

Organisms you may find on the discs: Mollusca

Class Pelecypoda (Bivalve molluscs)

In some areas bivalves may dominate the fouling on discs deployed for a longer time. They usually represent the climax species on the micro-ecosystem on the discs. The shells of the bivalves offers a new substrate for other organisms like barnacles, hydroids and polychate worms.

Learn more about Bivalves



Common name: Blue mussel



Learn more about *Mytilus edulis*



Common name: Common cockle



Learn more about *Cerastodema edule*



Fun Fact: A mussel or a clam? Both bivalves are edible. Mussels are mostly sessile and have siphons, which do not extend out of their shells. Many clams are burrowers and have longer siphons which extends out of their burrows.

Class Gastropoda (Sea snails and Sea slugs)

Sea snails and slugs on the discs are there to feed. Sea snails have a chitinous exoskeleton and are grazers. Sea slugs most often do not possess shells and are predatory.

Learn more about Gastropods



Common name: Common periwinkle



Learn more about *Littorina littorea*



Common name: Mud snail



Learn more about *Littorina littorea*



Common name: Sea slug



Learn more about *Facelina sp.*



Common name: Dusky sea slug



Learn more about Sea slugs



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