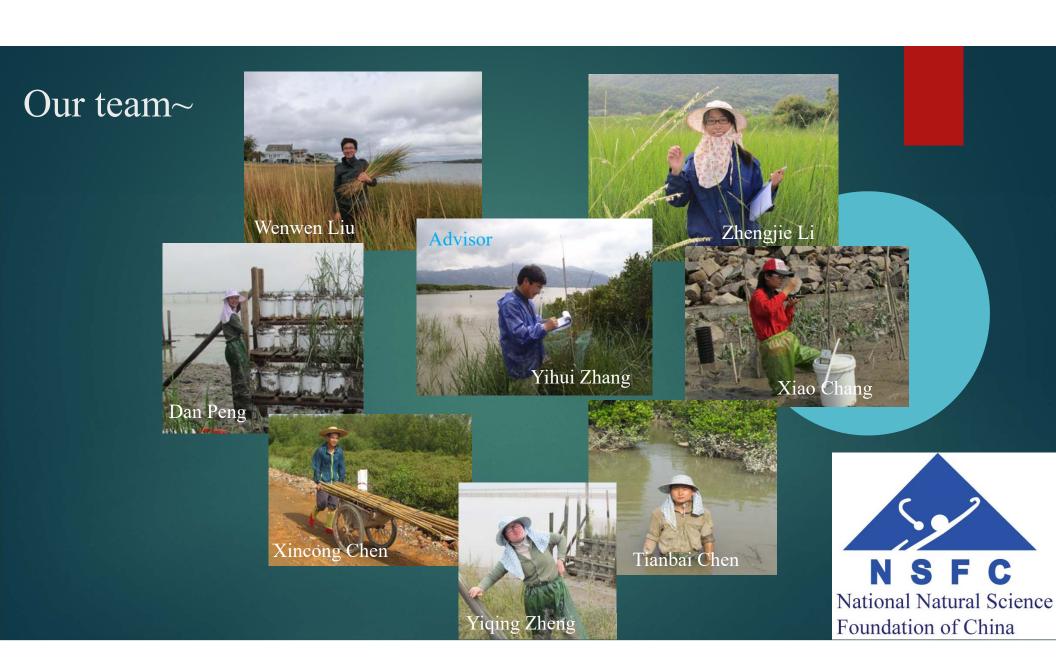


Do native intertidal burrowing crabs benefit from non-native Spartina alterniflora?

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Introduction

Invasive alien species can have serious ecological and economic impacts across the globe (Vilà et al. 2011).

During the establishment and further spread of invasive species in native ecosystem, the interactions between invasive species and native species will occur (Wan et al. 2011).

Invasive plants - Native animals

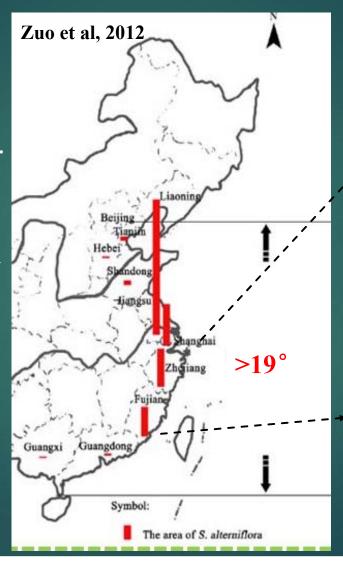


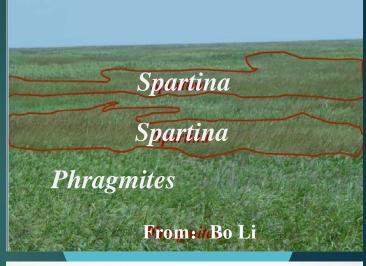
Spartina alterniflora Burrowing crabs



Introduction

S. alterniflora transforms open mudflats to tall, dense vegetation (Li et al. 2009, He et al. 2012), suppresses native marsh vegetation and associated animals (Li et al. 2009, Ma et al. 2011), and at low latitudes, invades mangrove habitat at higher in the intertidal zone (Zhang et al. 2012).

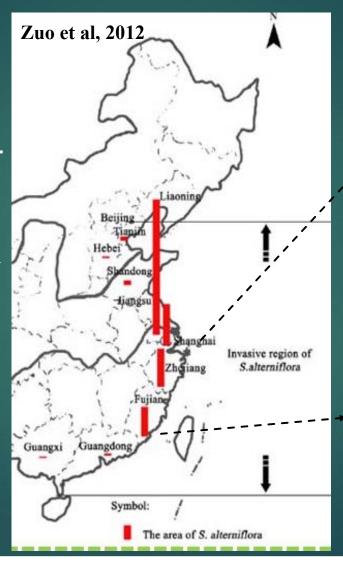


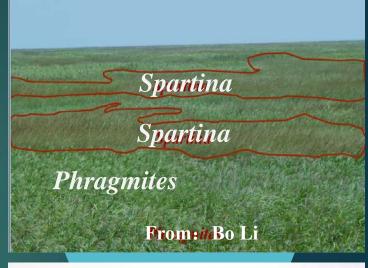




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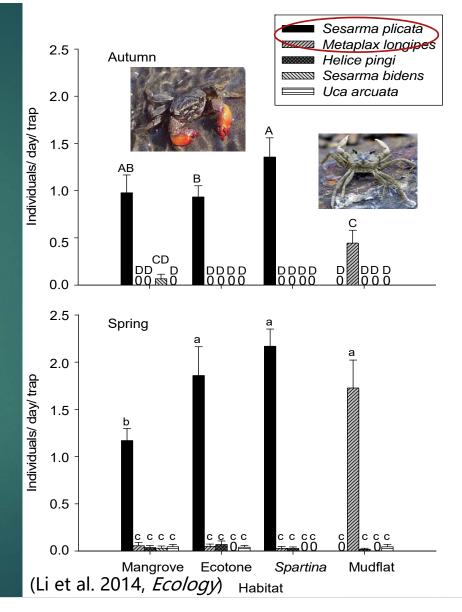


In salt marsh, *Spartina* could affect native crab distribution and diets, as well as provide compatible habitats for native crab(Wang et al, 2008; Qin et al, 2011).

Mangrove?



- ► In mangrove area, what's the native crabs' distribution with the invasion of exotic plant *Spartina alterniflora*?
- ► Is there any difference of crab abundance between invasive *Spartina* and native mangrove?



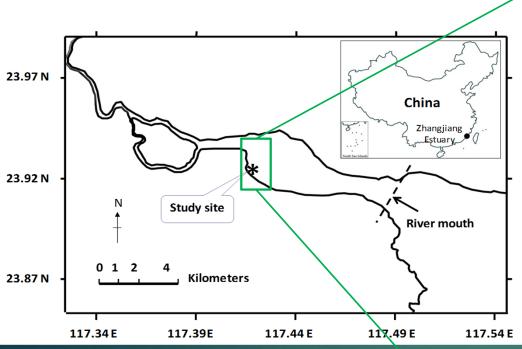


Fig. 1 Location of the field site in mangrove area of Zhangjiang Estuary, Fujian Province, China.



August, 2013

August, 2014

Sampling----pitfall traps (Li et al, 2014)

- **► Time:** 2013 and 2014
- ► Habitats: Mangrove, S.alterniflora, Unvegtated mudflat
- **▶** Replicate traps:
 - n=15 (16 cm diameter, 25 cm deep, > 15 m apart within habitat)
- ► The number of *Parasesarma plicata* and *Metaplax* longipes per trap every day for 3 consecutive days in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.



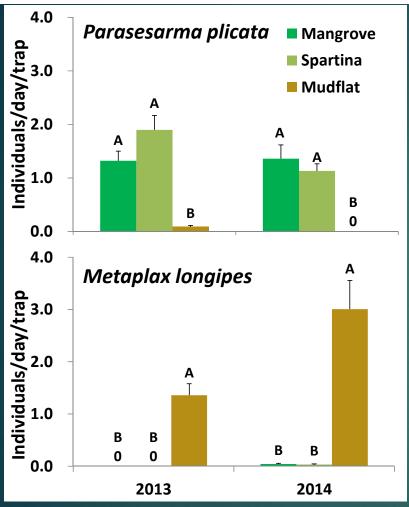


Fig. 2 Density of *Parasesarma* plicata and *Metaplax longipes* in different habitats.

- > P. plicata was abundant in mangrove and Spartina marsh, while M. longipes was abundant in unvegetated mudflat.
- There was no significant difference of crab density between mangrove forest and *Spartina* marsh.



Uninvaded mudflat (2013)



Invaded by Spartina (2014)

Invasive plant affects the distribution of native crabs.

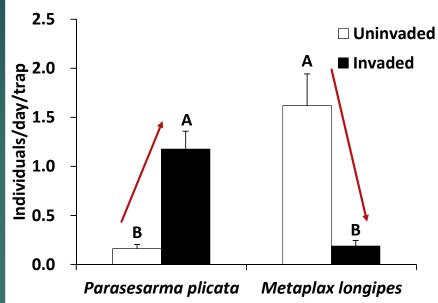


Fig. 3 Number of *Parasesarma plicata* and *Metaplax longipes* before and after *S.alterniflora* invading unvegetated mudflat within only one growing season.

Spartina removal experiment

- ▶ Plots set time: May 2015
- ► Treatment: Spartina; Spartina removal; Unvegetated mudflat
- ► Replicate traps: n=12
- **▶ Size: 2*2 m**



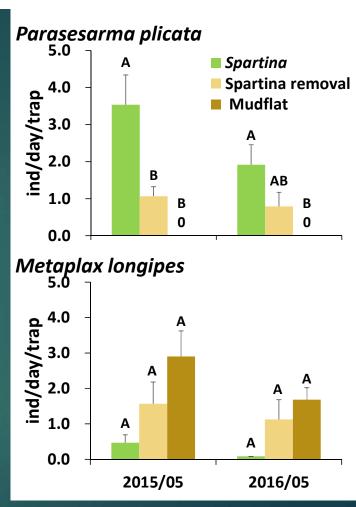


Fig. 4 Density of *Parasesarma* plicata and *Metaplax longipes* in each treatment.

Conclusion

► Parasesarma plicata was abundant in mangrove and Spartina marsh, while Metaplax longipes was abundant in unvegetated mudflat.

► Spartina alterniflora could expand the intertidal distribution of native *P. plicata* but limit *M. longipes*' distribution with *S. alterniflora* sharply occupying mudflats and displacing mangroves in the upper intertidal of *Parasesarma plicata*Parasesarma plicata



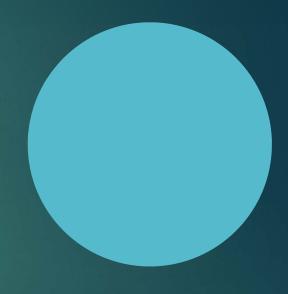


Ongoing

- ► What are the mechanisms that shaped the patterns of crabs' distribution?
- ► Additional studies will be conducted to disentangle the roles of the biotic (vegetation, predator, food source) and abiotic (light, temperature, salinity, sediment) factors on the habitat selection of these two crabs(Wang, 2008; Garside & Bishop 2014; He & Cui 2014).



Thank you!



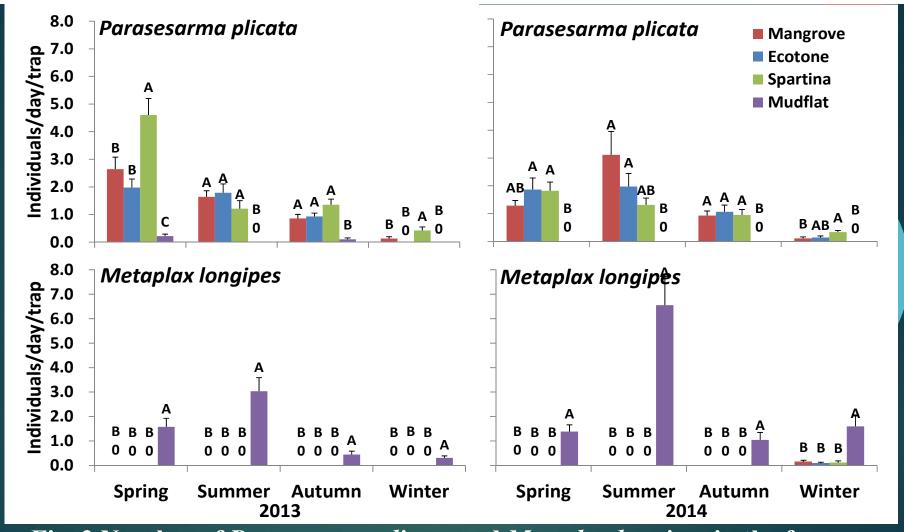


Fig. 2 Number of *Parasesarma plicata* and *Metaplax longipes* in the four different habitats in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter 2013 and 2014.