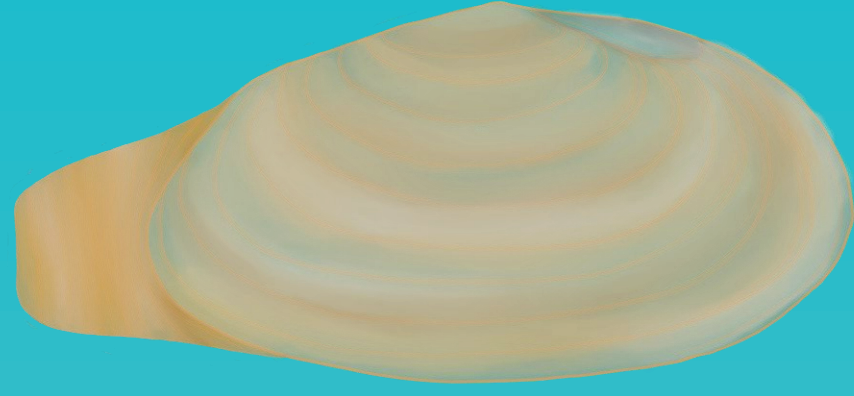


# Archipelago Sea species

## Sand gaper (*Mya arenaria*)



Sand gapers are suspension feeders that live buried in the sand or sediment

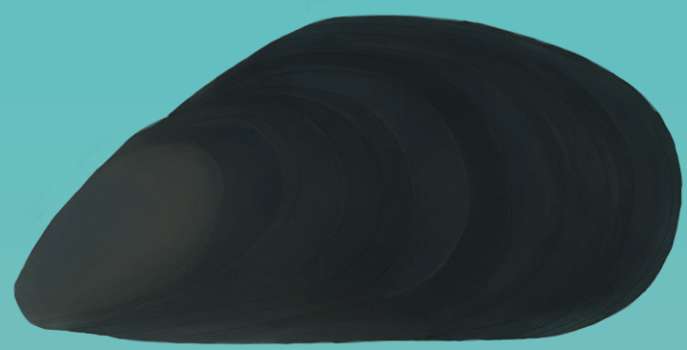
**Eats:** Plankton, diatoms and suspended particles

**Lifespan:** 10 – 12 years. Maximum 28 years

**Temperature tolerance:** Up to 29 °C

**Size:** Up to 5 cm

## Bluemussel (*Mytilus trossulus*)



A bivalve that attaches to hard surfaces and filters food from the water

**Eats:** Plankton and microalgae

**Lifespan:** Lives for up to 10-12 years

**Temperature tolerance:** Around 25-28 °C

**Size:** 1-4 cm

## Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)



This fish lives in both fresh and brackish waters and is known for its striped appearance.

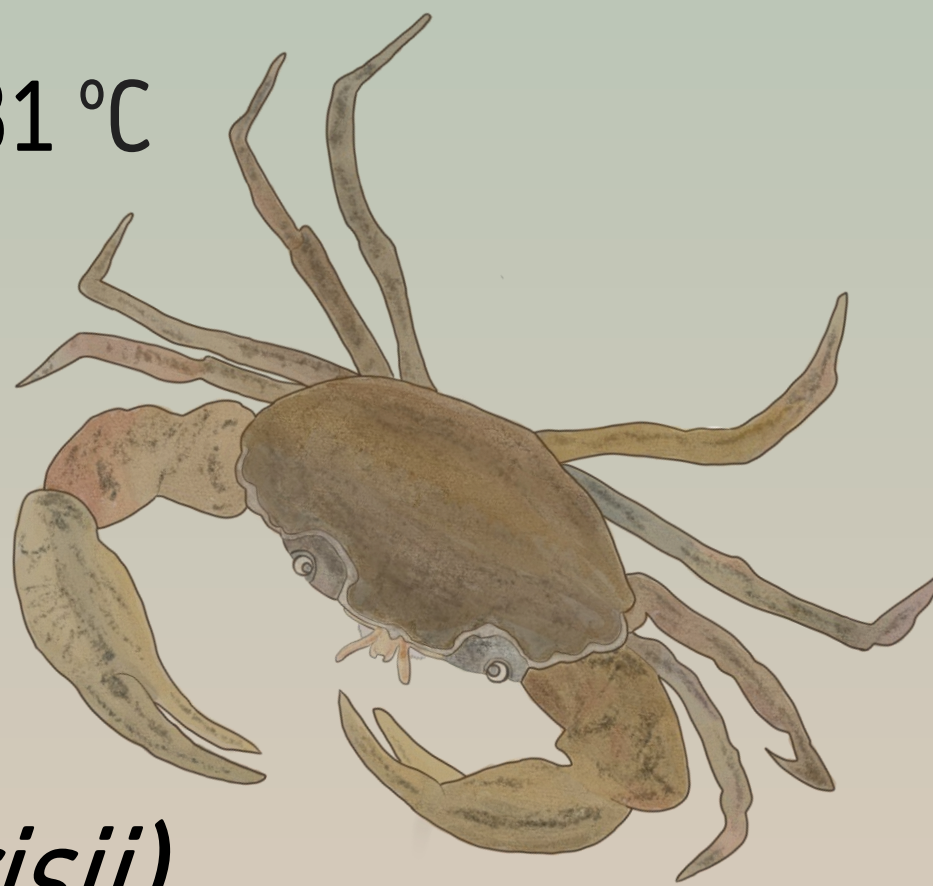
**Eats:** Mainly crustaceans and smaller fish.

**Lifespan:** Lives for 10-12 years

**Temperature tolerance:** Up to 31 °C

**Size:** Up to 50 cm

## Harris mudcrab (*Rhithropanopeus harrisii*)



Native to North America; now invasive in parts of Europe including the Baltic Sea.

**Eats:** Omnivorous – feeds on mussels, clams, amphipods isopods and detritus.

**Lives for** 1-3 years

**Temperature tolerance:** Up to 36 °C

**Size:** Up to 2 cm

## Bladderwrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*)



A seaweed, providing shelter for many species.

Lives on rocky substrates

**Eats** sunlight

**Lifespan** for 2-5 years at depths of up to 6 meters

**Temperature tolerance:** Around 25-27 °C

## Snails, amphipods and isopods *Hydrobia, Idotea, Gammarus, Jaera...*

Some of the species that live in bladderwrack

**Eats** green, red and brown algae

**Lives for** 1-2 years

**Temperature tolerance:** Varies – some are more sensitive than others

**Size:** 0.1 – 1 cm



## Who eats whom?

