The non-native flatworm *Platydemus manokwari* in Florida:Risks for Our Native Land Snails and Residents

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What is Platydemus?





Justine et al. PeerJ 2015 New Caledonia, Cocoon photo by Leigh Winsor





Justine et al. PeerJ 2015

Hunting, Feeding, & Prey



Justine et al. PeerJ 2014

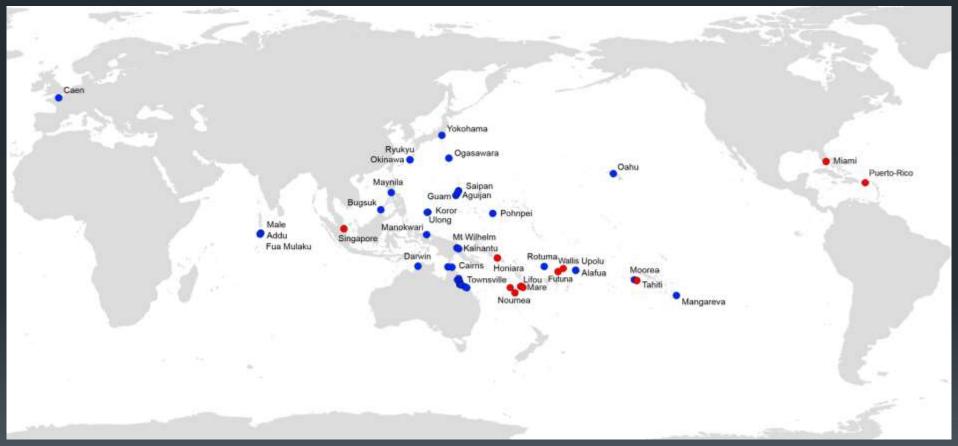
Concerns regarding Platydemus:

- In other regions where it has been introduced, it has been considered the cause of extinction and/or dramatic decline of native species, particularly snails (e.g. Cowie, 2008)
- Is considered one of the World's 100 worst invasive species (Global invasive Species Database)
- Can carry Angiostrongylus, which infects humans

First report of *Platydemus* manokwari



Travels of Platydemus manokwari



Justine et al. PeerJ 2015

How is Platydemus spreading?

- Reported rate of natural dispersal limited, between 30 (Winsor, 1990) and 180 Meters per year (Muniappan, 1987) over suitable habitat/conditions
- Other routes are accidental or intentional introduction





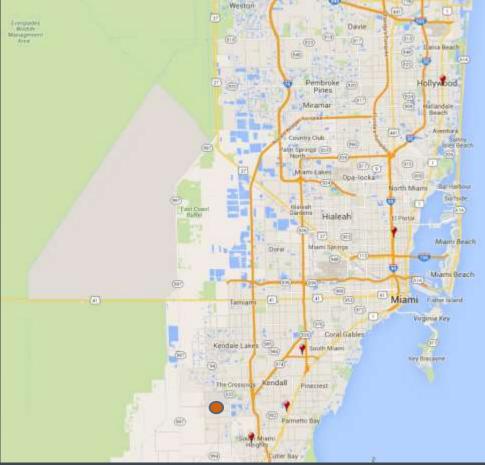






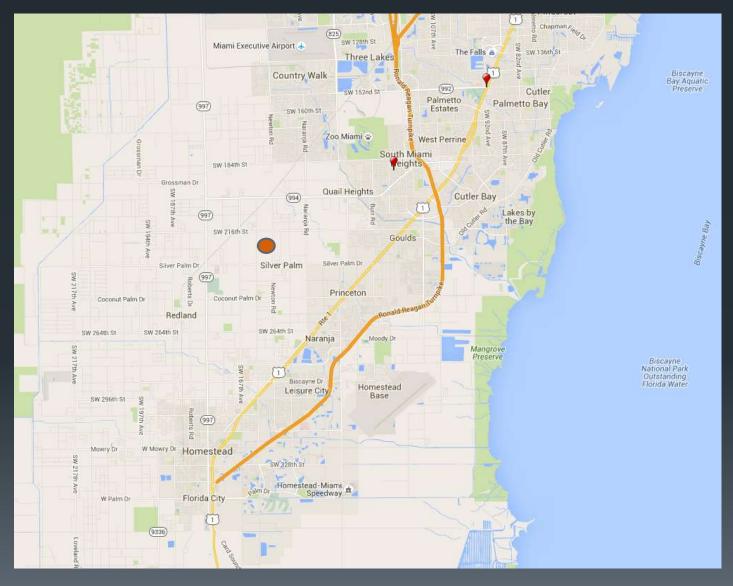


Platydemus reported in South Florida January, 2015

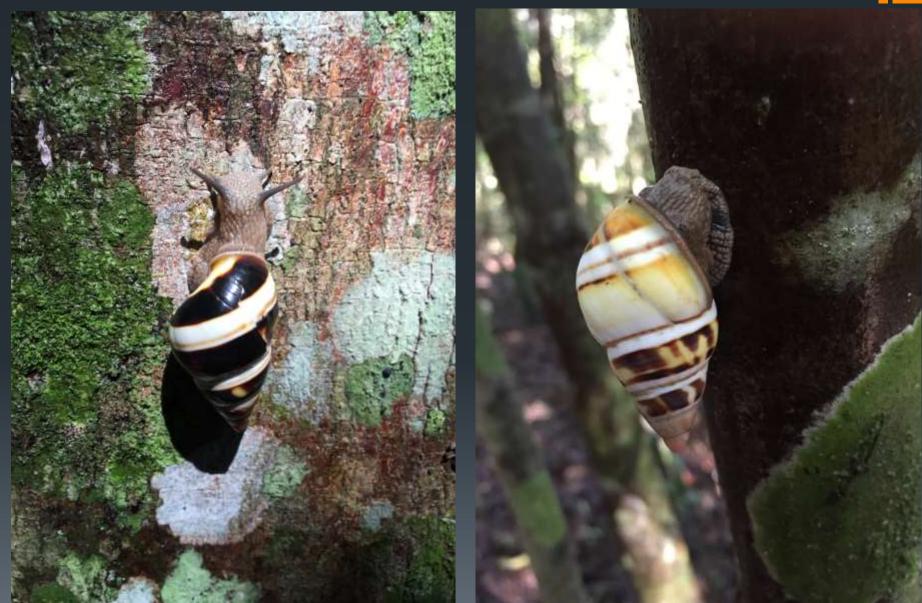




Platydemus in Castellow Hammock



Castellow Hammock



Castellow 33 Aug.-Sept. 2015



Castellow 33 Aug.-Sept. 2015



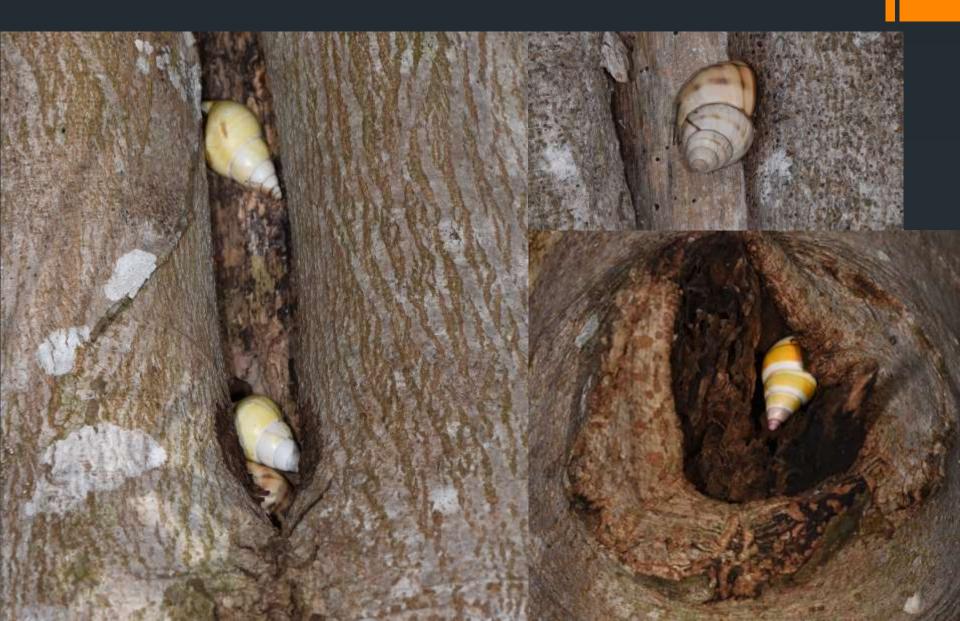




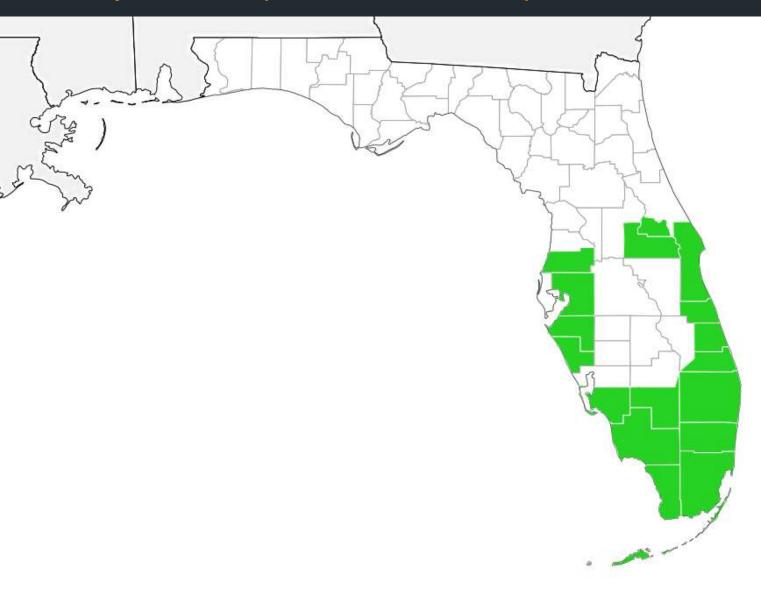
Genetic Analysis confirms ID of Platydemus from Castellow 33



Camp Owaissa Bauer Addition



Platydemus reported in Florida April 19th 2017



What needs to be done:

- Determine full extent and continuity of populations of *Platydemus*, especially near populations of species such as *Liguus* and *Orthalicus*.
- Determine precise human-mediated mechanisms of spread and intervene if possible (e.g. Phytosanitary measures).
- Halt movement of plants from infected areas to uninfected natural areas
- Assay population health of *Liguus* and *Orthalicus* in as many natural areas as possible
- Establish monitoring/bait stations in sensitive natural areas to assay presence of Platydemus
- Check Platydemus populations for presence of parasites/pathogens.



Acknowledgements

- Support from: Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Wildlife Impact Management Section
- Sarah Funck, Jason Wagman David Cook, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Andrew Derksen, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey - South Florida Region
- Eduardo Salcedo, Natural Areas Management Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Department
- Alex Salcedo, TERRA Environmental Research Institute, Miami-Dade County Public Schools
- Mary Yong Cong, Science GALS Program Miami, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Jim Duquesnel, FWC