

# New Zealand mudsnails (NZMS)

*(Potamopyrgus antipodarum)*

## IDENTIFICATION GUIDE FOR KING COUNTY, WA

This identification guide is intended to help distinguish between the NZMS and native snails similar in size and appearance.



A hand lens and flashlight will be helpful for seeing some features.



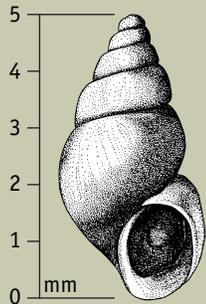
## IDENTIFIABLE AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF NZMS AND NATIVE SNAILS

Hold snail with tip up and opening facing you. Please note that measurements are approximate and will vary.

Invasive non-native species

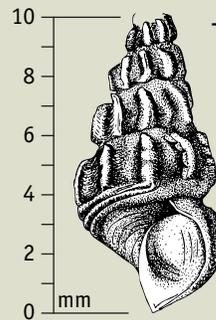
### New Zealand mudsnail (NZMS)

*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*



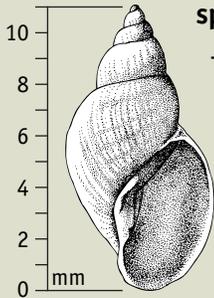
- Usually less than 6 mm long
- Elongate shells with 5 to 8 whorls
- Right opening
- Variable shell color; gray to brown
- Has operculum (opening lid)

### *Juga sp.*, no common name



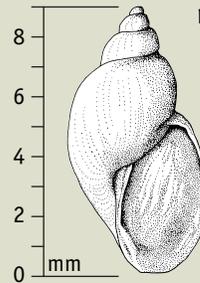
- Juvenile similar in size to NZMS
- Right opening
- Reddish-brown shell
- Thin spiral incised lines and raised folds
- Has operculum
- Only known from Soos Creek basin and Mill Creek

### Pondsnails, *Stagnicola* and similar species in family *Lymnaeidae*



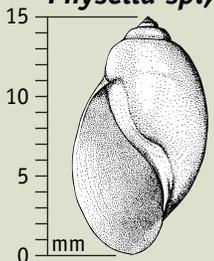
- Broader shell relative to length
- D-shaped right opening with twisted inner lip
- No operculum

### *Galba sp.*, formerly *Fossaria*, no common name



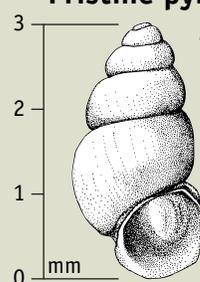
- Thin, broader shell relative to length
- Oval right opening half of the entire shell length
- No operculum

### *Physella sp.*, no common name



- Thin, fairly transparent shell
- Left oval opening that is  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the shell
- No operculum

### Pristine pyrg (*Pristinicola hemphilli*)



- Very narrowly conical shell
- Clear to white coloration
- Oval, elongate right opening
- Lives in springs, unlikely to make large populations in streams or lakes
- Has operculum

If you find NZMS, please identify the location and take pictures.

Contact Kate Macneale at [kate.macneale@kingcounty.gov](mailto:kate.macneale@kingcounty.gov) or 206-477-4769 to report potential King County infestations.

# New Zealand mudsnail Identification Guide *continued*



Snails found in local streams (left to right) NZMS, *Pristinicola*, *Galba*, *Physella*, *Juga* (juvenile), *Stagnicola*



These boots were worn while walking in the mud at the edge of Capitol Lake in Olympia. Over 120 NZMS were found while cleaning the boots.

## Gear decontamination tips for avoiding the spread of aquatic invasive species

- Avoid going in the water unless necessary for the work to be done.
- Do not wear felt soles on boots or waders; use hard soles only.
- Plan field trips to move from least to most likely areas of contamination; go from upstream to downstream along a water course.
- Scrub, clean, rinse, and examine all gear on-site before moving to a new water body.



**Scrub**



**No Felt Boots**



**Drain**



**Rinse**

When entering areas of known infestation, add one of the following decontamination procedures to the basic cleaning procedure:

- Dedicate equipment only to that site and use it nowhere else.
- Freeze for 8 hours (14 °F / -10 °C).
- Soak in hot water for at least 5 minutes (140 °F / 60 °C).
- Soak in 2% solution of Virkon Aquatic formulation for 20 minutes.
- Allow to dry in a warm, non-humid environment for at least 72 hours.

## Resources



For more information including up-to-date King County infestation sites, please visit: [www.kingcounty.gov/mudsnails](http://www.kingcounty.gov/mudsnails)

Search “New Zealand mudsnail” on the internet for additional information about NZMS and field gear decontamination.

Alternative formats available  
206-477-9333 TTY Relay: 711

## Thank you

Jennifer Vanderhoof for creating the scientific illustrations.  
Ed Johannes, Deixis Consultants, for technical content.



## King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
Water and Land Resources Division  
**Science and Technical Support Section**