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Orientation: Ocean Observation and Global Change

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Research Area: 1.10 Impact on Biodiversity

PhD project: **Invasive ecology of *Corbicula fluminea* (Müller, 1774)**

Supervisors: Dr. Isabel Pardo Gamundi (University of Vigo)

**Summary:** A Asian amethyst *Corbicula fluminea* (Müller, 1774) came to a world colonization associated with human movements. In the middle of the nineteenth century a series of historical feitos in China (Wars of Opium between China and British Coroa, Rebellion of two boxers, fall of the Manchu Dynasty) in the west coast of the United States (discovery of California rivers, construction of a transcontinental railway , abolition of escravitude) motivated that more than 100,000 people crossed the Pacific or from China to the American continent, bringing with it Asiatic ameiiia in a process of world colonization that situates us peninsular rivers to the beginning of the 1980s.

This thesis has as objection to identify the routes of entry and dispersion of *C. fluminea* (and other invasive species of twelve water) as a prevention strategy for new introductions. Likewise, a multidisciplinary approach (field work, experimental laboratory approach, molecular biology techniques) was carried out in conjunction with environmental factors related to the dispersion of the co-effective species in order to identify the most vulnerable areas for or establishment of novae of *C. fluminea* . A interaction with native species (potenciais competitors and predators) centrou or terceiro block destaese. Deste xeito, tendo in conta os models of global quecimento, avalíase or effect on the mexillóns of water twelve natives, a two animais groups more ameazados worldwide. Finally, avaliouse to interaction with native predators such as biotechnological control stratexia. Of note in this regard is the potential assessment of two plans for the reintroduction of Atlantic sturgeon *Acipenser sturio* in European concas as biologic control of exotic bivalves (ie amethyst and zebrafish *Dreissena polymorpha*), to facilitation or establishment of resident waterbird migratory pov- erties (ie gavitas *Haematopus ostralegus*) ou o seu potential as a food finte for species such as European or European sapoconcho (*Emys orbicularis*). All the projects were carried out with the collaboration of conservation organizations locais (ANABAM) and nacionais (Spanish Association of Herpetology), researchers from the University of Vigo, Universidade do Minho, Universidade Alto Douro and Tras os Montes, CCMAR, Universidade do Algarve, IGB Leibniz and University of the Republic of Uruguai.

