

Reduce the spread of European green shore crab



To help prevent the spread of this invasive crab, Victoria has important regulations in place. If recreational anglers acquire this species for use as bait:

- it must not be used as live bait
- it must not be released to the water alive

Distribution, habitat & impacts

Found in Gippsland, Port Phillip Bay and west to Apollo Bay:

- Intertidal mud flats and rock platforms
- Seagrass meadows

The European green shore crab is an invasive species which out competes and eats native species.

Legal take

Limit: no limit.

Must not be collected from the intertidal zone in Port Philip Bay (i.e from the maximum high water mark on land to waters 2 meters deep)

Humane dispatch

Unless released immediately upon capture, live European green shore crabs must not be released into or next to any Victorian waters.

Dead green shore crabs can be used as bait. To use as bait the crab must first be dispatched humanely:

- place in an ice and seawater slurry for at least 20 mins, then
- cut it half vertically between the eye stalks.



Know your native drabs and limits

Some species of native crab could be confused with European green shore crab. The key features of these native crabs are shown below.

Bag limit: 30 crabs or 1 litre of whole or parts of crabs (for all crabs except European green shore and giant spider crabs*)

No species of crab can be taken from the intertidal zone of Port Phillip Bay (i.e from the maximum high water mark on land to waters 2 meters deep).

*Giant spider crabs (*Leptomithrax gaimardii*), which look quite different, are subject to different recreational bag limits. Please refer to the VFA website or latest VFA Recreational Fishing Guide for details.



Enjoy your fishing!

For more information visit vfa.vic.gov.au

Published by the Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA), January 2021.

Shell up to 3cm wide

© The State of Victoria, VFA, Melbourne, January 2021.

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968.

Main illustration – Pat Tully, DPI NSW, Ovalipes australiensis photo (cropped) – Michael Marmach, Museum Victoria, CC BY 4.0, Giunusia chabrus photo (cropped) - Te Papa, New Zealand (CR.009191), CC BY 4.0, Paragrapsus photo (cropped) - Michael Marmach, Museum Victoria, CC BY 4.0

Authorised by the Victorian Fisheries Authority, 1 Spring Street, Melbourne 3000.