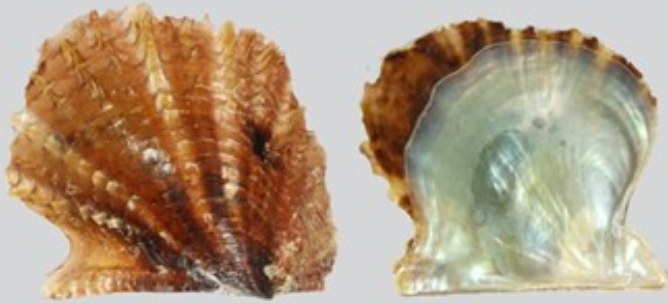




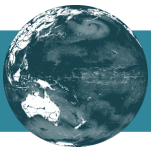
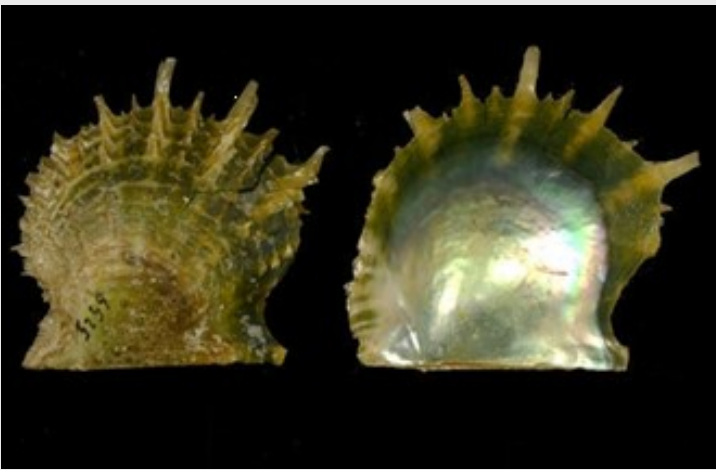
Rayed pearl oyster

Pinctada imbricata Röding, 1798

KEY FEATURES



- Oyster with fragile, thin, compressed, small to medium sized unequal valves, the left valve more inflated, typical size range 50–65 mm
- Outer surface densely set with appressed concentric lamellae and small radially projecting spines, more abundant towards the margins
- External shell colour uniform or with darker markings on radial rays, brownish or reddish with green and bronze tinges
- Internal side highly iridescent nacre, non-nacreous margin glossy and light brown
- Fouling species that attaches to hard subtidal substrate, highly tolerant to a wide range of environmental conditions including chemical contamination



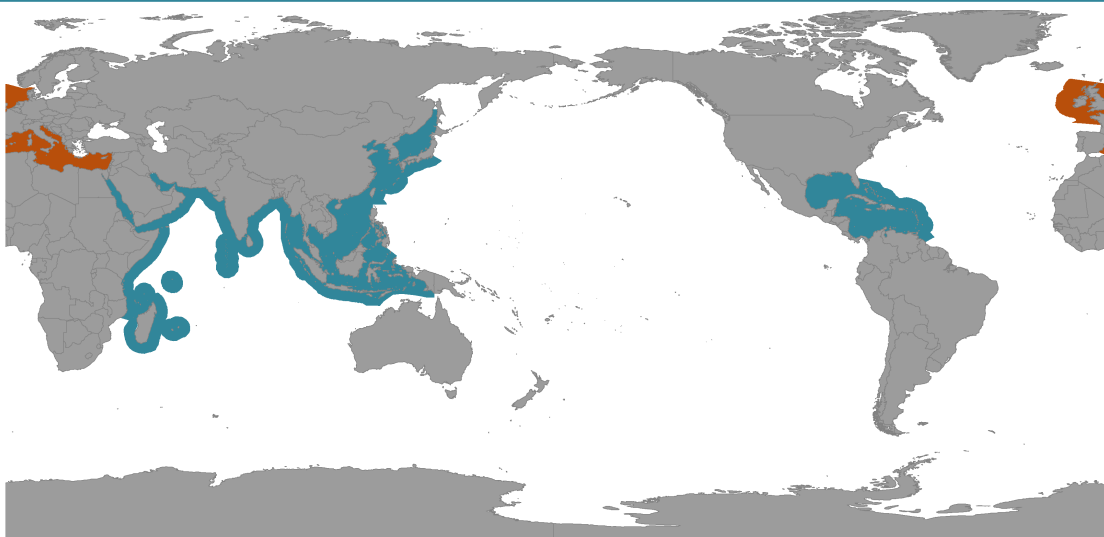
PATHWAY

✓ ballast water

✓ biofouling

✓ aquaculture transfer

Native
Cryptogenic
Non-indigenous





Rayed pearl oyster

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IMPACTS



Environmental impacts

Considered to be one of the worst invasive species in the Mediterranean in terms of spread and impact. Considered to be a habitat modifier and capable of impacting native oysters by forming monospecific oyster banks



Human health impacts

None known



Social & cultural impacts

None known



Economic impacts

Fouling species recorded to foul mussel lines and commercial shellfish collectors

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

DISTRIBUTION

Native range Unknown but thought to be Indo-West Pacific and Atlantic Oceans

Non-indigenous range Europe and the Mediterranean

CREDITS AND REFERENCES (click reference for more information)

Images Top and bottom: Joop Trausel and Frans Slieker ([CC BY-NC-SA 4.0](#))

References [Cunha et al. \(2011\)](#), [Lodola et al. \(2013\)](#), [Tëmkin \(2010\)](#)