441aec4a9ca783</u> <u>c0a2b5691d93/?draft=true</u>



Photo/Video Credits: Chris Barnhart, Chris Lukhaup, Missouri Department of Conservation, U.S. Geological Survey