

Excotic invasive
species: rapa whelk
(marine snails)



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Exotic invasive species: Rapa Whelk (marine snails) Introduction Rapa Whelk, as it is commonly referred to, is quite a large species that is found in the sea. The snail is said to be predatory in nature. The snail is found in marine waters and belongs to the family Muricidae. The species is found in many parts of the world. The snail is usually found at the bottom of the sand in the sea (Centre 78). They usually burrow below the sand and in many instances they use them as hideouts. Its feeding habits are well known. The snail is carnivorous in nature and it is also a preparatory creature. Its main diet is mainly oysters and bivalves. The shell of the snail is usually globose (rounded). The species is distinctively spiked and veined darkly. It has a deep orange color inside itself. The snail can be as long as 181 mm long.

Conservation strategies of the rare species

Conservation refers protection of endangered species. These are strategies that are put in place so that they do not become extinct at any point in time. The only way to protect endangered species all over is by passing laws that help in the protection of rare species that are found on earth. This paper will endeavor to explore the strategies that are being put in place so that Rapa Whelk is conserved.

Remedies

There are certain remedies that have been put in place to ensure that Rapa Whelk does not become extinct at any point in time. Public awareness about the species is being raised by the scientific community. The aim of all this is to make the public aware of the species and its value to the community (Bloom 89). Another conservation strategy that is being put in place is the development of programs that are well coordinated. These programs mainly aim at having the population being conserved.

There are certain remedies that have been suggested. The main aim of these strategies is to help future generations in the conservation strategies. One of the strategies that have been suggested is the creation of national museums or national parks. These places mainly conserve endangered species.

Museums greatly take care of the rare species so that they are able to be appreciated with the future generations.

There are remedies that are being implemented in many places of the world.

One of the remedies that are being put in place is having the populations put in museums and also having them conserved in research institutes.

Scientists are carrying out research on the species so that they can be able to understand some of the extraordinary features. When these measures are put in place, they indicate how measures are being put in place so as to conserve this rare species. The reason is that they help the scientists in understanding certain key aspects of the Rapa Whelk.

Practical advantages and disadvantages of the remedies

One of the practical advantages of having the Rapa Whelk being conserved in a research institute or a research facility is simply the rare species can never become extinct. They are also a source of income in many countries as both the museum and research institute attract tourists and other research institutes. One of the practical disadvantages that is experienced by the remedies is that some conservation institutes may be compromised easily and they may end up selling the species to the highest bidder (Fulton 98). This has happened in many places and this has been quite detrimental in conservation issues. There are people who stand to gain when they protect a rare species. They mainly hope to gain through monetary gains.

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