

Field Marine Science 2015



http://www.vcrlter.virginia.edu/gallery23/main.php?g2_view=core.DownloadItem&g2_itemId=3664&g2_serialNumber=2

Salt Marsh Periwinkle (Littorina irrorata)

- Invasive species of snails that originated in Europe
- Indicator species of health in the saltmarsh habitat



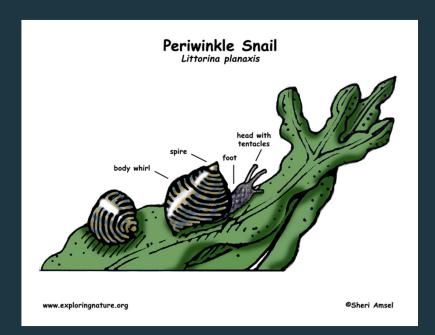






Appearance

- Spiraled, grooved shell
- Shells grow up to 2.5 cm in length



- Move with a fleshy foot, a short tail, two antennae, and tentacles used to see and taste
- Excrete sticky mucous to stay attached to coastal grasses
- Gills

Diet

- Herbivores
- Use their file-like tongue, the radula, to eat
- Eat algae, detritus, diatoms, and coastal grasses
- Fungal decomposers



https://nextwaveny.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/p1010542.jpg

Predators

- The blue crab
- Boat-tailed grackles and other birds



 $https://www.audubon.org/sites/default/files/styles/nas_bird_teas er_illustration/public/4407_Sibl_9780307957900_art_r1.jpg?itok=blUtTqcd$



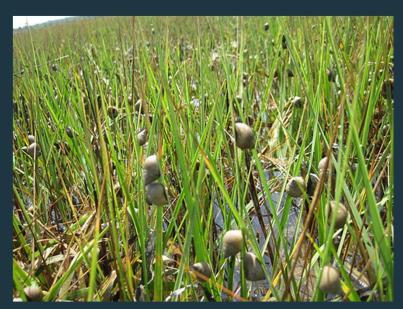
http://www.inkart.net/animals/images/large/atlantic_blue_crab.jpg

Habitat

- Range from New England to the Gulf Coast of Texas
- Live in high-marsh areas around freshwater seeps and lowmarsh areas of 25 ppt saltwater
- 50-300 individuals per m^2

Reproduction

- Females lay eggs
- After birth, no parental investment is needed
- The average periwinkle lives 3 years



http://farm2.static.flickr.com/1064/4732805745_4d525ba5c2.jpg

http://blog.wfsu.org/blog-coastal-health/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/P1020245.jpg

Tides

- High tide
 - Crawl up stems of the coastal grasses
- Low tide
 - Crawl across mud to look for food





http://www.groundtruthtrekking.org/static/uploads/photos/sitka-periwinkles-littorina-sitkana_2.jpg

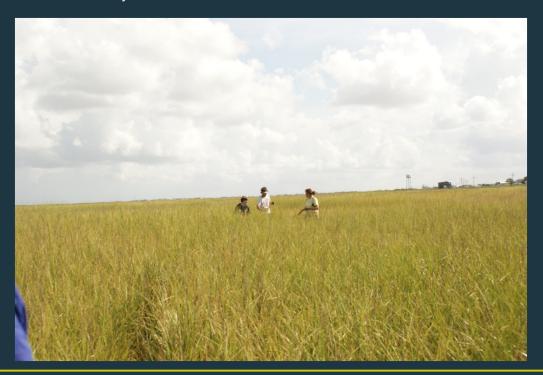


Questions to answer

- Do periwinkles have a high site fidelity?
- If more were found in one quadrat than the other, would that be an indication of predators?

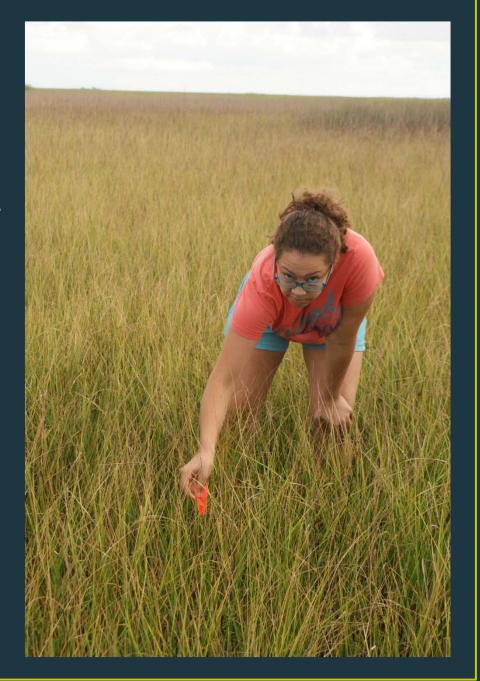
Hypotheses

- Alternative: The marsh periwinkles will return to their original location due to site fidelity.
- Null: The marsh periwinkle will not return to their original location due to a lack of site fidelity.



Further Hypotheses

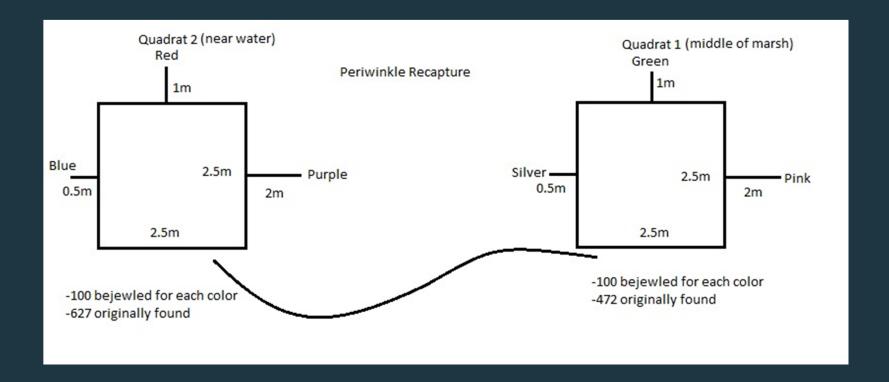
• More marsh periwinkles will be found within the $2.5 \ m^2$ quadrat in the middle of the marsh due to less predators.



Method

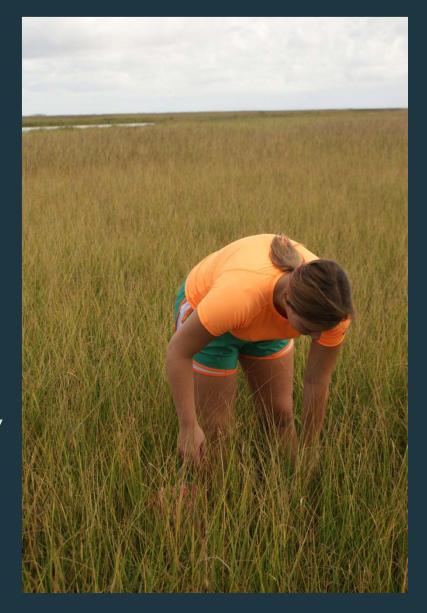
- Two 2.5m quadrats
 - 1 in middle of marsh
 - 1 near water
- Collect all periwinkles from quadrats
- Tag 300 from each with 3 different colors
- Release periwinkles at 0.5m, 1m, and 2m
- Wait 24 hours and recapture again
- Wait 48 hours and recapture again

Diagram



Results

- No tagged periwinkles were found in either quadrat after the 24 hour period and the 48 hour period
- The tagged periwinkles were found in the same place where they were released at each interval



Results (cont.)

- Wednesday, July 22nd
 - 472 collected in total for Quadrat 1
 - 627 collected in total for Quadrat 2
- Thursday, July 23rd

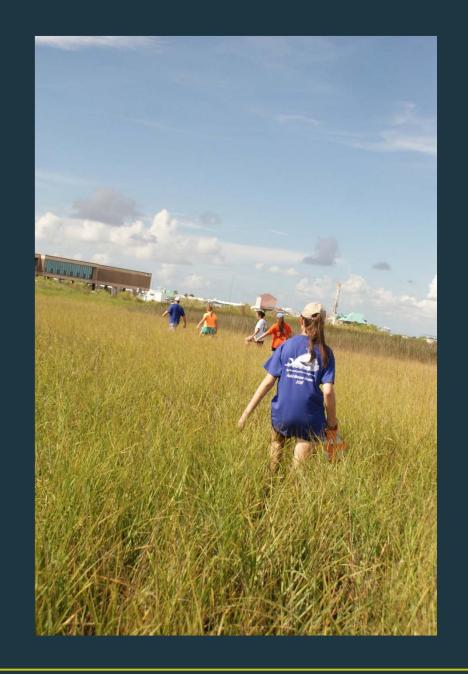
Quadrat 1 (middle of marsh):					Quadrat 2 (near water):				
Total #	Silver	Green	Pink	No gem	Total #	Blue	Red	Purple	No gem
237	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0

Saturday, July 25th

Quadrat 1 (middle of marsh):					Quadrat 2 (near water):				
Total #	Blue	Red	Purple	No gem	Total #	Blue	Red	Purple	No gem
52	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0

Conclusion

- The alternative hypothesis was not supported by the data
- The alternative hypothesis was rejected and the null accepted



Other Studies

- "Movement of the common periwinkle (Littorina littorea) at Woodneck Beach, Falmouth, Massachusetts" by Kate Buckman, Annette Hynes, and Elizabeth Orchard (for Marine Invertebrates of Cape Cod, Topics Course, Fall Semester 2005)
- "Dispersion of the Salt-Marsh Periwinkle Littoraria irrorata: Effects of Water Level, Size, and Season" by Caryn C. Vaughn and Frank M. Fisher

Further Studies

- Technology advancements
- Follow-up on the tagged periwinkles
- Place them all in the same area
- Put them back into the quadrat to see if they move towards the water
- Run it for a longer time
- Control the environment
- Don't walk around the quadrat

Bibliography

- Alexander, S. K. 1979. Diet of the Periwinkle Littorina irrorata in a Louisiana Salt Marsh. Gulf Research Reports 6 (3): 293-295.
 Retrieved from http://aquila.usm.edu/gcr/vol6/iss3/11
- Buckman, K., Hynes, A., Orchard, E. (2005). Movement of the common periwinkle (Littorina littorea) at Woodneck Beach, Falmouth, Massachusetts. Retrieved from WHOI (25 July 2015).
- Common Periwinkle. (n.d.). Retrieved July 25, 2015, from http://www.edc.uri.edu/restoration/html/gallery/invert/peri.htm
- Fotiou, T. (2012, April 18). Marsh Periwinkle (Littoraria irrorata): The Fungi-Farming Sea Snail.
 Retrieved July 25, 2015, from http://www.epochcatcher.com/blog/2012/4/creature-of-the-week-marsh-periwinkle-littorina-irrorata
- Marsh Periwinkle. (n.d.). Retrieved July 25, 2015, from http://www.chesapeakebay.net/fieldguide/critter/marsh_periwinkle
- Munoz, A. (2005, January 7). Littorina irrorata (marsh periwinkle). Retrieved July 25, 2015, from http://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Littorina_irrorata/
- Periwinkle. (2012, June 28). Retrieved July 25, 2015, from http://eattheinvaders.org/thecommon-periwinkle/
- Vaughn, C., & Fisher, F. (1992). Dispersion of the Salt-Marsh Periwinkle Littoraria irrorata: Effects of Water Level, Size, and Season. *Estuaries*, 15(2), 246-250.
- Walters, K., Coen, L. (n.d.). Marsh Periwinkle. Retrieved from DNR.(25 July 2015).
- Wildernessdave.13 Dec 2013. Marsh Periwinkle. Wilderness Classroom Educational Adventures. Retrieved 25 July 2015 from http://www.wildernessclassroom.com/wilderness-library/marsh-periwinkle/