



State Government agencies are working to prevent further spread of Marron. It is important that people know and understand what this pest 'crayfish' is so that it is not accidentally transferred to other waterways.

What do I do if I find one?

Marron are an exotic species. If you find this crayfish, **you are not permitted to return it to the water or leave it on the bank; bag it, freeze it, bin it.**

Biosecurity SA is monitoring the spread of this species and is asking that all individuals found be reported. You can report your sighting too:

FISHWATCH on 1800 065 522 (free call)

or

www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa

Further information on aquatic pests can also be found on this website.



Marron

(*Cherax cainii*)

For further information please visit the Biosecurity South Australia website at www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa or contact Biosecurity SA on (08) 8207 7900

Certain images courtesy of Government of Western Australia, Department of Fisheries



Government of South Australia
Biosecurity SA

The Marron



In the 1980s Marron (*Cherax cainii*) were introduced to Kangaroo Island, South Australia for aquaculture and farming and many mainland and island marron farms are now in operation.

Marron is an exotic species in South Australia and is a significant freshwater pest.

Marron
(*Cherax cainii*)

Marron in South Australia

Marron have colonised natural waterways through human mediated translocation as well as their ability to leave unfavourable conditions and 'walk' across land to other water bodies.

Marron are widespread in the wild on Kangaroo Island and there is currently one known population of Marron on mainland SA.

Biosecurity SA is working to control this mainland population.

Impacts

Marron are opportunistic in their diet and will eat what is available. They are detritivores (consume decomposing organic matter) but may also be carnivorous consuming small animals and the carcasses of dead animals.

The occurrence of this species is cause for concern due to their impacts on native species, including:

- ability to compete with and displace native species
- potential tolerance to a range of environmental conditions
- habitat alteration through activity
- possibility of the spread of disease

What does it look like?

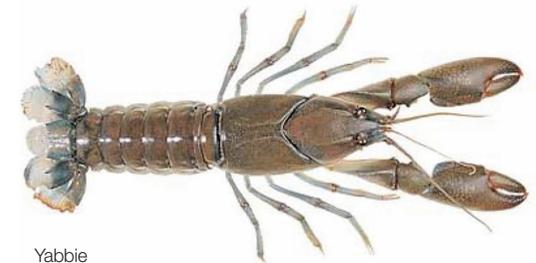
- have five keels (long, pointed ridge) on the upper surface of the head
- generally narrow pincers (front claws)
- can vary in colour from black, brown and cobalt blue
- can grow to 380 mm in length and weigh up to 2.7 kg



Marron

What it is not!

Marron may be mistaken for native Yabbies. In comparison to Marron, Yabbies have four keels along the head with only two easily discernible. Yabbies have elongated, large pincers and grow to only 100–200 mm in length. Their colour varies from black, blue-black, dark brown, green-brown and beige.



Yabby