**Ficopomatus enigmaticus**

**System:** Marine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Annelida</td>
<td>Polychaeta</td>
<td>Canalipalpata</td>
<td>Serpulida</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Common name**

**Synonym**

*Mercierella enigmatica* , (Fauvel, 1923)

**Similar species**

**Summary**

Ficopomatus enigmaticus is a reef building tubeworm, believed to be native to Australia and regions of the Indian Ocean. It has established populations worldwide and is an aggressive species that dominates habitats, significantly altering water conditions and physical environments resulting in changes to native communities. *F. enigmaticus* is also an abundant fouling species. It has caused problems in cooling intakes of power plants and is extremely common in harbours and on ships hulls.

[view this species on IUCN Red List](http://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=1382)

**Species Description**

*Ficopomatus enigmaticus* is a serpulid polychaete worm that builds and inhabits white calcareous tubes about 2cm in diameter and up to 10cm long. They form gregarious congregations of large intertwining reef-like aggregates that may exceed 7m in diameter. The tubes are flared at the openings and have collar like rings along their length. They begin white but are stained brown as they age. The worms themselves are usually 20-25 mm in length but may reach 40 mm. They have a crown of 12-20 gray, green or brown extensively branching, ciliated gill plumes which they extrude from the tube opening to filter feed (Cohen, 2005; Bianchi, 2001; Schwindt, 2001).


**Notes**

Formerly known as *Mercierella enigmatica* (Fauvel, 1923)
Lifecycle Stages

*Ficopomatus enigmaticus* may have two periods of spawning and recruitment. Its first takes place in the summer yielding early cohorts with a 24 month life span and two spawning periods, while late cohorts have a 20 month life span with only one spawning period. Larvae are toxophore and planktotrophic, developing in the plankton and settling to a nucleus substrate or an established colony, after 20-25 days where they form a calcareous tube secreted by the collar gland. Maturation of oocytes takes about 4 months (Obenat, 1994; Cohen, 2005; Muniz, 2005; Bianchi, 2001).

Uses

In enclosed waters *Ficopomatus enigmaticus* can be beneficial by reducing particulate loads and improving oxygen and nutrient levels making waters less eutrophic. They provide substratum and food to many epibionts and endobionts and shelter to mussels, amphipods, crabs, and other polychaetes. Aquatic birds use the reefs as resting sites (JNCC, 1997; Obenat, 1994; Orensanz, 2002).

Habitat Description

*Ficopomatus enigmaticus* encrusts on various substrates preferring shells of gastropods and bivalves, as well as structures like boats, pontoons, pipes, piers, and docks. It exists in depths up to 3 m, temperate to subtropical climates, oligohaline to iperhaline salinities, and a fairly wide pH ranges. It is highly resistant to pollution but is sensitive to wave intensity. It is most prominent and grows best in estuaries and lagoons with brackish waters and high nutrient content (Bianchi, 2001; JNCC, 1997; Schwindt, 2000).

Reproduction

Sexual: Iteroparous, with 1 to 2 spawnings and recruitments of small eggs per female. Eggs and sperm are released into water where fertilization occurs. Larvae develop in plankton and settle to a substrate after 20-25 days (Obenat, 1994; Cohen, 2005).

Nutrition

*Ficopomatus enigmaticus* feeds on suspended detritus and phytoplankton with its crown of ciliated gill plumes, which it extrudes from its tube opening. Cilia move water currents thereby oxygenating blood within, while others capture food particles and pass them down to the mouth (Obena, 1994).
General Impacts

*Ficopomatus enigmaticus* grows very fast and abundantly and inflicts significant change in ecological and sedimentary dynamics. Referred to as an ecosystem engineer it modifies resources and physical environment. These reefs affect water movement, generate topographic heterogeneity, and ameliorate physical conditions by accumulating sediments. These changes modify distribution abundance of infaunal organisms and food supply dramatically affecting native benthic communities. *F. enigmaticus* increases oxygen and nutrient levels which may be viewed as beneficial, but these changes can have adverse effects on native communities. Changes in geomorphology pose a threat to recreational and aesthetic values of water bodies. Since it faces little competition in relatively confined waters with variable salinity, it is able to flourish in these characteristically highly productive habitats. In the presence of native competitors, abundant populations *F. enigmaticus* is known to deplete resources from and even replace them. (Fornos, 1997; Schwindt, 2004; Orensanz, 2002; JNCC, 1997; Hove, 1978).

Management Info

**Preventative measures:** As with most marine invasive species prevention of establishment is the best and sometimes only means of management of *Ficopomatus enigmaticus*. De-oxygenation of ballast water tanks using nitrogen gas may prove effective in reducing introductions of *F. enigmaticus* as one study found this treatment to kill 80% of its larvae (Tamburri, 2001). Physical removal of *F. enigmaticus* by scrapping it from ships hulls may reduce new introductions (JNCC, 1997).

**Physical:** The use of freshwater has been employed in the cooling system of Otahuhu Power Station on the Tamaki Estuary, Auckland to combat fouling by *F. enigmaticus* (Read, 1991). Others propose heat treatment as a means of eliminating fouling of cooling systems (Jenner, 2004). Scraping of *F. enigmaticus* from harbour surfaces is a short term solution to fouling (JNCC, 1997).

**Chemical:** *F. enigmaticus* is resistant to anti-marine borer timber preservative CCA. Its susceptibility to other anti fouling and biocide treatments has not been documented (Brown, 2001).

**Principal source:** Cohen, Andrew N. 2005 Guide to the Exotic Species of San Francisco Bay. San Francisco Estuary Institute, Oakland, CA


**Compiler:** National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

**Review:** Expert review underway: Dr. Evangelina Schwindt Grupo de Ecolog?a en Ambientes Costeros Centro Nacional Patagonico (CENPAT-CONICET) Argentina
Alien Range:

- Argentina
- Caspian Sea
- France
- Indian Ocean Eastern
- Italy
- Mediterranean & Black Sea
- New Zealand
- Spain
- United States
- Uruguay
- Atlantic - Northeast
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Japan
- Netherlands
- South Africa
- United Kingdom
- United States

Bibliography:

31 references found for *Ficopomatus enigmaticus*

Management Information:


Summary: A study on the use of deoxygenation of ballast water as a means of anti fouling treatment

Cohen, Andrew N. 2005 Guide to the Exotic Species of San Francisco Bay. San Francisco Estuary Institute, Oakland, CA, Species Gallery *Corbula amurensis* (Schrenck, 1861)


Summary: Report on the effectiveness of heat treatment on *Crassostera gigas* in the Netherlands.


Summary: Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/pub02_nonnativeviewdirectory.pdf [Accessed 30 January 2008]

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)., undated. Non-native species. *Ficopomatus enigmaticus*

Summary: Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1700 [Accessed 30 January 2008]


Wilson, R. & Cox, D. following Hutchings et al. 2003 (see Acknowledgements tab) 2008. Encrusting tube worm (*Ficopomatus enigmaticus*) Pest and Diseases Image Library.

Summary: PaDIL (Pests and Diseases Image Library) is a Commonwealth Government initiative, developed and built by Museum Victoria’s Online Publishing Team, with support provided by DAFF (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) and PHA (Plant Health Australia), a non-profit public company. Project partners also include Museum Victoria, the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and the Queensland University of Technology. The aim of the project is: 1) Production of high quality images showing primarily exotic targeted organisms of plant health concern to Australia. 2) Assist with plant health diagnostics in all areas, from initial to high level. 3) Capacity building for diagnostics in plant health, including linkage developments between training and research organisations. 4) Create and use educational tools for training undergraduates/postgraduates. 5) Engender public awareness about plant health concerns in Australia. PaDIL is available from: http://www.padil.gov.au/aboutOverview.aspx, this page is available from: http://www.padil.gov.au/viewPestDiagnosticImages.aspx?id=1046 [Accessed 28 May 2008]

General Information:


Summary: A study of life cycle and population structure of the polychaete Ficopomatus enigmaticus (Serpulidae) in Mar Chiquita Coastal Lagoon, Argentina


Summary: Report into the presence of invasives in the Southwest Atlantic

Orenszan, Jose Maria (Lobo); Evangelina Schwindt; Guido Pastorino; Alejandro Bortolus; Graciela Casas; Gustavo Darrigran; Rodolfo Elias; Juan J. Lopez Gappa; Sandra Obenat; Marcela Pascual; Pablo Penchasadh; Maria Luz Piriz; Fabrizio Scarabino; Eduardo D. Spivak & Eduardo A. Vallarino., 2002. No longer the pristine confines of the world ocean: a survey of exotic marine species in the southwestern Atlantic. Biological Invasions 4: 1157±143, 2002


Summary: Review of Indian Ocean non-indigenous species

Summary: Detailed account of Ficopomatus enigmaticus in New Zealand


Summary: Study concerning Ficopomatus enigmaticus and its invasion of and effects on Mar Chiquita, Argentina

Summary: Report into the effects of Ficopomatus enigmaticus on a coastal lagoon in Argentina.


Summary: Study concerning Ficopomatus enigmaticus and its invasion of and effects on Mar Chiquita, Argentina

Summary: Study concerning Ficopomatus enigmaticus and its invasion of and effects on Mar Chiquita, Argentina
Schwindt, Evangelina; Oscar Osvaldo Iribarne, and Federico Ignacio Islac., 2004. Physical effects of an invading reef-building polychaete on an Argentinean estuarine environment. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science Volume 59, Issue 1, Pages 109-120

Summary: Study concerning Ficopomatus enigmaticus and its invasion of and effects on Mar Chiquita, Argentina

The North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS). Undated. Ficopomatus enigmaticus (Serpulidae, Annelids)
Summary: The North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS) is a gateway to information on alien and invasive species in North and Central Europe. The participating countries are Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Faroe Islands, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, European part of Russia, Sweden.
NOBANIS is available from: www.nobanis.org, this page is available from:
