

SPECIES INFORMATION SHEET

Eurydice pulchra

English name: Speckled sea louse	Scientific name: <i>Eurydice pulchra</i>	
Taxonomical group: Class: Malacostraca Order: Isopoda Family: Cirolanidae	Species authority: Leach, 1815	
Subspecies, Variations, Synonyms: –	Generation length: –	
Past and current threats (Habitats Directive article 17 codes): Potentially eutrophication (H01.05), contaminant pollution (H01), construction (D03.03)	Future threats (Habitats Directive article 17 codes): Potentially eutrophication (H01.05), contaminant pollution (H01), construction (D03.03)	
IUCN Criteria: –	HELCOM Red List Category:	DD Data Deficient
Global / European IUCN Red List Category: NE/NE	Habitats Directive: –	
Protection and Red List status in HELCOM countries: Denmark –/–, Estonia –/–, Finland –/–, Germany –/* (Not threatened, incl. North Sea), Latvia –/–, Lithuania –/–, Poland –/–, Russia –/–, Sweden –/–		

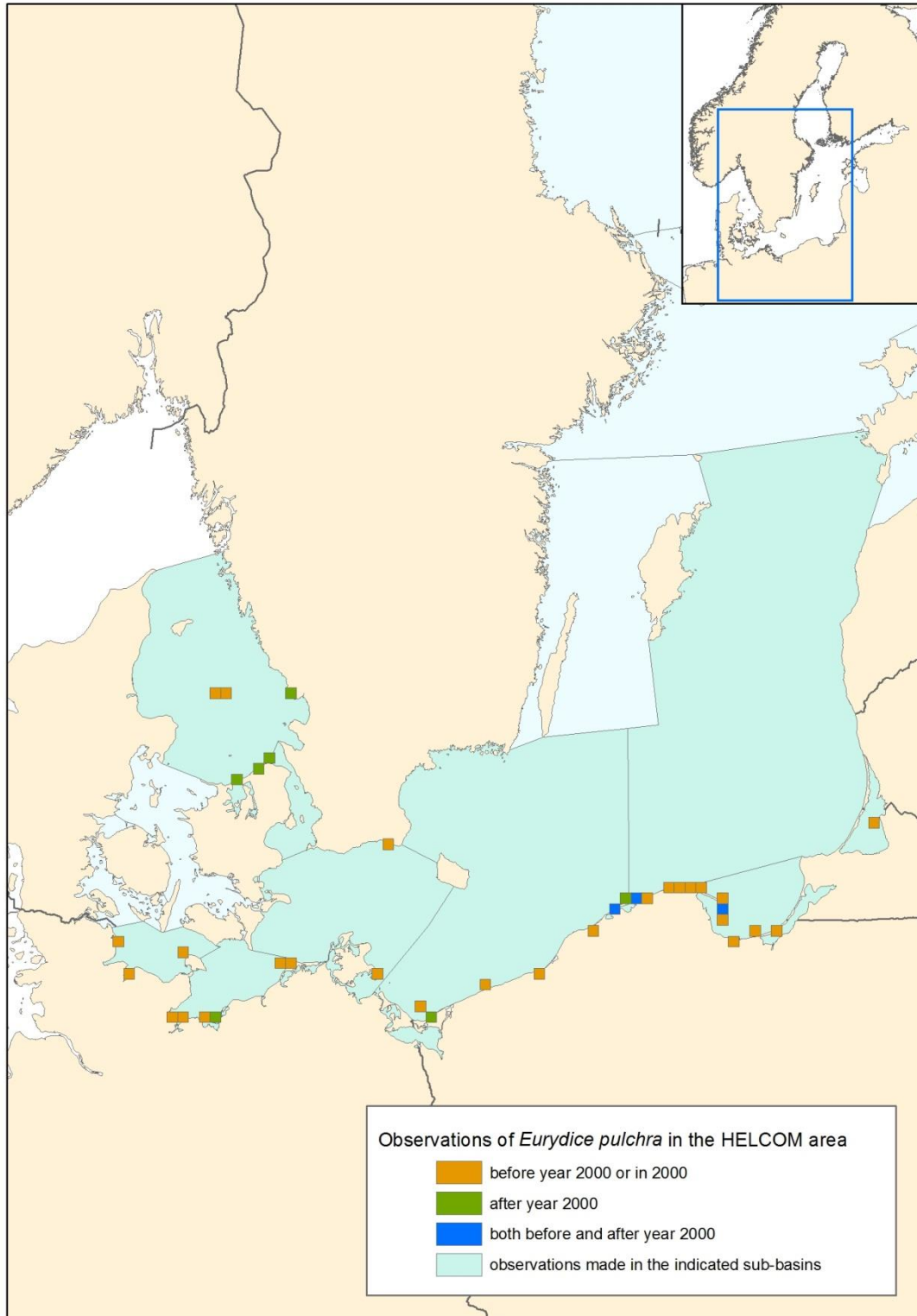
Distribution and status in the Baltic Sea region

Eurydice pulchra occurs in the Kattegat and along the southern coasts of the Baltic (from the Kiel Bay to the Curonian Lagoon). It is very rare in Germany but occurs more commonly along the Polish exposed coast. It is not known whether the difference between old and new observations indicates a genuine decline or just lack of sampling. Most of the recent records are from the Polish coast.

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*Eurydice pulchra***Distribution map**

The georeferenced records of the species compiled from the Danish national database for marine data (MADS), the database of the Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research (IOW) (incl. also part of the Polish literature and monitoring data), and from literature: Demel (1936), Mańkowski (1954), Żmudziński (1982), Hague et al. (1996), and Masłowski (2006).



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Habitat and Ecology

This isopod species can be found in shallow water especially on the so called "moving sands" along the Polish middle coast. Its distribution is strongly correlated to exposed sandy shores. It also occurs rarely in deeper waters.

Description of major threats

It is assumed that eutrophication and other pollution of coastal waters, and the construction activities (e.g. coastal protection, harbours) on the shores have affected the species negatively.

Assessment justification

Most of the recent records of *E. pulchra* are from the Polish exposed coast. Almost half of the records predate the 1970s but it is not known how many more recent, targeted inventories there have been. The AOO estimated from known occurrences is quite small – less than 200 km², however it can be significantly underestimated, as the zone where the species lives is not well monitored in most regions. The extent of the population decline of *E. pulchra* is not known and the threats or pressures affecting its population are poorly known, and therefore the species is categorized as Data Deficient (DD) in the HELCOM area.

Recommendations for actions to conserve the species

As the main threats are not well understood and even the status of the species is uncertain, it is difficult to give specific recommendations. The knowledge of the species distribution and status should be improved. The species would probably benefit from any measures that could reduce the effects of eutrophication on its habitats, as well as from protection of shores and shallow waters habitats from construction activities or extraction of sediments.

Common names

Denmark: smuk brakvandstanglus, Estonia: –, Finland: –, Germany: –, Latvia: –, Lithuania: –, Poland: eurydyka, Russia: –, Sweden: –

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