Saving Devon's Native Crayfish



James Maben - Wildwood Trust





South West Water



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- 1. Introduction to crayfish
- 2. Crayfish in Devon and the River Culm
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Brief introduction to crayfish...

- Decapod crustaceans

 est. 650 species
 globally.
- Five species native to Europe
- The white-clawed crayfish (WCC) is the UK's only native freshwater crayfish.



Tasmanian Giant - 7kg



White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)

- Found in clean, alkaline waters
- Average size: 6-15cm
- Can live up to 15 years
- Female produces 20-80 eggs
- Omnivorous
- Shed or 'moult' their exoskeleton
- Females carrying eggs are called 'berried



Species decline of over 70% in the South West in the last 50 years:

- Declining water quality
- Invasive American signal crayfish

Signal Crayfish (Pacifastacus lenisculus)

 Introduced to UK in 70's for aquaculture

- Tolerant of wide range of water quality
- 10-20cm average size
- Can live for up to 20 years
- Females produce 100-300
 eggs

Impacts:

- Carry crayfish plague
- Outcompete native crayfish
- Predate invertebrates & fish
- Burrow into banks instability, siltation

Why is white-clawed crayfish conservation important?

Keystone Species: play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity by occupying a specific niche in freshwater ecosystems.

Indicator Species: their presence or absence can indicate the overall health of a freshwater habitat.

Recognized as globally Endangered (IUCN)

Legal Protection: protected species in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. due to their declining populations.







Can Devon's native crayfish be saved?

- Without intervention it's likely that WCC will become extinct in Devon within the next 10 years
- Unlikely existing natural river populations will survive
- At present there is <u>no way of eradicating the invasive American</u> <u>signal crayfish</u> or effectively reducing their numbers in our rivers

The good news:

- Considerable research taking place on invasive crayfish control
- Some plague resistant populations of WCC in Europe
- Effort focused on ensuring WCC do not become extinct...



Saving Devon's Native Crayfish Project

Led by the Wildwood Trust:

- £160k Natural England Species Recovery Programme grant
- Additional funding:
 - South West Water
 - Devon Environment
 Foundation





South West Water

- 1. New crayfish hatchery
- 2. Crayfish rescues
- 3. Bespoke ark site pond
- 4. Public display



Wildwood Devon Hatchery

Series of 8 tanks housing Creedy and Culm WCC:

- Capacity for up to 500 crayfish
- Crayfish brought in from rivers:
 - captive breeding
 - berried females
- Crayfish moved to ark sites at 18 months
- Creedy Yeo crayfish successfully mated in hatchery
- Only 3 male WCC found in Culm in 2023...





River Rescues

- Targeting Culm and Creedy hot spots
- Using 'ART' refuge traps and baited traps
- Targeting berried females in spring
- <u>All</u> crayfish caught taken to hatchery



Biosecurity is VERY important



Crayfish Ark Sites

Safe havens for WCC to establish breeding populations

- Ponds, lakes or headwater streams
- Isolated from the threat of American signal crayfish
- Free of predatory fish and good water quality
- Challenging to find suitable <u>existing</u> ponds and watercourses...

Wildwood Devon Ark Site

Construction summer 2024:

- 28x20m size
- 2.5m deep section
- Spring fed
- Solar aeration system
- Crayfish habitat
- Landscaping/planting



NE to SW Cross Section





Long term survival of Devon's native crayfish...

Rescue as many WCC as possible

Maintain Wildwood Devor Hatchery



Construct more ark site ponds

Investigate river repopulation:

- Restoration
- Enhancement

Water quality improvement projects