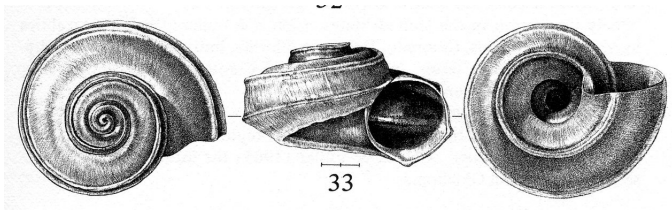
Valvata tricarinata (Say, 1817)

Common Name: Three Ridge Valvata
Habitat: Lakes, ponds, river backwaters, rivers and streams with all types of bottom sediments. Prefers water of high Ca++ and Na+ content.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006

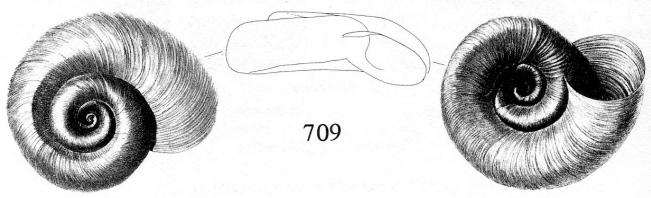


Tottenham, 1980

Gyraulus sp., cf. G. parvus (Say, 1817)

Common Name: Ash Gyro
Habitat: Able to tolerate a wide range of habitats and widespread in most aquatic environments. Substrates of various types. Will eat leaves of terrestrial plants.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006

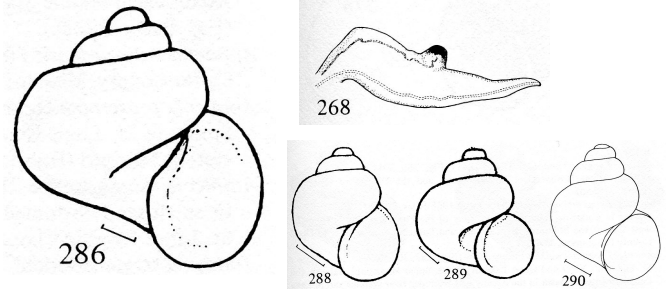


Tottenham, 1980

Amnicola limosus (Say, 1817)

Common Name: Mud Amnicola
Habitat: Broad range of habitats – lakes, permanent ponds, slowly flowing streams. Variety of substrates including dead plants, rocks. Most common in shallow water up to 2m deep. Prefers high concentrations of Ca++ and Na+. Its presence suggests spring water with high concentrations of various salts.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006



Tottenham, 1980

Pyrgulopsis lustrica (Pilsbry, 1890)

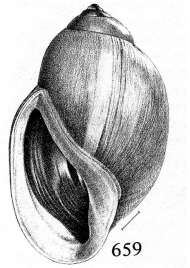
Common Name: Boreal Marstonia
Habitat: A variety of aquatic habitats. Live on submerged vegetation. Prefers water of high Ca++ and Na+ content.

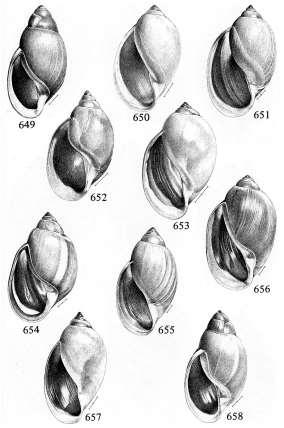
Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006

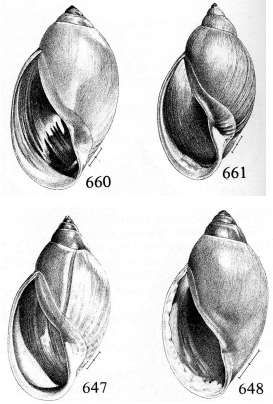
Physella cf. gyrina (Say, 1821)

Common Name: Tadpole Physa
Habitat: Broad range of habitats – lakes, temporary ponds, swamps. Silt substrate. Eats plant debris, algae, carrion.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006





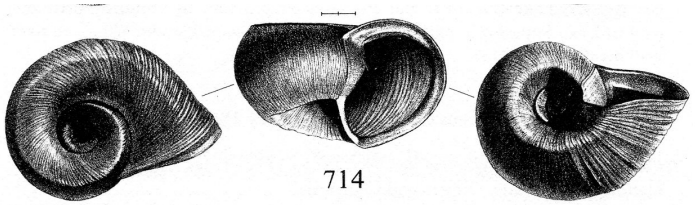


Tottenham, 1980

Helisoma anceps (Menke, 1830)

Common Name: Two-ridge Rams-Horn
Habitat: Widespread in lakes, ponds, rivers, streams. Substrate is plant debris, mud, sand. Littoral silt and dead plants is indicated by this species. Found on submerged tree branches, leaves.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006



Tottenham, 1980

Planorbella campanulata (Say, 1821)

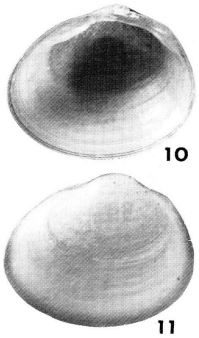
Common Name: Bellmouth Rams-Horn
Habitat: Lakes, ponds, river backwaters – always associated with vegetation (Oedogonium, Spirogyra, Cladophora)

Davis, 2012

Scale shown = mm

Pisidium casertanum (Poli, 1791)

Common Name: Ubiquitous Peaclam
Habitat: Broad range of habitats

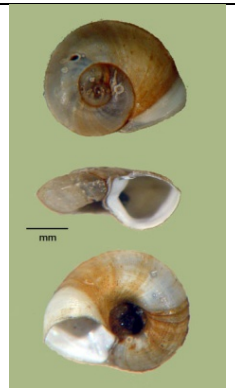


Cvancara, 1983

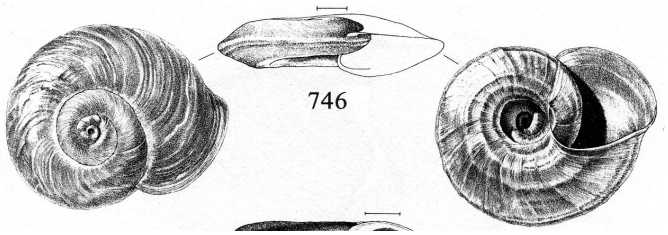
No Scale Available

Promenetus exacuous (Say, 1821)

Common Name: Sharp Sprite
Habitat: Marshy areas, large and small lakes and ponds, river backwaters. Lives on decaying vegetation. Mud substrate.



Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006



Tottenham, 1980

Musculium partumeium (Say, 1822)

Common Name: Swamp fingernail Clam
Habitat: Small lakes, ponds, swamps. Mud substrate.

Kohl, 2011

No Scale Available

Fossaria sp., cf. F. obrussa (Say, 1825)

Common Name: Golden Fossoria
Habitat: Marshes, small ponds, sloughs, bogs, streams – all of a eutrophic character. A shallow water species living where there is abundant vegetation (Typha, decodon, Nymphaea). Substrate of mud/plant debris. There is probably more than one species of the gus at this site. F. obrussa itself is a variable species with several forms. In addition, F. parva (Lea, 1841) and F. galbana (Say2 1825) can be confused with one another.

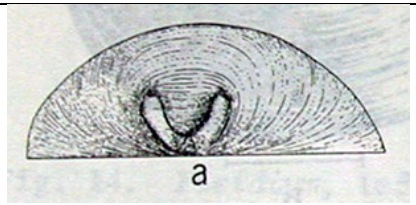
Davis, 2012

Cvancara, 1983

Scale shown = mm

Pisidium cruciatum (Sterki, 1895)

Common Name: Ornamented Peaclam
Habitat: Rivers, river backwaters, lakes. Mud substrate. Among aquatic plants and dead leaves.



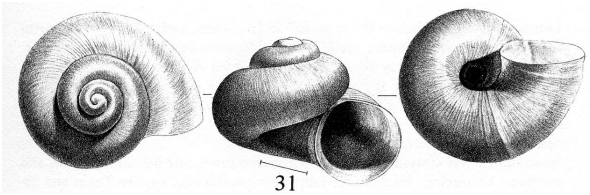
University of Idaho, 2006

No Scale Available

Valvata sincera (Say, 1824)

Common Name: Boreal Turret Snail or Mossy Valvata
Habitat: Lakes, ponds, rivers, streams in swamps and muskeg. Substrate mud, sometimes with coarser sediment. Submerged vegetation always present. A cold, stenothermal species. Water of high Ca++ and Na+ content.

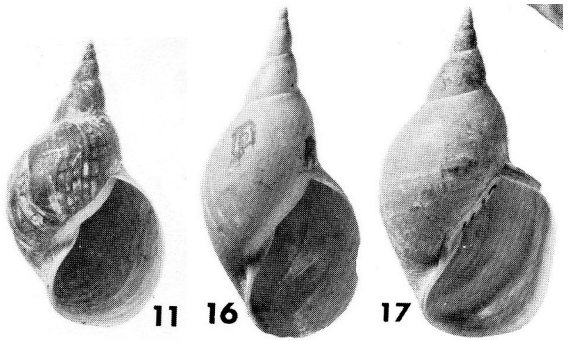
Ratnasingham, 2007



Tottenham, 1980

Lymnaea stagnalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common Name: Swamp Lymnaea
Habitat: A shallow water species of perennial ponds, lakes, streams, and swamps, all with abundant aquatic vegetation (Scirpus, Potamogeton, Castalia, Nymphaea, Typha, filamentous algae). Mud, sand, rocky substrates, all associated with and covered by dead plant debris.



Cvancara, 1983

No Scale Available

Pyganodon grandis (Say, 1829)

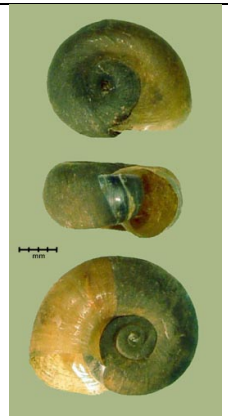
Common Name: Giant Floater
Habitat: Rivers, lakes, ponds. Mud substrate. More common near the banks of rivers and in river backwaters in slow current. Also lives in ponds with little or no current. This species has numerous fish hosts.

Mason, 2008

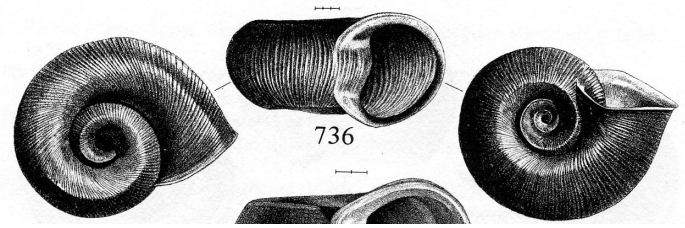
Britton, 1972

Planorbella trivolvis (Say, 1817)

Common Name: Marsh Rams-Horn
Habitat: a wide variety of habitats and substrates. Eats periphyton, detritus, carrion. Associated with rooted aquatic vegetation e.g., Nymphaea. Wide tolerances for varying types of water chemistry.



Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006



Tottenham, 1980

Ferrissia parallelus (Haldeman, 1841)

Common Name: Oblong Ancylid
Habitat: Mesotrophic and eutrophic standing water of ponds, lakes, marshes. Associated with Oedogonium, Cladophora, Nymphaea, Castalia, Typha, Scirpus, Vallisneria, Potamogeton and others.

University of Idaho, 2006

No Scale Available

Pleurocera acuta (Rafinesque, 1831)

Common Name: Sharp Hornsnail
Habitat: Shores of the Great Lakes, quiet areas of large streams and lakes. Various substrates such as rock, sand, mud, plant debris. Finding this species is a little unexpected. Usually found in large lakes and streams of various sizes. Suggests that this site at one time had a lentic character.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006

Acella haldemani (Binney, 1867)

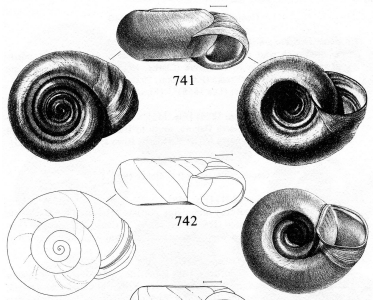
Common Name: Spindle Lymnaea
Habitat: Quiet bays/ ponds in shallow water with abundant vegetation. Adults found on Scirpus, Potamogeton, Nymphaea and Iris stems. Silt/sand bottom.

Tottenham, 1980

Planorbula armigera (Say, 1821)

Common Name: Thicklip Rams-Horn
Habitat: Among aquatic plants in perennial waters, especially stagnant, heavily vegetated bodies of water among decaying plants.

Dillon, Watson, Stewart & Reeves, 2006



Tottenham, 1980

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