

Crassostrea gigas
Pacific oyster



Introduction of an alien

- introduced into Dutch waters to revive the oyster stock in 1964
- introduced from Japan to Sylt in 1986
- the warming of the Wadden Sea has created a favorable condition for these oysters to reproduce rapidly



Introduction of an alien



- 2003 huge oyster banks were established
- grow up to 32cm

Effects of Oysters

- building reefs and influence sedimentation
- like to attach to mussels and suppress their growth
- no natural enemy
- competitive advantage over mussels
- increases exponentially



Experimental Method

- transect from low-tide line to high-tide line (414m)
 - Königshafen
 - 6m intervals (pacing)
- density distribution along the transect
 - 1m² measure stick
 - 0%, 1%, 5%, 10%...100%



Experimental Method

- detailed clutch observation
 - size measurement
 - count of small and big oysters
 - first attachment

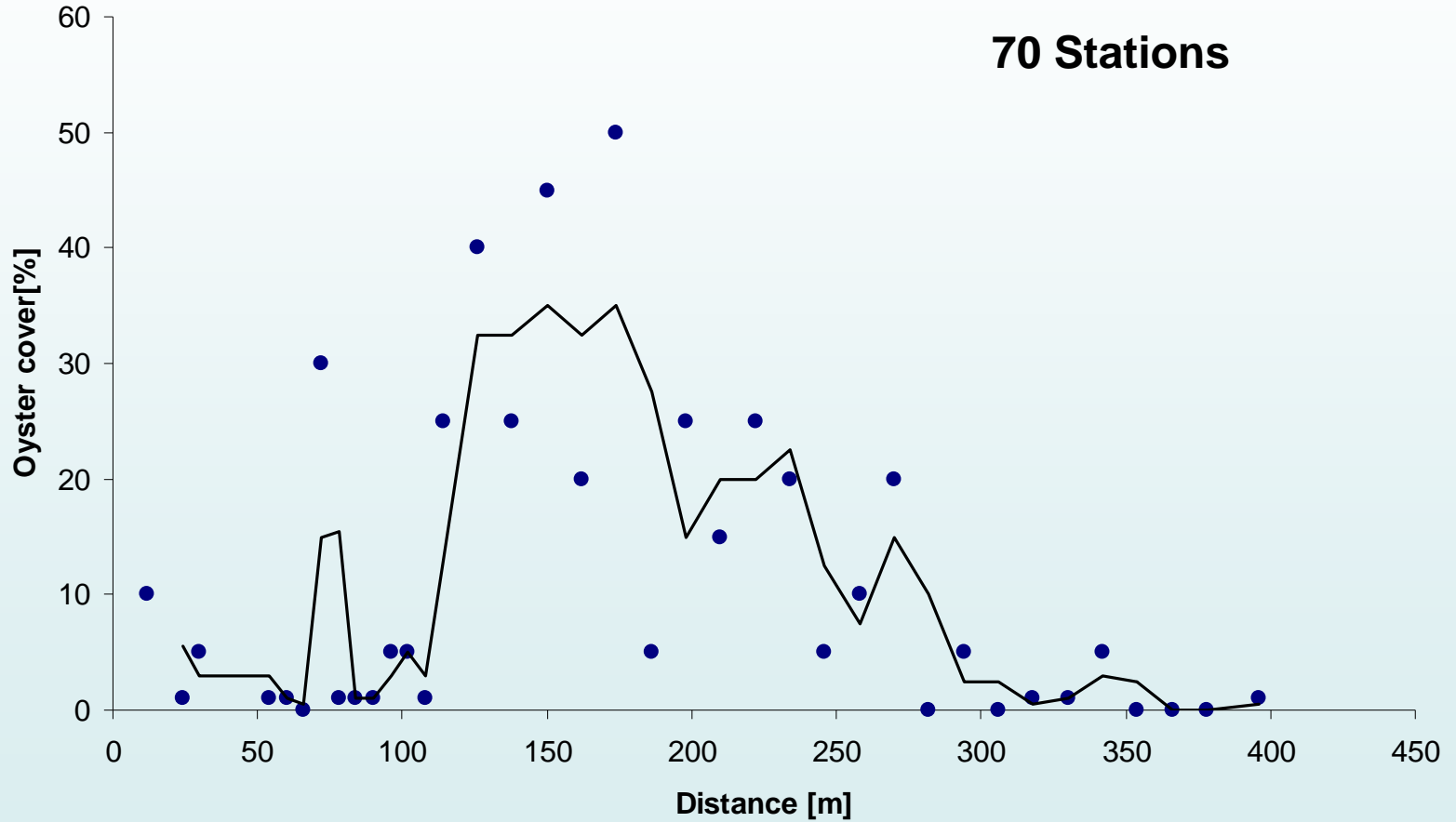


Attached to *May arenaria*



Attached to *Mytilus edulis*

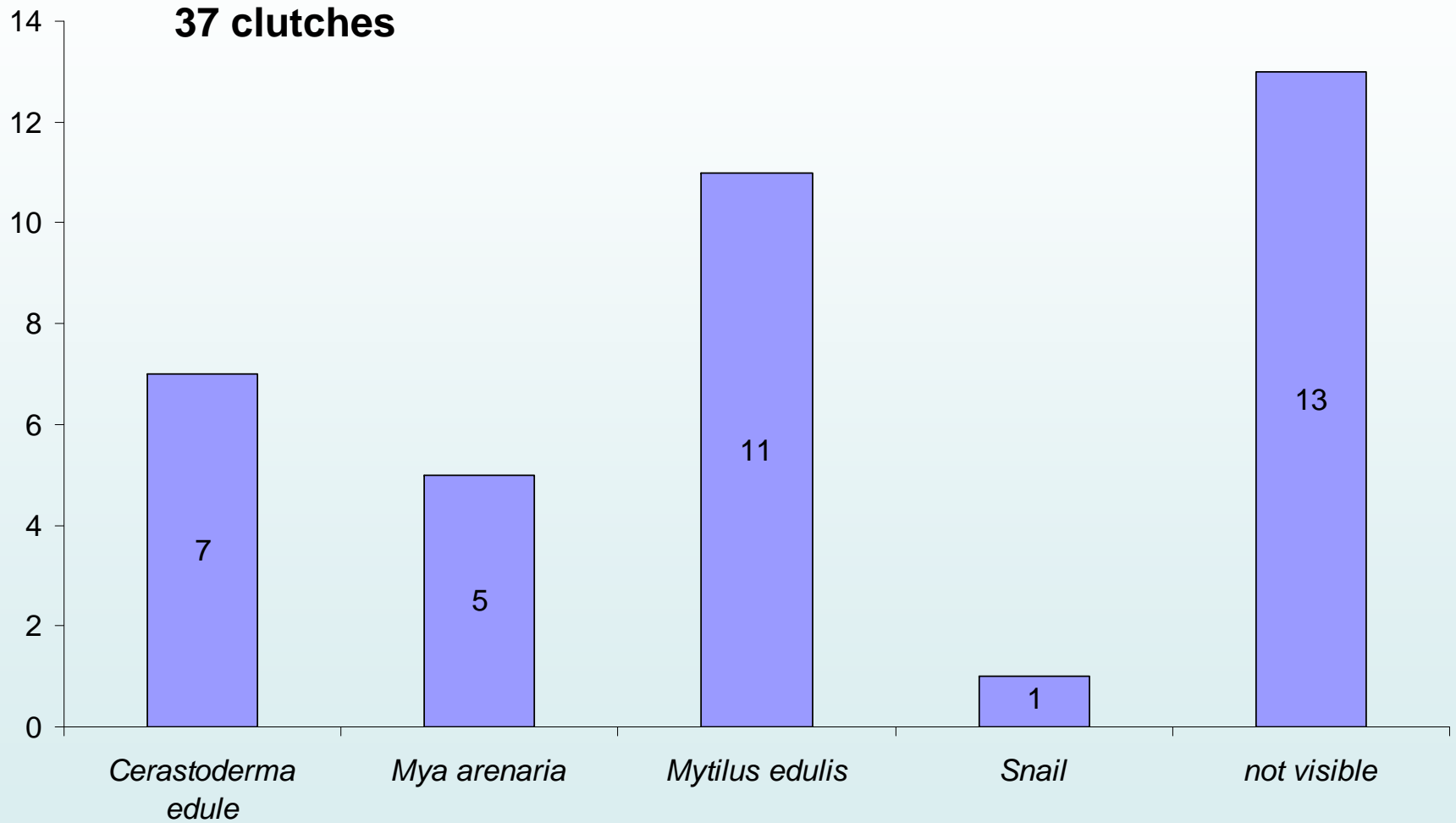
Results



Discussion

- highest density between 100 and 250 m distance from the low-tide line
- highest density recorded 50%
- oyster close to the beach
 - brought by storms and wave action

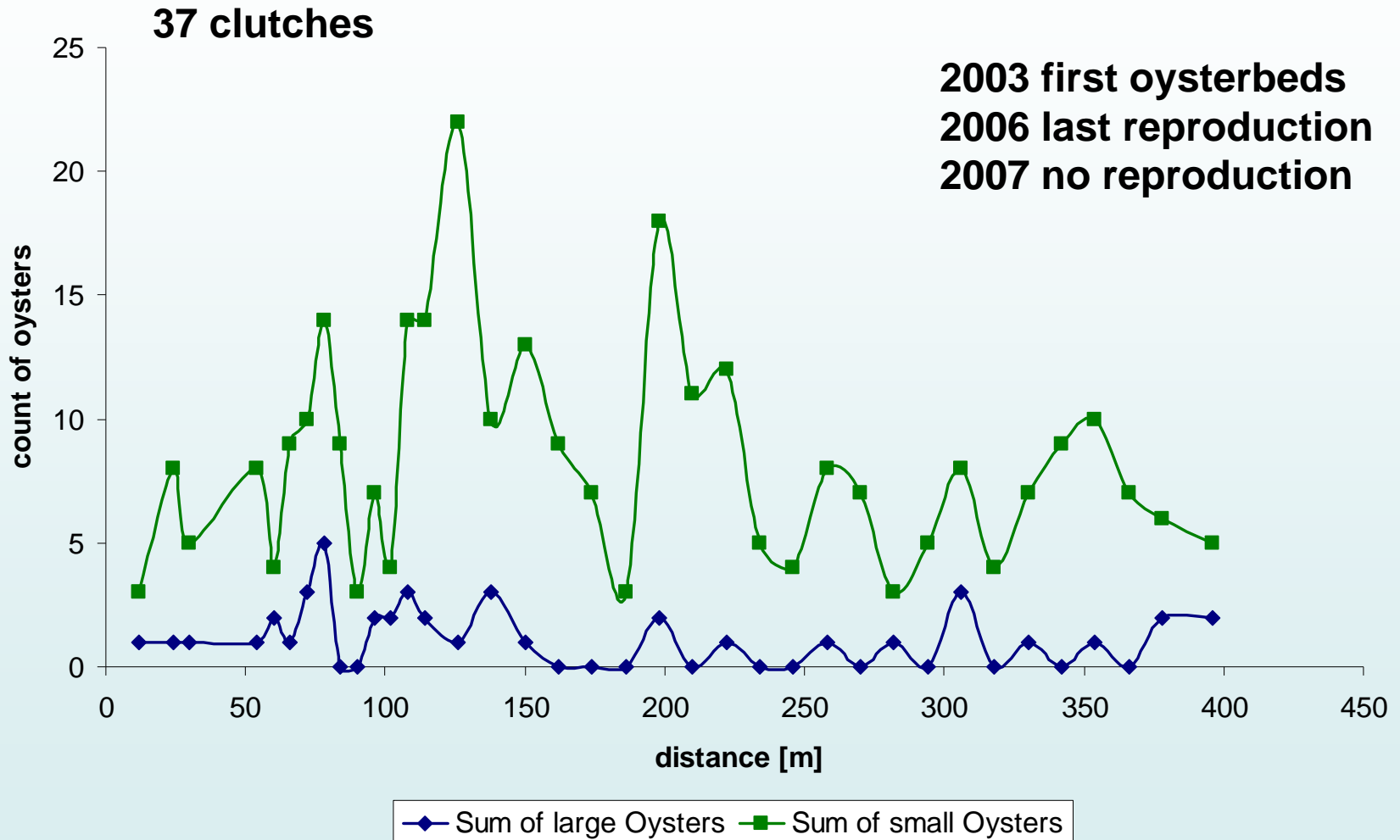
Results



Discussion

- Variable attachments
- *Mytilus edulis* is most endangered
→ other publications confirm this result
- Interactions with other non native species
(*Mya arenaria*)

Results



Conclusions

- It can be said from our investigations that the oysters are a threat to other bivalves
- It could be a threat to tourism due to their rapid reproduction (oyster banks)
- The pacific oysters changed the food web in the ecosystem
- There is no proven way or method to get rid of the oysters in the region

Conclusions

- on a more positive note oyster meals are famous for tourism on Sylt.
- they have also increased the biodiversity on the Island

Thank You very much for your
Attention



The Oyster Team