

# Habitat Preference of the Introduced Green Crab Carcinus maenas Brittany Daum<sup>1</sup>, Andy Chang<sup>2</sup> 1. California Polytechnic State University, 1 Grand Ave. San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 2. Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, 3150 Paradise Drive Tiburon, CA 94920

### OBJECTIVE

Determine If the European Green Crab has a habitat preference in order to assist in eradication efforts and understand its basic ecology in Seadrift Lagoon.

#### BACKGROUND

- •Native to Europe
- •Invasive Species in U.S since 1800's<sup>1</sup>
- •Large salinity range
- •Preys on bivalves & crustaceans
- •Found in intertidal and shallow sub tidal areas<sup>1</sup>
- •Commonly found under rocks and algae



Figure 1: Seadrift Lagoon-location of European Green Crab eradication since 2009

# **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Between habitats of algae and sand will there be a difference in:

- Number of crabs
- Size of crabs
- Male to Female ratio





Chevron

#### METHODS



Figure 2: Treatment Algae



Figure 4: Control

- Location: Seadrift Lagoon
- Two treatments and two controls (6 replicates each)
- 24 cages placed a meter apart
- Crabs collected in 24 hour increments
- Measured and sexed based upon trap
- Repeated 6 times



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Figure 3: Treatment Sand



Figure 5: Cage Control



# DISCUSSION

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Figure 8. Proportion of Number of Crabs per Treatment. Letters indicate significant different treatments at alpha > .05 [Beta Regression for proportion]

• The number of Green Crabs could be larger in algae due to crabs seeking protection from predators, current, sunlight etc.<sup>2</sup>

• To obtain better results I would suggest

doing this experiment again and keeping the controls on sandy bottoms only

• For future eradication, cages should be

placed on algae-covered areas until further testing can be done

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & REFERENCES**

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