Florida's Freshwater Mussels and Clams

More than 60 species of mussels and clams live in Florida's freshwaters. They usually inhabit shallow, sandy, bottoms of lakes and streams and are an important functional component of freshwater ecosystems. Their filter-feeding activity cleanses the water by removing bacteria, algae, and organic material. They are an important food source for many fish, birds, and

affected by poor environmental conditions, therefore, their populations serve as valuable indicators of water quality and the overall health of aquatic ecosystems.

mammals. Freshwater mussels and clams are

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has protected seven Florida mussel species by listing them as Threatened or Endangered. These listed species

occur from the Suwannee River system north and west to the Georgia and Alabama borders. Possessing or disturbing listed species is prohibited and can result in substantial penalties. The listed species are illustrated in this pamphlet and include Gulf Moccasinshell.

Ochlockonee Moccasinshell, Chipola Slabshell, Shinyrayed Pocketbook, Fat Threeridge, Oval Pigtoe, and Purple Bankclimber.

Mussel species not listed as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS may be collected for personal use by persons in possession of a valid Florida fishing license. The daily bag limit for these unlisted mussels is 10 per person (or 20 halfshells). The possession limit is two days bag limit (20 live individuals or 40 half-shells). Mussels can

be taken by hand-picking only. Use of tools or power equipment for collection is prohibited. Freshwater mussels, live or dead, may not be taken for later sale. Contact the local office of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission if you have questions concerning mussel identification.



Pea Clam

Dark Falsemussel







Asian Clam



Suwannee

Pigtoe

Oval Pigtoe



Florida Spike

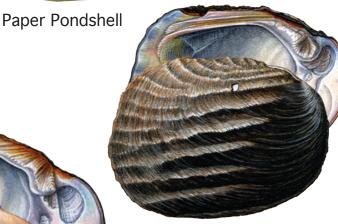


Shinyrayed Pocketbook





Purple Bankclimber



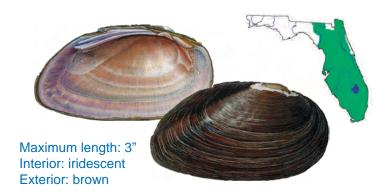
Fat Threeridge



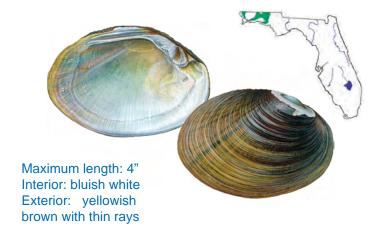


Freshwater Mussels - Family:Unionidae

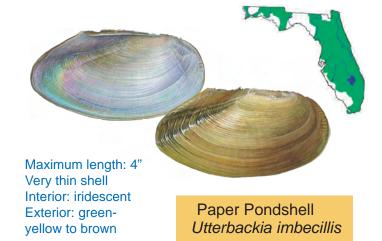
Harvest of unlisted species is restricted to 10 individuals (or 20 half-shells) per day

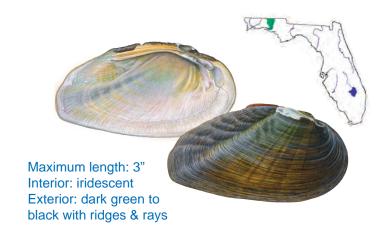


Florida Shiny Spike Elliptio buckleyi



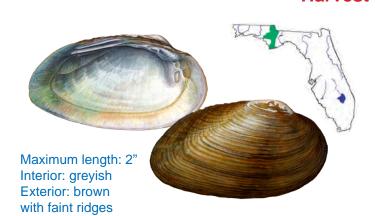
Choctaw Bean Villosa choctawensis





Tapered Pigtoe Fusconaia burkei

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FRESHWATER MUSSELS



Gulf Moccasinshell Medionidus penicillatus



Exterior: brown with ridges & rays

Ochlockonee Moccasinshell Medionidus simpsonianus



THREATENED OR ENDANGERED FRESHWATER MUSSELS

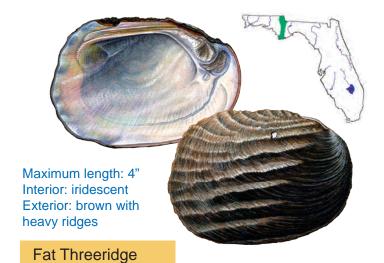
Harvest is illegal



Chipola Slabshell Elliptio chipolaensis

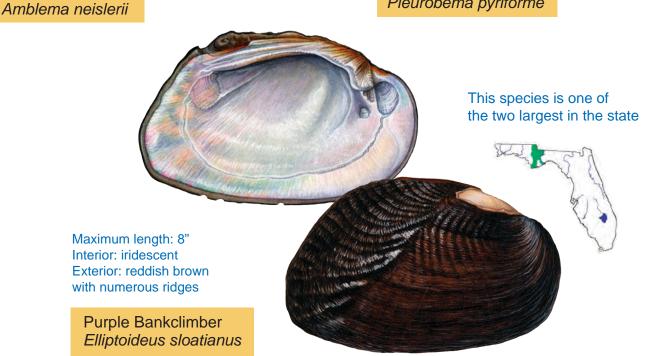


Shinyrayed Pocketbook Hamiota subangulata



Maximum length: 2"
Oval
Interior: bluish white
Exterior: brown

Oval Pigtoe
Pleurobema pyriforme



(mm)

Estuarine Species Sometimes Found in Coastal Fresh Waters

Harvest is not restricted



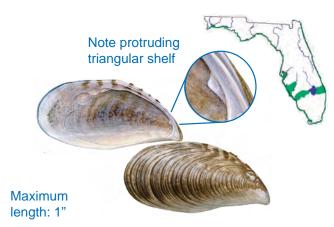
Maximum
length: 3.5"
Interior:
white with purple
Exterior:
yellow to brown

Carolina Marshclam
Polymesoda caroliniana



Native Species and Their Invasive Look-alikes

Native Species



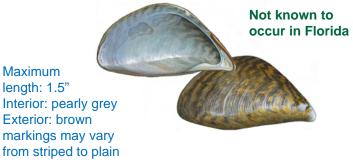
Harvest not restricted.

Dark Falsemussel Mytilopsis leucophaeta



Fingernail Clam or Pea Clam Eupera, Musculium, Sphaerium or Pisidium sp.

Invasive Species!



Possession prohibited. If you think you see a Zebra Mussel in Florida, please report to

1-352-955-3220 Ext 110

Zebra Mussel Dreissena polymorpha



Harvest not restricted.

Asian Clam
Corbicula fluminea

The Asian Clam is common throughout Florida.

