

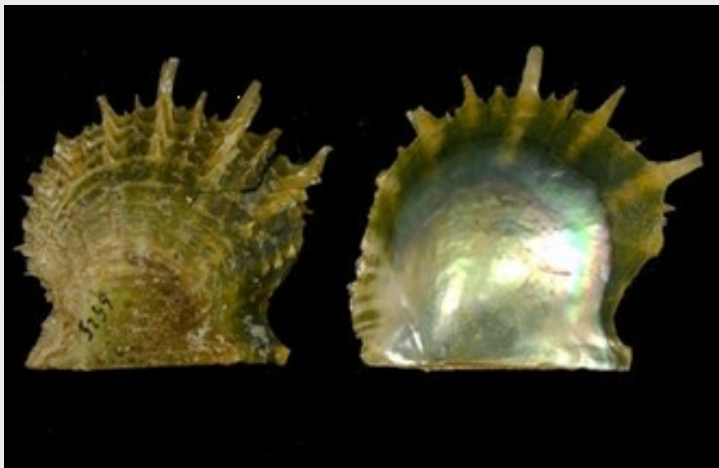


Rayed pearl oyster

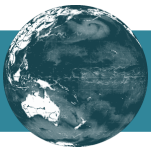
Pinctada imbricata Röding, 1798

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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



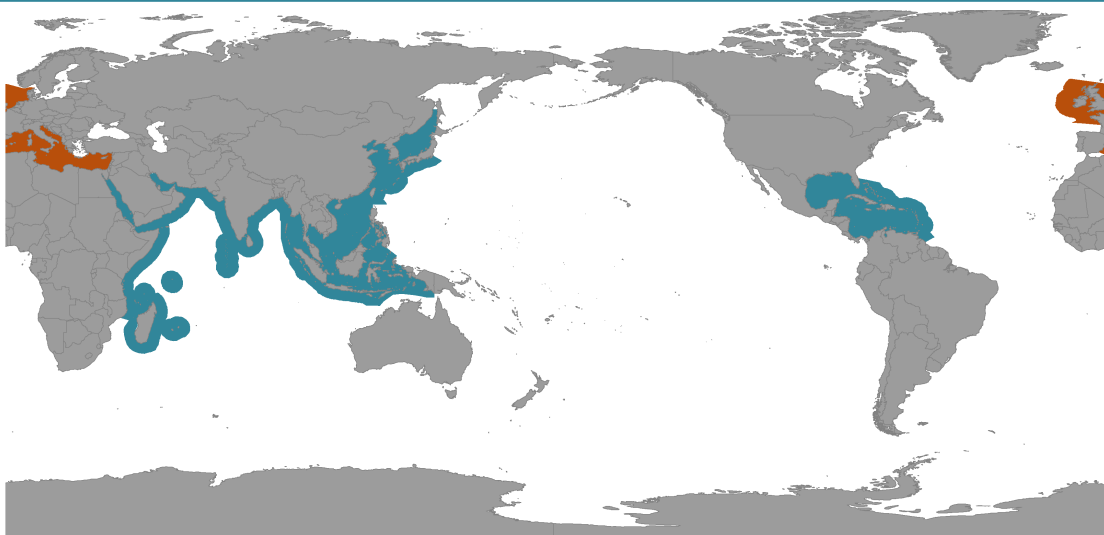
PATHWAY

✓ 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

Present in the Republic of the Marshall Islands

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 \(2010\)](#)