



Alien species in the marine and brackish ecosystem: the situation in Belgian waters

Francis Kerckhof¹, Jan Haelters¹ and Stephan Gollasch²

¹Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models (MUMM), Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, 3e en 23e Linieregimentsplein, 8400 Oostende, Belgium

Email: francis.kerckhof@mumm.ac.be

²GoConsult, Grosse Brunnenstr. 61, 22763 Hamburg, Germany

Email: sgollasch@aol.com, Internet www.gollaschconsulting.de

Received 15 August 2007; accepted in revised form 9 September 2007

Abstract

In total 61 aquatic alien species (AAS) are known from Belgian marine and brackish waters, eight of which are considered as cryptogenic species. The majority of the Belgian AAS have established self-sustaining populations, although for some species the establishment is uncertain or in need of verification. Prime introduction vectors are shipping, including small recreational craft, and aquaculture. Most AAS originate from the temperate northwest Pacific. The invasion rate has been increasing during the last two decades.

Key words: Belgium, aquatic species introductions, shipping, aquaculture

Introduction

Worldwide, many species have successfully colonised new habitats as an ongoing phenomenon. Coastal waters are heavily exposed to introductions of alien species as a result of the high intensity of human activities (shipping and organism transplantations for aquaculture purposes) in those regions. Human induced climatic changes also favour the spread and settlement of non-native species outside their normal biogeographical ranges.

Various summaries of aquatic invaders in northwestern European coastal waters exist (Knudsen 1989, Gollasch 1996, Eno et al. 1997, Nehring and Leuchs 1999, Reise et al. 1999,

Weidema 2000, Nehring 2005, Jensen and Knudsen 2005, Wolff 2005, Gollasch and Nehring 2006). However, a list of Belgian marine and brackish water invaders was absent.

Aquatic alien species (AAS) in Belgium

This manuscript addresses marine and brackish water AAS (up to the mesohaline zone) that are well established in Belgian waters, as well as some recognized cryptogenics. In our list we opted for a rather conservative approach, i.e. we did not attempt to prepare an exhaustive list of all species of non-native origin that have ever been recorded in Belgian marine waters, whether established or not. Species that are living

predominantly in freshwater were omitted – although we realize that the selection might be arguable in certain cases – hence well-known invaders such as the zebra mussel *Dreissena polymorpha* (Pallas, 1771) are excluded from our list.

This paper shows that today 61 AAS occur in Belgian marine and brackish waters (including ports). More than 85% of the known introduced species have established self-sustaining populations (Annex). As such, this species group may prove to be a good indicator of ongoing changes. However, some species show an irregular presence. After their introduction and first establishment, they seem to disappear for a period of time before reoccurring again later. Examples are the barnacle *Balanus amphitrite* Darwin 1854 (first recorded in 1952, then again in 1996) and algae, such as *Codium fragile* ssp. *tomentosoides* (van Goor) P.C. Silva 1955, *Polysiphonia senticulosa* Harvey, 1862 and *P. (Neosiphonia) harveyi* J. Bailey, 1848. These species may have required secondary introductions before becoming permanently established, although the reason for this is still unclear. Changing environmental conditions such as climate and the continuous building of man made structures may enhance a renewed or definite establishment. For example, the large cosmopolitan barnacle *Megabalanus tintinnabulum* (Linnaeus, 1758) regularly arrived in Belgian marine waters on ships' hulls long before the species finally became established in the late 1990s (Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001, WGITMO 2001-2007).

The American blue crab *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 and the Atlantic crocker *Micropogonias undulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) are now regularly reported in low numbers from the southern North Sea and we have reason to believe that, although not located yet, resident populations may exist in one of the harbours or estuaries. *C. sapidus* individuals collected off the Belgian coast are regularly ovigerous females (Kerckhof and Haelters 2005, WGITMO 2001-2007) and, in the case of *M. undulatus*, the otoliths of the young-of-the-year caught in the Netherlands showed no signs of growth retardation, related to stressful transport in ballast water (Dekker et al 2005). This case is further elaborated upon in Nolf and Kerckhof (2007).

Other species, such as the barnacles *Balanus variegatus* Darwin, 1854, *B. reticulatus* Utinomi, 1967, *B. trigonus* Darwin, 1854, the bryozoan

Bugula neritina (Linnaeus, 1758) and the tunicate *Botrylloides violaceus* Oka, 1927 are still in the process of becoming established in Belgian marine waters. Some species clearly take advantage of the improved water quality to become more abundant after decades of being nearly absent. Examples are the Chinese mitten crab *Eriocheir sinensis* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1853) (Mares 1995, WGITMO 2001-2007) and the false dark mussel *Mytilopsis leucophaea* (Conrad, 1831) (Verween 2007).

An interesting case is the large brown algae *Sargassum muticum* (Yendo) Fensholt, 1955. Although fertile fragments have been found on Belgian beaches since 1972, often in large quantities (Coppejans et al. 1980), it took until 1999 (Zeebrugge) and 2000 (Sluice Dock, Oostende) until its autochthonous presence could be proven. During the years 2002 to 2004 it was apparently not present on the latter site, but reappeared in 2005 and 2006. Meanwhile *Sargassum* spread further in the Zeebrugge inner harbour (pers. observation).

An early introduction: Mya arenaria

Probably the earliest known introduction in Belgium – as elsewhere in northern Europe – is the soft-shell clam *Mya arenaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). Because of the absence of fossils, this species was thought to have been introduced from the American east coast during the 16th or 17th century (Hessland 1946). However, Petersen et al. (1992) present evidence of an earlier introduction to Europe, before 1245-1295. These authors suggested a transfer by the Vikings, a hypothesis questioned by Wolff (2005).

Our research found that *M. arenaria* was absent in the Belgian coastal region during medieval ages (e.g. Kerckhof 1995), yet around Oostende, *M. arenaria* was common in the 19th century. Forbes and Hanley (1853) mention the presence of distorted specimens in the Cuming collection, originating from the sluices at Oostende. We also found specimens in sediment excavated from the moats surrounding the ancient city of Oostende, which were constructed in the 18th century and filled up around 1865. Furthermore, we found high abundances of this species in some of the 13 historical polders surrounding the city of Oostende. When inundated with seawater, this lowland served to sluice the harbour, and the polders were used at various time intervals from 1584 -1810 (Farasijn

2006). *M. arenaria* was, for example, plentiful in the Snaaskerke Polder, in use between 1721 and 1810, and also in the connected Keignaeart Polder, which was used at approximately the same period. We could, however, not ascertain the presence of *M. arenaria*, in the other polders. During the 18th century, Oostende had several flourishing trading contacts with North America and the Baltic states. Interestingly, the earliest record of this species in the Netherlands, Zierikzee (Baster 1765), dates from approximately the same period. Nowadays, *M. arenaria* is still a common inhabitant of the Belgian harbours and estuaries.

Effects of AAS on the marine ecosystem

Changes in the nearshore Belgian benthic communities due to non-native species were particularly remarkable during the past two decades (Figure 1).

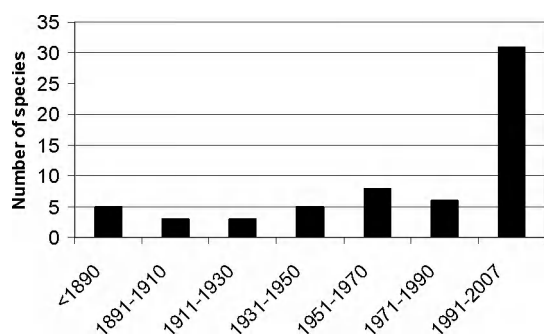


Figure 1. Number of aquatic alien species introductions into Belgian coastal waters over 20 year intervals between 1850 and 2007

Four species, namely the American jack-knife clam *Ensis directus* (Conrad 1843), the pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg, 1793), the New Zealand barnacle *Elminius modestus* Darwin, 1854 and the slipper limpet *Crepidula fornicata* (Linnaeus, 1758) now constitute a dominant part of the Belgian marine nearshore fauna. These species are invasive, competing with native species, changing the original habitat and significantly altering the overall biodiversity and biomass.

After its first observation in Belgium in 1987, *E. directus* rapidly colonised all coastal sandy sediments (Kerckhof and Dumoulin 1987). Nowadays, the shells and dying specimens of this species are frequently washed onto the Belgian beaches in millions (Figure 2). Almost

simultaneously, but predominantly on hard substrates, we have witnessed the massive establishment of *C. gigas*, now forming extensive reefs (Figure 3). Although introduced in the 1970s for mariculture purposes, *C. gigas* only became established outside areas of cultivation in the early 1990s, most likely due to an increase of water temperatures.



Figure 2. *Ensis directus* washed ashore at Koksijde beach, April 2005. Photo courtesy of MUMM.



Figure 3. Massive reefs of *Crassostrea gigas* at Nieuwpoort, January 2005. Photo courtesy of MUMM

A striking example of species that take advantage of the new opportunities created by man, are sessile barnacles (Cirripedia Balanomorpha). *E. modestus* is now the most common barnacle. This species was probably introduced in the 1940s and today it is very common on all

types of artificial substrata in the intertidal and shallow subtidal zone.

The slipper limpet *C. fornicata*, which is another early introduction, recently increased in numbers. This species was introduced into Europe from North America at the end of the 19th century. In Belgian waters it has been present from at least 1911 onwards. *C. fornicata* is now extremely common, not only on hard substrata, but also on soft sediments where it lives attached to substrata, such as empty shells, and displays a similar feeding ecology as bivalves. In the latter habitat, it has recently undergone a renewed expansion, a feature also noted along other western European coastal waters (e.g. in France and The Netherlands). It is thought that bottom trawling practices favour the further expansion of this species (de Montaudouin et al. 2001).



Figure 4. The barnacles *Megabalanus coccopoma*, *Balanus perforatus* and *Elminius modestus* on the Westhinderbuoy, December 2006. Photo courtesy of MUMM.

Offshore buoys form a particular habitat. We recorded a number of non-native species (Figure 4), such as the chironomid *Telmatogeton japonicus* Tokunaga, 1933 and the barnacles *Megabalanus tintinnabulum*, *M. coccopoma* (Darwin, 1854), *Balanus reticulatus*, *B. trigonus* and *B. variegatus* mainly from buoys off the Belgian coast (Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001, WGITMO 2004-2007). Further, our investigation indicated that buoys support several other well-known AAS such as the caprellid amphipod

Caprella mutica Schurin, 1935, the pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*, the barnacle *Elminius modestus* and gastropod *Crepidula fornicata*. The named species form thriving populations, even on buoys far offshore. This illustrates that man-made floating structures may act as stepping stones in the establishment and spreading of non native species.

Case study: the Sluice Dock at Oostende

An interesting habitat for AAS is the so-called Sluice Dock at Oostende (Figure 5). This is an artificial pond of 86 ha, excavated around 1900 and originally intended for cleaning the harbour. However, it failed to serve this purpose. The Sluice Dock was subsequently used for aquaculture, i.e. for cultivating and/or relaying of oysters and other shellfish from the 1930s till World War II and again from 1957 onward, with a peak during the 1960s and early 1970s. In 1974 oyster cultivation was halted temporarily due to bad water quality (eutrophication).



Figure 5. Aerial view of the Sluice Dock at Oostende. Photo courtesy of MUMM

The Sluice Dock has a variable salinity and periodically stands dry. Next to huge imports of native oysters *Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus, 1758 from all over Europe, there was a massive import of American oysters *Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin, 1791), originating from the east coast of the United States (1930s until 1972), and also of so-called Portuguese oysters, '*C. angulata*' (Lamarck, 1819), originating from southern Europe (e.g. Leloup and Polk 1967, Leloup et al. 1965, Leloup 1971, 1973, 1980, Georges Halewyck pers. com.). '*C. angulata*' has been shown to be the same species as *C. gigas*, a

strain originating from Taiwan, from where it was introduced into Portugal (e.g. Menzel 1974, Boudry et al. 1998). Later, in 1969 and the early 1970s, *C. gigas* was imported into the Sluice Dock, mainly as a secondary introduction from the Netherlands (Leloup 1971). These Dutch specimens had direct Pacific (Japanese and/or Canadian) roots and had been deliberately introduced in The Netherlands after the cold and disastrous winter of 1964 (see Wolff 2005). Other imported and relayed shellfish include the clams *Ruditapes philippinarum* (Adams & Reeve, 1850) and *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). The only species apparently able to establish self-sustaining populations here is *C. gigas* (Curé et al. 2002, pers. observations). Specimens survived even after the cessation of oyster cultivation and import activities in 1974. Nowadays *C. gigas* forms large reefs on the floor and the borders of the dock. Interestingly the so-called Portuguese oysters, although able to become gravid, never spawned (Leloup and Polk 1967, Georges Halewyck pers com), probably because they originated from southern Europe (Portugal, Spain) and were unable to adapt to the colder conditions in Belgium.

In 1996, some shellfish activities resumed in the Sluice Dock and are still ongoing albeit on a less intensive scale, with imports of oysters (*Ostrea edulis*, *Crassostrea gigas*) and other shellfish (e.g. *T. philippinarum*, *M. mercenaria*) from all over Europe and now also from Canada (Curé et al. 2002, WGTIMO 2001-2007).

It is clear that all these movements of shellfish result in frequent and repeated introductions of many AAS. Indeed our research indicates that nearly half of the species mentioned in the Annex are known to occur in the Sluice Dock.

Many species, which were occasionally introduced into the Sluice Dock, survived for a short period of time, but never formed stable populations. Examples of a southern European origin (Atlantic or Mediterranean) include the molluscs *Haminea navicula* (Da Costa 1778), *Anomia ephippium* Linnaeus, 1758, *Calyptrea chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Aporrhais pespelicani* (Linnaeus, 1758) (e.g. Leloup and Polk 1967; Kermarrec-Labisse 1968). Another example is the hydrozoan *Gonionemus vertens* A. Agassiz, 1862. Leloup (1948) observed this species in 1946 and 1947 but it has never been recorded since, although this particular species still survives in suitable habitats in the Netherlands (Wolff 2005). Interestingly, even

species not directly related to aquaculture activities, such as the bivalves *Ensis directus*, *Mya arenaria*, *Petricola pholadiformis* Lamarck, 1818 and the bryozoan *Bugula stolonifera*, Ryland, 1960 entered into the Sluice Dock and managed to survive.

Recently discovered AAS

To further illustrate the fact that non-indigenous species are still being introduced into the southern North Sea, we list the latest examples of new records for Belgian waters. These include the macroalgae *Polysiphonia (Neosiphonia) harveyi* (2000) and *P. senticulosa* (2001), the bryozoans *Tricellaria inopinata* d'Hondt and Occhipinti Ambrogi, 1985 and *Bugula simplex* Hincks, 1886 (2000), the chironomid *Telmatogeton japonicus* (2005), the crabs *Hemigrapsus takanoi* Asakura & Watanabe, 2005 (2003) and *H. sanguineus* (De Haan, 1835) (2006) and the prawn *Palaemon macrodactylus* Rathbun, 1902 (2004). At the moment of their discovery, these species were already common. The case of the *Hemigrapsus* species is particularly intriguing, because both species are now so numerous in all sorts of habitats, intertidal as well as shallow subtidal, that an effect on local species composition is almost inevitable, resulting in possible species shifts, in particular of the resident crab fauna.

The veined whelk *Rapana venosa* (Valenciennes, 1846), a voracious predator, has been reported twice in the southern North Sea. This Asian gastropod is a well known invader in the Black and Adriatic Seas and was also found along the Atlantic coast of France. In 2005, it was found approximately halfway between Harwich and Oostende (Kerckhof et al. 2006). As this record was outside the Belgian waters, this species is not included in the list provided here. However, the species may already be present in Belgian waters.

One of the most recent new findings in Belgium is *Rangia cuneata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1831), a bivalve native to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast of North America. This estuarine species was recorded in the cooling water pipes of an industrial plant in the Port of Antwerp from February 2005 onwards (Verween et al. 2006). It is the first record of this species, not only for Belgium, but also for Europe. However, our observations show that *R. cuneata* was already present in the harbour of Antwerp several years prior to its first reporting.

Only when it became a nuisance did we become aware of its presence. Our recent research efforts revealed the presence of a large and thriving population in the Verrebroekdok, one of the larger docks of the harbour of Antwerp with mesohaline water conditions. During a survey in May 2007, living *Rangia* specimens from several year classes were found (Kerckhof, unpublished). The adult individuals present, being at least six years old, indicate that the species almost immediately colonised the dock after its opening in 2000. This particular dock receives high volumes of traffic from the north east coast of the United States. Other AAS were found to co-occur with *Rangia*, e.g. the crabs *Eriocheir sinensis*, *Rhithropanopeus harrisi* (Gould, 1841) and the false dark mussel *Mytilopsis leucophaeata* (Kerckhof, unpublished).

Finally, the newest invader is the American ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* A. Agassiz, 1865 found in the port of Zeebrugge in 2007. It was probably introduced with ballast water from North America and was already very abundant at the time of its discovery. It could also have spread from the nearby established populations in the Netherlands (Dumoulin 2007).

Cryptogenic species

For many species the invasion status is unknown, i.e. they are either introduced or native (Carlton 1996) and although there may be indications that some cryptogenic species are of foreign origin, it is often difficult to assess their true status. We list eight species of uncertain invasion status: the barnacle *Balanus improvisus* Darwin, 1854, the amphipod *Corophium* (*Monocorophium*) *sextonae* (Crawford 1937), the woodboring bivalves *Teredo navalis* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Psiloteredo* (*Teredo*) *megotara* (Hanley in Forbes & Hanley 1848), the hydrozoan *Garveia franciscana* (Torrey, 1902), the polychaete *Marenzelleria viridis* (Verrill, 1873) and the bryozoan *Bugula stolonifera*. As those species may have been introduced, they were included in the Annex for the purpose of comparison.

Potential vectors

As for the most recent AAS introductions, the prime introduction vectors are shipping, including small recreational crafts, and species imported for aquaculture (Figure 6). The dominating native range of the AAS listed above

is the temperate Northwest Pacific (Figure 7). However, it is most likely that many AAS reached the Belgian coast through secondary spread from neighbouring countries. There is a real danger that exotic plants and animals bring with them all sorts of associated organisms or diseases which may also affect native species. For instance, oysters imported from Japan carried the single-celled parasite *Bonamia ostreae* (Pichot et al., 1979) which is also harmful to indigenous oysters. The introduction of other micro-organisms, such as phytoplankton taxa, may cause blooms of harmful algae, making oysters or mussels periodically unsuitable for human consumption, or causing loss of harvest in aquaculture, due to the death of cultured species.

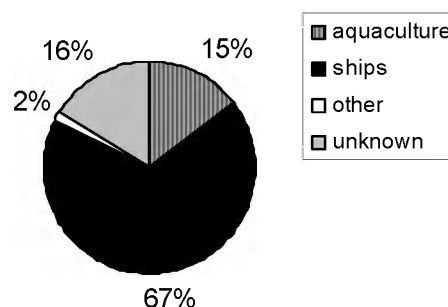


Figure 6. Introduction vectors of aquatic alien species in Belgian coastal waters.

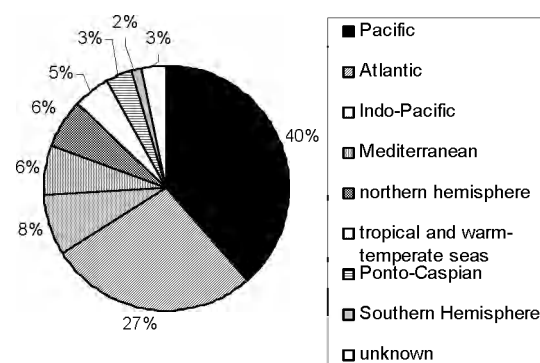


Figure 7. Source regions of aquatic alien species in Belgian coastal waters.

Aquatic alien species introductions in Belgium: the future

Like in so many regions, the rate of invasion of AAS has increased in Belgium during the last two decades. Most of the Belgian newcomers prefer environments created by man or that are heavily influenced by man, such as harbours (marinas) and nearshore coastal areas. Here, numerous artificial hard substrata are available in the otherwise sandy sediment which dominates the Belgium coastline. Such areas are, therefore, highly suitable for relatively undemanding immigrants which are able to outcompete the indigenous flora and fauna, although some of them can also take advantage of empty niches. So far, there are no clear examples of species extinctions in the North Sea due to the introduction of AAS, although the original distribution area of indigenous species may have been greatly reduced. Therefore, even if introduced species may locally increase the biodiversity, they might provoke the impoverishment of biodiversity on a larger, even worldwide scale.

However, despite the obvious effects on the whole nearshore environment, introduced species in Belgian marine waters are currently of no great public concern, as they are currently not regarded as causing serious threats or economic damage.

The Belgian law of 20 January 1999 on the protection of the marine environment in the marine areas under Belgian jurisdiction prohibits the intentional introduction of non-indigenous species in the marine environment. Unfortunately, this provision does not apply to inland marine waters like the Sluice Dock. On an international level, the invasion rate of ballast water mediated AAS introductions is hopefully reduced by new management regulations which are currently under development.

In the meantime the introduction of alien species in Belgium is being monitored on an ad-hoc basis. Their introduction vectors and impact on the environment and on native fauna and flora is being noted whenever possible.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge our colleagues and several members of the Belgian Strandwerkgroep who contributed to this inventory and further like to thank the reviewers for their valuable comments. Gollasch is a contributing partner in

the EU-funded DAISIE Programme (SSPI-CT-2003-511202, see also www.daisie.se).

References

- Adam W (1960) Mollusques: 1. Mollusques terrestres et dulcicoles. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles 402 p.
- Adam W and Leloup E (1934) Sur la présence du gastéropode *Crepidula fornicata* (Linné, 1758) sur la côte belge. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 10(45): 1-6
- Adema JPHM (1991) De krabben van Nederland en België (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura). National Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden 244 p.
- Backeljau T (1986) Lijst van de recente mariene mollusken van België Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels 106 p.
- Belgian Biodiversity Platform 2006 <http://www.biodiversity.be/thematic-forums/invasive-alien-species/species> [accessed August 1st 2007]
- Baster J (1765) Natuurkundige Uitspanningen, behelzende eenige waarneemingen over sommige zee-planten en zee-insecten, benevens derzelver zaadhuisjes en eijernesten. Tweede deel, vijfde stukje. Bosch, Haarlem: 53-110
- Beukema JJ and Dekker R (1995) Dynamics and growth of a recent invader into European coastal waters: The American razor clam, *Ensis directus*. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 75(2): 351-362
- Boudry P, Heurtebise S, Collet B, Cornette F and Gerard A (1998) Differentiation between populations of the Portuguese oyster, *Crassostrea angulata* (Lamarck) and the Pacific oyster, *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg), revealed by mtDNA RFLP analysis. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology 226: 279-291.
- Carlton JT (1996) Marine bioinvasions: The alteration of marine ecosystems by nonindigenous species. Oceanography 9: 1-7
- Coppejans E (1998) Flora van de Noord-Franse en Belgische zeevieren. Scripta Botanica Belgica, 17. Nationale Plantentuin van België, Meise 462 p.
- Coppejans E, Rappé G, Podoor N and Asperges M (1980) *Sargassum muticum* (Yendo) Fensholt ook langs de Belgische kust aangespoeld. Dumortiera 16: 7-13
- Curé K, Vanden Berghe E and Sorgeloos P (2002) Perspectieven van de schelpdierkweek in de Oostendse Spuikom. in: Mees, J. et al. (Ed.) (2002). De Oostendse Spuikom: geschiedenis, onderzoek en perspectieven. Relas Spuikom Studiedag 8 december 2000 Duin en Zee (Oostende). VLIZ Special Publication, 8: 23-29
- De Blauwe H (2000) Japans bessenwier *Sargassum muticum* gevestigd te Zeebrugge. De Strandvlo 20(1): 33-35
- De Blauwe H and Faasse MA (2001) Extension of the range of *Tricellaria inopinata* and *Bugula simplex* (Bryozoa: Cheilostomatoidea) in the North-East Atlantic Ocean. Nederlandse Faunistische Mededelingen 14: 103-112
- Dekker W, Daan N, Heesen H and van der Heij W (2005) De knorrepos *Micropogonias undulatus* (L.), een nieuwe vissoort in Nederland. De Levende Natuur 106(2): 66-67

- de Montaudouin X, Labarraque D, Giraud K and Bachelet G (2001) Why does the introduced gastropod *Crepidula fornicata* fail to invade Arcachon Bay (France)? *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 81: 97-104.
- d'Udekem d'Acoz C (1986) Etude sur la faune de Knokke-Heist: 3. Présence de *Styela clava* Herdman, 1882 en Belgique. *De Strandvlo* 6(4): 83
- d'Udekem d'Acoz C (2006) First record of the Asian shore crab *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* (De Haan, 1835) in Belgium (Crustacea, Brachyura Grapsoidae). *De Strandvlo* 26(3): 74-82
- d'Udekem d'Acoz C, Faasse M, Dumoulin E and De Blauwe H (2005) Occurrence of the Asian shrimp *Palaemon macrodactylus* in the Southern Bight of the North Sea, with a key to the Palaemonidae of north-western Europe (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridae). *Nederlandse Faunistische Mededelingen* 22: 95-111
- Dumoulin E (1997) Het invasieachtig voorkomen in de zuidelijke Noordzee van de hydromedusen *Nemopsis bachei* L. Agassiz, 1849 en *Eucheilota maculata* Hartlaub, 1894 in augustus-september 1996 (met aanvullende data voor 1997) (Hydrozoa: Athecata, Thecata). *De Strandvlo* 17(4): 102-126
- Dumoulin E (2004) Snelle areaaluitbreiding van het penseelkrabbetje *Hemigrapsus penicillatus* (de Haan, 1835) langs de kusten van de Zuidelijke Bocht van de Noordzee, status van haar opmars in de Westerschelde en beschouwingen over de ecologie en het gedrag van de soort. *De Strandvlo* 24(1): 5-35
- Dumoulin E (2007) De Leidy's ribkwal *Mnemiopsis leidyi* (A. Agassiz, 1865) al massaal in het havengebied Zeebrugge-Brugge, of: exoten als de spiegel van al te menselijk handelen. *De Strandvlo* 27(2): 44-60
- Dumoulin E and De Blauwe H (1999) Het Bruinwier *Undaria pinnatifida* (Harvey) Suringar, (Phaeophyta: Laminariales) aangetroffen in de jachthaven van Zeebrugge: met gegevens over het voorkomen in Europa en de wijze van verspreiding. *De Strandvlo* 19(4): 182-188
- Dumoulin E and Rappé G (1985) Het Zuiderzeekrabbetje *Rhithropanopeus harrisi* (Gould, 1841), nu ook in België? *De Strandvlo* 5(4): 139-142
- Dupuis MP (1927) Faune malacologique de la Belgique: notes concernant la découverte par le Dr. Giltay de deux espèces de mollusques nouveaux pour la faune belge. *Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique de Belgique* 58: 31-38
- Edwards M, John AWG, Johns DG and Reid PC (2001) Case history and persistence of the non-indigenous diatom *Coscinodiscus wailesii* in the north-east Atlantic. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 81(2): 207-211
- Eno NC, Clark RA and Sanderson WG (1997) Non-native Species in British Waters: a Review and Directory. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough 152 p.
- Farasyn D (2006) De historische polders van Oostende, 1584-1810. *Oostendse Historische Publicaties* 15: 99p.
- Faasse MA and Bayha KM (2006) The ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* A. Agassiz 1865 in coastal waters of the Netherlands: an unrecognized invasion. *Aquatic Invasions* 1(4): 270-277
- Faasse M and Van Moorsel G (2003) The North-American amphipods, *Melita nitida* Smith, 1873 and *Incisocalliope aestuarius* (Watling and Maurer, 1973) (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Gammaridea), introduced to the western Scheldt estuary (The Netherlands). *Aquatic Ecology* 37(1): 13-22
- Forbes E and Hanley S (1853) A history of British Mollusca, and their shells. Vol I. John Van Voorst, London 486 p.
- Fretter V and Graham G (1981) Prosobranch mollusca of Britain and Denmark. *Journal of molluscan studies*. Part 6(Suppl. 9): 301-313
- Gollasch S (1996) Untersuchungen des Arteintrages durch den internationalen Schiffsverkehr unter besonderer Berücksichtigung nichtheimischer Arten. Diss., Univ Hamburg; Verlag Dr. Kovac, Hamburg, 314 p.
- Gollasch S and Nehring S (2006) National checklist for aquatic alien species in Germany. *Aquatic Invasions* 1(4): 245-269
- Hessland I (1946) On the Quaternary *Mya* Period in Europe. *Arkiv för Zoologi A* 37(8): 1-51
- ICES (2007) The geographical distribution of *Bonamia ostreae*. Available from http://www.ices.dk/marineworld/fishdiseases/map8_5.htm [accessed August 1st 2007].
- Jensen K and Knudsen J (2005) A summary of alien marine invertebrates in Danish waters. *Oceanological and Hydrobiological Studies* 34(Suppl 1): 137-162
- Kerckhof F (1995) De mollusken uit de zandige ondergrond van het Mijnplein te Oostende (prov. West-Vlaanderen). *Archeologie in Vlaanderen* 1994(4): 202-203
- Kerckhof F (1996) *Balanus amphitrite* (Darwin, 1854): een nieuwe zeepok voor onze fauna? *De Strandvlo* 16(3): 100-109
- Kerckhof F (1997) De schaalhoorn *Patella vulgata* en de Japanse oester *Crassostrea gigas* na de koude winters 1995/1996 en 1996/1997. *De Strandvlo* 17(2): 49-51
- Kerckhof F (2000) Waarnemingen van de mosdiertjes *Cryptosula pallasiana* (Moll, 1803), *Bugula stolonifera* Ryland, 1960 en *Bugula neritina* (Linnaeus, 1758) nieuw voor de Belgische fauna. *De Strandvlo* 20(3): 114-126
- Kerckhof F (2001) Het mosdiertje *Bugula simplex* Hincks, 1886 (Bryozoa, Cheilostomatida) nieuw voor de Belgische fauna. *De Strandvlo* 21(1): 36-39
- Kerckhof F (2002) Barnacles (Cirripedia, Balanomorpha) in Belgian waters, an overview of the species and recent evolutions, with emphasis on exotic species. *Bulletin van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen. Biologie = Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Biologie* 72(Suppl.): 93-104
- Kerckhof F and Cattrijsse A (2001) Exotic Cirripedia (Balanomorpha) from buoys off the Belgian coast. *Senckenbergiana marit* 31: 245-254
- Kerckhof F and Dumoulin E (1987) Eerste vondsten van de Amerikaanse zwaardschede *Ensis directus* (Conrad, 1843) langs de Belgische kust. *De Strandvlo* 7(2): 51-52
- Kerckhof F and Haelters J (2005) Enkele opmerkelijk waarnemingen en strandingen in 2004 en 2005. *De Strandvlo* 25(3/4) 101-105
- Kerckhof F and Stegenga H (2003) Nieuwe *Polysiphonia*-soorten voor België en Noord-Frankrijk, met een gereviseerde determinatietabel voor de soorten van het geslacht *Polysiphonia* in deze regio. *Dumortiera* 80: 40-45
- Kerckhof F, Vink RJ, Nieweg DC and Post JJJ (2006) The veined whelk *Rapana venosa* has reached the North Sea. *Aquatic Invasions* 1: 35-37

- Kermarrec-Labisse N (1968) Note sur des *Aporrhais pespelicani* L. (mollusque gastéropode marin) provenant de l'Adriatique et recueillis vivants à Ostende. Bulletin du muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris (2ième sér) 39(5): 968-969
- Knudsen J (1989) Immigration of marine invertebrates to the Limfjord (Denmark) and the North Sea - Baltic transition area. In: Spanier E, Steinberger Y, Luria M (eds) Environmental Quality and Ecosystem Stability. Vol. IV-B, Environmental Quality. ISEEQ Publication, Jerusalem, 135-145
- Konietzko B (1953) Notes sur les oligochètes de Belgique: 1. Eaux saumâtres du Bas-Escaut. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 29(43): 1-13.
- Laing I and Gollasch S (2002) *Coscinodiscus walesii*: a nuisance diatom in European waters, In: Leppäkoski, E. et al. (2002). Invasive aquatic species of Europe: distribution, impacts and management. 53-55
- Leloup E (1948) Présence de la trachyméduse *Gonionemus murbachi* Mayer, 1901, à la côte belge. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 24(27): 1-4
- Leloup E (1951) IX. Sur la présence de *Mytilicola intestinalis* Steuer le long de la côte Belge. Revue des Travaux de l'Office Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes 17(2): 57-58.
- Leloup E (1952) Coelentérés. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles 283 p.
- Leloup E (1971) Recherches sur l'ostréiculture dans le bassin de chasse d'Ostende pendant l'année 1969. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 47(25): 1-16
- Leloup E (1973) Recherches sur l'ostréiculture dans le bassin de chasse d'Ostende en 1970 et 1971. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 49(10): 1-23
- Leloup E (1980) Recherches sur l'ostréiculture dans le Bassin de Chasse d'Ostende en 1972 et 1973. Med K Belg Inst Nat Wet 52(4): 1-13
- Leloup E and Konietzko B (1956) Recherches biologiques sur les eaux saumâtres du Bas-Escaut. Mémoires de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 132: 1-100, 5 plates
- Leloup E and Lefevre S (1952) Sur la présence dans les eaux de la côte belge du cirripède, *Elminius modestus* Darwin, 1854, du copépode parasite, *Mytilicola intestinalis* Steuer, 1902, et du polychète, *Mercierella enigmatica* Fauvel, 1922. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Mededelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 28(48): 1-12
- Leloup E and Miller, O (1940) La flore et la faune du Bassin de Chasse d'Ostende (1937-1938). Mémoires de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique = Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen 94: 1-122, 3 plates
- Leloup E and Polk P (1967) La flore et la faune du Bassin de Chasse d'Ostende (1960-1961): 3. Etude zoologique. Mém Inst r Sci Nat Belg 157: 1- 114, 3 plates
- Leloup E, Van Meel L, Polk P, Halewyck R and Gryson R (1965) Recherches sur l'ostréiculture dans le Bassin de Chasse d'Ostende en 1964. Ministère de l'Agriculture. Commission TWOZ. Groupe de Travail Ostréiculture: [S.l.] 58 p.
- Lestage JA (1935) La présence en Belgique du Crabe chinois (*Eriocheir sinensis*, H. Milne Edwards). Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique de Belgique 66: 113-118
- Loppens K (1902) *Petricola pholadiformis* L. Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique et Malacologique de Belgique 37: 41-42
- Loppens K (1905) Animaux marins vivant dans l'eau saumâtre. Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique et Malacologique de Belgique 40: 7-8
- Maes J, Taillieu A, van Damme PA, Cottenie K and Ollevier F (1998) Seasonal patterns in the fish and crustacean community of a turbid temperate estuary (Zeeschelde Estuary, Belgium). Estuarine, Coastal Shelf Sci 47: 143-152
- Maggs CA and Stegenga H (1999) Red algal exotics on North Sea coasts. Helgoländer Meeresuntersuchungen 52: 243-258
- Marelli DC and Gray S (1983) Conchological redescription of *Mytilopsis sallei* and *Mytilopsis leucophaea* of the brackish western Atlantic. The Veliger 25: 185-193
- Mares J (1995) De Chinese wolhandkrab *Eriocheir sinensis* (H. Milne Edwards, 1854). De Strandvlo, 15(3): 90-94
- Massin CI, Norro A and Mallefet J (2002) Biodiversity of a wreck from the Belgian Continental Shelf: monitoring using scientific diving: preliminary results. Bulletin van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen. Biologie = Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Biologie 72: 67-72
- Menzel RW (1974) Portuguese and Japanese oysters are the same species. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 31: 453-456
- Muylaert K and Sabbe K (1996) The diatom genus *Thalassiosira* (Bacillariophyta) in the estuaries of the Schelde (Belgium-The Netherlands) and the Elbe (Germany). Botanica Marina 39: 103-115
- Nehring S (2005) International shipping - A risk for aquatic biodiversity in Germany. In: Nentwig W, Bacher S, Cock MJW, Dietz H, Gigon A and Wittenberg R (eds.) Biological Invasions - From Ecology to Control. Neobiota 6: 125-143
- Nehring S and Leuchs H (1999) Neozoa (Makrozoobenthos) an der deutschen Nordseeküste - Eine Übersicht. Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde Koblenz, Bericht BfG-1200, 131 p.
- Nolf D and Kerckhof F (2007) On the presence of the American fish genus *Micropogonias* along the southern coast of the North Sea with data on the evolution and distribution of the family Sciaenidae in the North Atlantic. De Strandvlo 27 (in press)
- Nuytens F, Versele G and Loones M-A (2006). De aanwezigheid van de penseelkrab *Hemigrapsus takanoi* en de blaasjeskrab *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* in Nieuwpoort-Bad. De Strandvlo 26(3): 113-115
- Nyst HJP (1835) Mollusques. Bull Acad r des Sci Lettr et B-Arts 2 (7): 235-236
- Ostenfeld CH (1908) On the immigration of *Biddulphia sinensis* Grev. and its occurrence in the North Sea during 1903-1907. Meddelelser fra Kommissionen for Danmarks Fiskeri- og Havundersogelser : serie Plankton 1(6): 1-46

- Petersen KS, Rasmussen KL, Heinemeier J and Rud N (1992) Clams before Columbus? *Nature* 359: 679
- Polk P (1962) Bijdrage tot de kennis der mariene fauna van de Belgische kust: 3. Waarnemingen aangaande het voorkomen, de voortplanting, de settling en de groei van *Crepidula fornicata* (L.). *Annales de la Société Royale Zoologique de Belgique* 92(1): 47-80
- Polk P (1977) Inventarisatie plankton: fauna en flora. in: Nihoul, J.C.J.; De Coninck, L. (Ed.) (1976). Project Sea final report: 7. Inventory of fauna and flora. Project Sea final report, 7: 233-311
- Rappé G (2002) Eerste vangst van *Micropogonias undulatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), een Amerikaanse vis, in Belgische en Europese wateren. *De Strandvlo* 22(3-4): 119-121
- Reise K, Gollasch S and Wolff WJ (1999) Introduced marine species of the North Sea coasts. *Helgoländer Meeresunters* 52: 219-234
- Stevens M, Rappé G, Maes J, Van Asten B and Ollevier F (2004) *Micropogonias undulatus* (L.), another exotic arrival in European waters. *Journal of Fish Biology* 64(4): 1143-1146
- Seys J, Vincx M and Meire P (1999) Spatial distribution of oligochaetes (Clitellata) in the tidal freshwater and brackish parts of the Schelde estuary (Belgium). *Hydrobiologia* 406: 119-132
- Tackx MLM, de Pauw N, van Mieghem R, Azémar F, Hannouti A, van Damme S, Fiers F, Daro N and Meire P (2004). Zooplankton in the Schelde estuary, Belgium and The Netherlands. Spatial and temporal patterns. *Journal of Plankton Research*. 26(2): 133-141
- Tackx MLM, Polk P (1982) Feeding of *Acartia tonsa* Dana (Copepoda, Calanoida): predation on nauplii of *Canuella perplexa* T. and A. Scott (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) in the Sluice-dock at Ostend. *Hydrobiologia* 94: 131-133
- Vanhecke L (2006) *Spartina townsendii* H. et J. Groves Engels slijkgras. In: Van Landuyt W, Hoste I, Vanhecke L, Van den Brecht P, Vercauteren W, De Beer D (2006) Atlas van de Flora van Vlaanderen en het Brussels gewest. Nationale Plantentuin en het Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek & Flo. Wer. 848-849
- Verslycke T, Janssen C, Lock K and Mees J (2000) First occurrence of the pontocaspian invader *Hemimysis anomala* (Sars, 1907) in Belgium (Crustacea: Mysidacea). *Belgian Journal of Zoology* 130(2): 157-158
- Vervoort W (1964) Notes on the distribution of *Garveia franciscana* (Torrey, 1902) and *Cordylophora caspia* (Pallas, 1771) in The Netherlands. *Zoologische Medelingen Leiden* 39: 125-146
- Verween A (2007) Biological knowledge as a tool for an ecologically sound biofouling control: a case study of the invasive bivalve *Mytilopsis leucophaeata* in Europe. PhD Thesis. Universiteit Gent, Faculteit Wetenschappen: Gent, X, 202 p.
- Verween A, Kerckhof F, Vincx M and Degraer S (2006) First European record of the invasive brackish water clam *Rangia cuneata* (G.B. Sowerby I, 1831) (Mollusca: Bivalvia). *Aquatic Invasions* 1(4): 198-203
- Wallentinus I (2007). Chapter 2 Introductions and Transfers of Plants. Status of Introductions of Non-indigenous Marine Species to North Atlantic and adjacent Waters According to National Reports Considered at Meetings of the Working Group on introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms 1992-2002. ICES Cooperational Research Report 284: 6-59
- Weidema IR (ed) (2000) Introduced species in the Nordic countries. Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen. Nord Environment, 2000: 13, 242 p.
- WGITMO (2001) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Barcelona, Spain. p 100 available at: www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2002) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Gothenburg, Sweden. 135 p. available at: www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2003) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Vancouver, Canada. 158 p. available at: www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2004) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Cesenatico, Italy. 135 p. available at: www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2005) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. By correspondence. 173 p. available at www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2006) Report of the ICES Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Oostende, Belgium. 234 p. available at www.ices.dk
- WGITMO (2007) Report of the Working Group on Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms. Dubrovnik, Croatia. 160 p. available at www.ices.dk
- Wolff WJ (2005) Non-indigenous marine and estuarine species in The Netherlands. *Zoologische Medelingen Leiden* 79(1): 1-116
- Wouters K (2002). On the distribution of alien non-marine and estuarine macro-crustaceans in Belgium. *Bulletin van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen*. Biologie = Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Biologie 72: 119-129
- Ysebaert T, Meire P, De Block M, De Regge N and Soors J (1997) A first record of *Marenzelleria viridis* (Verrill, 1873) (Polychaeta, Spionidae) in the Schelde estuary (Belgium). *Biologisch Jaarboek Dodonaea* 64: 176-181
- Ysebaert T, de Neve L and Meire P (2000) The subtidal macrobenthos in the mesohaline part of the Schelde estuary (Belgium): influenced by man? *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 80: 587-597

Annex

Aquatic alien species reported from Belgian coastal areas

Species	Date and location of first autochthonous record	Status	Native range	Vector/ Pathway	Impact (known and expected)	References
Protista						
<i>Bonamia ostreae</i> (Pichot et al., 1979)	after 1979, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien, establishment uncertain	Pacific	aquaculture unintentionally	parasite	ICES 2007
Phytoplankton						
Bacillariophyceae						
<i>Coscinodiscus wailiesii</i> Gran et Angst, 1931	after 1977, marine plankton	alien	Indo-Pacific	unknown	blooming	Edwards et al 2001, Laing and Gollasch 2002
<i>Odontella sinensis</i> (Greville) Grunow, 1884	1904, marine plankton	alien	Indo-Pacific	ships	blooming	Ostenfeld 1908
<i>Thalassiosira punctigera</i> (Castracane) Hasle, 1983	1993, Westerschelde estuary	alien	Indo-Pacific	unknown	blooming	Muylaert and Sabbe 1996
Macrophytes						
Macroalgae						
Rhodophyceae						
<i>Antithamnionella spirographidis</i> (Schiffner) E.M.Wollaston, 1968	1992, Zeebrugge and Oostende	alien	N Pacific	ships	unknown	Coppejans 1998, WGITMO 2001, Wallentinus 2007
<i>Antithamnionella ternifolia</i> (C. Agardh) Nägeli, 1847, (as <i>A. sarniensis</i>)	1970, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	Southern hemisphere	ships	unknown	Leloup 1973, Coppejans 1995, Wallentinus 2007
<i>Polysiphonia senticulosa</i> Harvey, 1862	2001, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	N Pacific	aquaculture unintentionally	unknown	Kerckhof and Stegenga 2003
<i>Polysiphonia (Neosiphonia) harveyi</i> Bailey, 1848	2000, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	N Pacific, NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Kerckhof unpublished, Maggs and Stegenga 1999 and reference therein, Wallentinus 2007
Phaeophyceae						
<i>Sargassum muticum</i> (Yendo) Fensholt, 1955	1999, Zeebrugge, 2000 Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	NW Pacific	aquaculture unintentionally,	fouling, competition	De Blauwe 2000, WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Harvey) Suringar, 1873	1999, marina Zeebrugge	alien	NW Pacific	aquaculture intentionally, in Belgium secondary by ships	fouling, competition	Dumoulin and De Blauwe 1999, WGITMO 2001-2007
Chlorophyceae						
<i>Codium fragile ssp. tomentosoides</i> (van Goor) P.C. Silva 1955	1939, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien, establishment uncertain	NW Pacific	aquaculture unintentionally	competition	Leloup and Miller 1940, WGITMO 2001-2007, Wallentinus 2007
Tracheophyta						
Poaceae						
<i>Spartina townsendii</i> var. <i>Anglica</i> Hubbard, 1968	1920s, Westerschelde estuary	alien	N America x Europe	intentionally, other	unknown	Vanhecke 2006

Species	Date and location of first autochthonous record	Status	Native range	Vector/ Pathway	Impact (known and expected)	References
Animalia						
Cnidaria						
Hydrozoa						
<i>Cordylophora caspia</i> (Pallas, 1771)	1905, Nieuwpoort	alien	Ponto-Caspian	unknown	unknown	Loppens 1905, Leloup 1952
<i>Garveia franciscana</i> (Torrey, 1902)	1956 (as <i>Bougainvillia ramosa?</i>) / 1962, both Westerschelde Estuary near Doel and Liefkenshoek	cryptogenic	Indo-Pacific?	unknown	unknown	Leloup and Konietzko 1956, Vervoort 1964
<i>Nemopsis bachei</i> L. Agassiz, 1849	1996, Port of Zeebrugge	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Dumoulin 1997, WGITMO 2006
Anthozoa						
<i>Haliplanella lineata</i> (Verrill, 1869)	1998, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	NW Pacific	ships	unknown	Kerckhof unpublished, WGITMO 2001
Ctenophora						
<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i> A. Agassiz, 1865	2007, Port of Zeebrugge	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	competition, predation, invasive	Dumoulin 2007, Faasse and Bayha 2006
Annelida						
Oligochaeta						
<i>Tubificoides heterochaetus</i> (Michaelsen, 1926)	1953, Westerschelde estuary	cryptogenic	NW Atlantic?	unknown	unknown	Konietzko 1953 Seys, J. et al 1999
Polychaeta						
<i>Ficopomatus enigmaticus</i> (Fauvel, 1923)	<1952, Port of Oostende	alien	Indo-Pacific	ships	fouling	Leloup and Lefevere 1952, WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Polydora hoplura</i> Claparède, 1870	1962, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien, establishment uncertain	NE Atlantic	aquaculture unintentionally	fouling, blister forming in oysters	Leloup and Polk 1967
<i>Marenzelleria viridis</i> (Verrill, 1873)	1996, Doel Westerschelde estuary	cryptogenic	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Ysebaert et al 1997
Crustacea						
Cirripedia						
<i>Balanus amphitrite</i> Darwin, 1854	1952, Port of Oostende, 1995 Koksijde	alien	Mediterranean, tropical	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof 1996, Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001
<i>Balanus improvisus</i> Darwin, 1854	<1700, marine and inshore waters	cryptogenic	W Atlantic	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001
<i>Balanus trigonus</i> Darwin, 1854	1997, on offshore buoys	alien, establishment uncertain	tropical and warm-temperate seas	ships	unknown	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001
<i>Balanus reticulatus</i> Utinomi, 1967	1997, on offshore buoys	alien	tropical and warm-temperate seas	ships	unknown	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001
<i>Balanus variegatus</i> Darwin, 1854	1997, on offshore buoys	alien, establishment uncertain	Indo-Pacific	ships	unknown	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001
<i>Elminius modestus</i> Darwin, 1854	1950, hull coastal research vessel	alien	Austral-Asia	ships	fouling, competition, invasive	Leloup and Lefevere 1952, Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001, Kerckhof 2002

Species	Date and location of first autochthonous record	Status	Native range	Vector/ Pathway	Impact (known and expected)	References
<i>Megabalanus coccopoma</i> (Darwin, 1854)	1997, offshore buoys	alien	Tropical eastern Pacific coasts of Central and South America	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001, WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Megabalanus tintinnabulum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1998, offshore buoys	alien	tropics	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof and Cattrijsse 2001, WGITMO 2001-2007
Copepoda						
<i>Acartia tonsa</i> Dana, 1849	1956, Westerschelde estuary	alien	Indo-Pacific	ships	unknown	Leloup and Konietzko 1956, Leloup and Polk 1967, Tackx and Polk 1982, Tackx et al 2004
<i>Eurytemora americana</i> Williams, 1906 (as <i>E. affinis</i>)	1938, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Leloup and Miller 1940, Polk 1977
<i>Mytilicola intestinalis</i> Steuer, 1902	1950, Knokke Zoute, Heist, Zeebrugge	alien	Mediterranean	aquaculture unintentionally	parasite	Leloup 1951
Mysidacea						
<i>Hemimysis anomala</i> Sars, 1907	1999, Galgenweel Antwerp	alien	Ponto-Caspian	unknown	unknown	Verslycke et al 2000
Amphipoda						
<i>Caprella mutica</i> Schurin, 1935	1998, buoys in the (larger) vicinity of the harbour of Zeebrugge and Zeebrugge harbour	alien	NW Pacific	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof; unpublished WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Corophium (Monocorophium) sextonae</i> (Crawford 1937)	<2000, offshore wrecks	cryptogenic	S Pacific	unknown	unknown	Massin et al 2002
<i>Gammarus tigrinus</i> Sexton, 1939	1995, Grote Put Antwerp-Ekeren	alien	N America	unknown	unknown	Wouters 2002, Belgian Biodiversity Platform 2006
<i>Incisocalliope aestuarius</i> (Watling and Maurer, 1973) (as <i>Pleusymtes glaber</i>)	<1991, Westerschelde estuary	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Ysebaert et al 2000, Faasse and van Moorsel 2003
Decapoda						
<i>Callinectes sapidus</i> Rathbun, 1896	1981, Belgian coast, Westerschelde estuary	alien	NW Atlantic (Nova Scotia to Uruguay)	ships	predation	Adema 1991, Maes et al 1998, WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> (H. Milne-Edwards,	1933, Kruisschans Antwerp, 1934 Nieuwpoort	alien	NW Pacific	ships	habitat alteration, predation, invasive	Lestage 1935, Wouters 2002
<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i> (De Haan, 1835)	2006, Knokke-Heist, Nieuwpoort	alien	NW Pacific	ships	Competition predation	d'Udekem d'Acoz 2006, Nuyttens et al 2006

Species	Date and location of first autochthonous record	Status	Native range	Vector/ Pathway	Impact (known and expected)	References
<i>Hemigrapsus takanoi</i> Asakura & Watanabe, 2005	2003, Oostende, Zeebrugge, Westerschelde estuary	alien	NW Pacific	ships	competition, predation, invasive	Dumoulin 2004, WGITMO 2004-2007
<i>Palaemon macrodactylus</i> Rathbun, 1902	2004, marina Zeebrugge	alien	NW Pacific	ships	unknown	d'Udekem d'Acoz et al 2005
<i>Rhithropanopeus harrisi</i> (Gould, 1841)	1985, Westerschelde estuary near Antwerp	alien	NW Atlantic (Nova Scotia to Mexico)	ships	competition, predation	Dumoulin and Rappé 1985, Maes et al 1998, Ysebaert et al 2000, Wouters 2002, Adema 1991
Insecta						
Chironomidae, Diptera						
<i>Telmatogeton japonicus</i> Tokunaga, 1933	<2005, buoys off the Belgian coast	alien	NW Pacific	ships	unknown	Kerckhof; unpublished WGITMO 2005, 2006
Bryozoa						
<i>Bugula neritina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1999, marina Oostende	alien, establishment uncertain	Mediterranean ?	ships	unknown	Kerckhof 2000
<i>Bugula simplex</i> Hincks, 1886	2000, marina Oostende	alien	Mediterranean ?	ships	unknown	Kerckhof 2000, 2001
<i>Bugula stolonifera</i> Ryland, 1960	1999, marina Oostende	cryptogenic	NW Atlantic	ships	fouling, competition	Kerckhof 2000
<i>Tricellaria inopinata</i> d'Hondt and Occhipinti Ambrogi, 1985	2000, Oostende and Blankenberge, marinas	alien	Pacific	ships	fouling	De Blauwe and Faasse 2001, WGITMO 2001-2007
Mollusca						
Gastropoda						
<i>Crepidula fornicata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1911, Oostende, on an imported (English?) flat oyster	alien	NW Atlantic	aquaculture unintentionally	habitat alteration, fouling, competition, invasive	Adam and Leloup 1934, Polk 1962, Fretter and Graham 1981, Belgian Biodiversity Platform 2006
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Gray, 1843)	1927, Schelde estuary near Antwerp	alien	New Zealand	ships	unknown	Dupuis 1927, Adam 1960
Bivalvia						
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (Thunberg, 1793)	1969, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	Japan and SE Asia	aquaculture intentionally	habitat alteration, fouling, competition, parasite carrier, invasive	Leloup 1971, Kerckhof 1997, WGITMO 2001 - 2007
<i>Ensis directus</i> syn. <i>E. americanus</i> (Conrad 1843)	1986, Oostduinkerke, Zeebrugge	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	competition, invasive	Kerckhof and Dumoulin 1987, Beukema and Decker 1995
<i>Mya arenaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<1700, inshore waters and harbours	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Backeljau 1986

Species	Date and location of first autochthonous record	Status	Native range	Vector/ Pathway	Impact (known and expected)	References
<i>Mytilopsis leucophaeata</i> (Conrad, 1831)	1835, Schelde estuary at Antwerp	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	fouling, competition	Nyst 1835, Adam 1960, Marelli and Gray 1983, WGITMO 2001-2007
<i>Petricola pholadiformis</i> Lamarck, 1818	1899, Nieuwpoort	alien	NW Pacific	aquaculture unintentionally	competition	Loppens 1902
<i>Rangia cuneata</i> (G. B. Sowerby I, 1831)	<2000, Port of Antwerp	alien	Gulf of Mexico, NW Atlantic	unknown, ships?	fouling, habitat alteration, clogging of water intake pipes	Kerckhof unpublished; Verween et al. 2006
<i>Teredo (Psiloteredo) megotara</i> (Hanley in Forbes & Hanley 1848)	<1600, coastal waters and harbours	cryptogenic	unknown	ships	habitat alteration	Backeljau 1986
<i>Teredo navalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<1600, coastal waters and harbours	cryptogenic	unknown	ships	habitat alteration	Backeljau 1986
Chordata						
Tunicata, Ascidiacea						
<i>Botrylloides violaceus</i> Oka, 1927	2004, Zeebrugge, Sluice Dock, Oostende	alien	NW Pacific	ships	unknown	De Blauwe unpublished, Kerckhof unpublished
<i>Styela clava</i> Herdman, 1882	<1986, Knokke Heist	alien	NW Pacific	ships	fouling, habitat alteration	d'Udekem d'Acoz 1986
Vertebrata						
Pisces						
<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	1998, off the Belgian coast, Westerschelde estuary	alien	NW Atlantic	ships	unknown	Rappé 2002, Stevens et al 2004, WGITMO 2001-2007