



State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mailing Address: PO Box 43200, Olympia, WA 98504-3200 · 360 902-2200 · TDD 360 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA

August 31, 2024

The Honorable June Robinson
Chair, Senate Ways and Means
416 Sid Snyder Ave. SW
Post Office Box 40438
Olympia, WA 98504

The Honorable Timm Ormsby
Chair, House Appropriations
315 John L. O'Brien Building
Post Office Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504

The Honorable Kevin Van De Wege
Chair, Senate Agriculture, Water,
Natural Resources, and Parks
212 John A. Cherberg Building
Post Office Box 40424
Olympia, WA 98504

The Honorable Mike Chapman
Chair, House Agriculture and Natural Resources
132B Legislative Building
Post Office Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504

RE: European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Summer 2024 (April 1 to June 30, 2024)

Dear Chairs Robinson, Ormsby, Van De Wege, and Chapman,

In 2021, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), tribal co-managers, and partners identified an exponential increase of invasive European green crabs (EGC), *Carcinus maenas*, in the Lummi Nation's Sea Pond within the Salish Sea, and in outer coastal areas including Makah Bay, Grays Harbor, and Willapa Bay.

On December 14, 2021, the WDFW Director submitted an emergency measures request under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 77.135.090 for EGC response to Governor Jay Inslee. On Jan. 19, 2022, Governor Inslee issued an emergency proclamation (#22-02) to address the exponential increase in EGC populations across Washington's marine shorelines. The proclamation directed WDFW to eradicate, reduce, or contain EGC in Washington, and to increase coordination with partner agencies and Native American tribes.

The Washington State Legislature approved \$8,568,000 in emergency funding during the 2022 Supplemental Budget to facilitate increased EGC management efforts. In response to the legislative budget proviso directive, this report is the eighth in a series of ongoing quarterly progress reports (Q8). The Q8 report outlines the successes and challenges of ongoing EGC emergency response efforts in Washington state from April 1 to June 30, 2024.

Since January 1, 2022, approximately 807,652 EGC have been removed from Washington state marine waters, with 719,526 removed from the Coast Branch, and 88,126 removed from the Salish Sea Branch. During the Q8 period, the collective effort of all organizations resulted in approximately 129,964 EGC removed from Washington state marine waters, with 129,384 from the Coastal Branch and 580 from the Salish Sea Branch.

Compared to this time last year, most Management Areas in the Salish Sea Branch showed a decrease or no substantial change in number of EGC removed. In the North Puget Sound Management Area, capture declines primarily resulted from decreased numbers in the Lummi Bay Coordination Area. The decline in the Lummi Bay Coordination Area is consistent with the downward trend in green crab captures occurring alongside continued

trapping efforts. In the Salish Sea Branch, EGC captures increased in the Western Strait Management Area compared to last year (from 0 to 26). However, green crabs were first detected in Western Strait in Q6 (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023), which resulted in a substantial increase in trapping efforts in Q8 compared to last year.

An increase in green crab captures compared to last year was expected in the Coastal Branch due to the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) event. Recruitment of green crabs in coastal locations such as Willapa Bay has peaked in years with ENSO events (1998, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2016), and a similar increase was expected for 2024. There is evidence of increased recruitment in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay Management Areas, which removed nearly double the number of green crabs compared to last year. However, catch numbers are down in the North Coast Management Area, consistent with the downward trend in green crab captures occurring alongside continued trapping efforts. A more in-depth evaluation of the catch data, particularly in relation to trapping effort, is necessary to examine the nuances of interannual variability.

WDFW, co-managers, tribes, and partners achieved significant progress in green crab management efforts. The Green Crab Research Task Force continues to coordinate with green crab researchers across the Pacific coast of North America to advance research priorities to support green crab management efforts in Washington state and throughout the region.

Additional progress was also made on public education and community engagement to support green crab awareness, with WDFW representatives engaging individuals at public events and producing new outreach materials. While challenges remain (e.g., continuation of the 2024 field season, completion of the 6-year statewide management plan), the continued efforts of all parties and the clear organizational structure set previously will allow for continued success through 2024.

Per RCW 77.135.090, the WDFW Director continues to evaluate the effects of the European Green

Crab emergency measures, finds that the emergency continues to persist and advises that all emergency measures should be continued.

If you have any questions about this report or the WDFW efforts to address this emergency, please contact Tom McBride, WDFW's Legislative Director, at (360) 480-1472.

Sincerely,



Justin D. Bush
WDFW European Green Crab Incident Commander

CC:

Kelly Susewind, Director, WDFW
Kelly Cunningham, WDFW Fish Program Director
Ruth Musgrave, Senior Policy Advisor to Governor Jay Inslee

European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Summer 2024 (April 1 to June 30, 2024)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Summer 2024 (April 1 to June 30, 2024)

Author

Brian Christopher Turner

Suggested citation

Turner BC. 2024. European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Summer 2024. Olympia, WA: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Cover photo by WDFW.

Request this information in an alternative format or language at wdfw.wa.gov/accessibility/requests-accommodation, 833-855-1012, TTY (711), or CivilRightsTeam@dfw.wa.gov.

Acknowledging the Indigenous People of the Pacific Northwest

Since time immemorial, Indigenous People have lived in the Pacific Northwest and hunted, fished, and gathered natural resources, traditional foods, and medicinal plants to support their diverse cultures. They were the original occupants and stewards of this land that all Washingtonians enjoy today.

The very survival of the Pacific Northwest Tribes is a testament of resiliency of what they have endured and continue to endure throughout generations on this landscape. Through many historical encounters of massacre, renunciation of religious freedom, systemic racism, cultural assimilation of native children through institutional residential schools, and the fight for their inherent rights and liberties, they have prevailed. Throughout this painful history brought by colonization, abrogated treaties, infringement of civil rights, and the salmon protests of the 1960s, the Northwest Tribes and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) have founded a commitment of respect, unity, and alliance informed by the realities of the past.

Today, tribal governments and WDFW work collaboratively to conserve and manage aquatic and terrestrial resources statewide and practice sound science to guide management decisions. The Tribes and WDFW work together to ensure the sustainability of fish, wildlife, ecosystems, and culture for the next seven generations and beyond.

Table of Contents

Acknowledging the Indigenous People of the Pacific Northwest	2
Executive Summary	5
Background	7
European green crab.....	7
History of the European green crab in Washington state	8
Emergency proclamation and supplemental funding.....	10
Governor Proclamation 22-02 Directives.....	10
Legislative Proviso.....	11
Successes of European green crab management measures	13
Incident Command System implementation	13
Coordination with co-managers, tribes, and partners.....	15
Budget allocation	18
European green crab monitoring and removal.....	18
Research activity	23
Public communications and outreach efforts.....	23
Green Crab 6-Year Management Plan	24
Program challenges	25
Next Steps	26
Glossary	27
References	28
Appendix A	29
WAC 220-640-030 - Prohibited level 1 species.....	29
RCW 77.135.040 - Prohibited and regulated species – Required authorization	29
RCW 77.135.090 - Emergency measures	30
ESSB 5693 (2022 c 297)- Making 2021-2023 fiscal biennium supplemental operating appropriations. 30	
Q1 (March 1 – September 30, 2022) Green Crab Report	31
Q1 Catch data clarification.....	31
Q2 (October 1 – December 31, 2022) Green Crab Report.....	31
Q3 (January 1 – March 31, 2023) Green Crab Report.....	31
Q4 (April 1 – June 30, 2023) Green Crab Report.....	31
Q5 (July 1 – September 30, 2023) Green Crab Report.....	31
Q6 (October 1 – December 31, 2023) Green Crab Report.....	31
Q7 (January 1 – March 31, 2024) Green Crab Report.....	31
Green Crab Management Definitions	32

List of Washington European green crab management actions in chronological order for Q8 (April 1 – June 30, 2024) as provided in Situation Reports 37

List of media reporting in chronological order related to Washington European green crab management for Q8 (April 1 – June 31, 2024) as provided in Situation Reports 39

List of Tables

Table 1 Yearly European green crab captures in Washington from 1998-2023..... 9

Table 2 List of European green crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group member organizations. 15

Table 3 List of co-managers, tribes, and partner organizations working with WDFW on control and management efforts of the European green crab in Washington..... 17

Table 4. European green crab capture totals. 22

Table 5 Schedule for the development of the Green Crab 6-Year Management Plan. 25

List of Figures

Figure 1 Image of a European green crab, *Carcinus maenas*, with distinguishing features highlighted..... 8

Figure 2 Timeline of European green crab invasion In Washington State..... 12

Figure 3 Incident Command System structure for the European green crab emergency response in Washington..... 16

Figure 4 Map of Washington state European green crab management locations..... 21

Executive Summary

In response to the ESSB 5693 (2022 c 297) legislative budget proviso directive, this report has been authored as the eighth in a series of ongoing quarterly progress reports (Q8). This report will serve to outline the successes and challenges of ongoing European green crab (hereafter green crab) emergency response efforts in Washington state from April 1 to June 30, 2024. In addition, this report will put the work during Q8 in the context of the previous work completed (Q1-Q7).

The previous quarterly progress reports are available at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications> and on WDFW's European green crab [webpage](#).

In 2021, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), co-managers, tribes, and partners identified an exponential increase of invasive green crab, *Carcinus maenas*, in the Lummi Nation's Sea Pond within the Salish Sea, and in outer coastal areas including Grays Harbor, Makah Bay, and Willapa Bay. On Dec. 14, 2021, WDFW Director Susewind submitted an emergency measures request under [RCW 77.135.090](#) for green crab response to Governor Jay Inslee. On Jan. 19, 2022, Governor Jay Inslee issued an emergency proclamation ([#22-02](#)) to address the exponential increase in green crab populations across Washington's marine shorelines. The proclamation directed WDFW to eradicate, reduce, or contain green crab populations in Washington. The Washington State Legislature approved \$8,568,000 in emergency funding during the 2022 Supplemental Budget to facilitate increased green crab management efforts. In response to the legislative budget proviso directive, this report is the eighth in a series of ongoing quarterly progress reports (Q8). The Q8 report will outline the successes and challenges of ongoing green crab emergency response efforts in Washington state from April 1 to June 30, 2024.

An Incident Command System (ICS) was established to deal with the complexities of the green crab management effort. Support for and coordination with co-managers, tribes, and partners is essential, as the scale of the green crab emergency is such that no one entity could ever hope to implement successful statewide management strategies alone. Washington Sea Grant (WSG), the Lummi Nation, the Makah Tribe, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, shellfish growers and various other entities have continued their ongoing efforts managing green crab populations, closely coordinating with WDFW. The ICS also resulted in the creation and distribution of various updates including reports to the governor every 10 days and Situation Reports (SitReps) based on monthly operational periods to provide information on and ensure transparency regarding management actions taken, grant funding allocations, green crab catch numbers, trapping efforts, media outreach, and other relevant information. Key updates and public information are distributed through WDFW's Green Crab Management Updates email list as well as Department webpages, communications, and social media channels.

Representatives from many entities participating in green crab management have joined the ICS Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. The MAC Group provides a forum for these representatives to share information, establish a common operating picture, develop long-term priorities for the green crab

emergency, and commit and allocate funding and other resources to enhance emergency measures responses.

In April 2023, the Washington State Legislature and governor continued the level of funding with \$6,082,000 appropriated annually for green crab management in the 2023-25 Operating Budget.

For 2023-2025, WDFW is funding co-managers, tribes, and partners for continued statewide green crab management as part of the approximately \$12 million dollars appropriated by the Washington State Legislature in this biennium. In total, nearly \$9 million will be passed through including:

- \$2.5 million for the Pacific and Grays Harbor Conservation Districts to support coastal work;
- \$2.9 million to the Lummi Nation;
- \$950,000 to the Makah Tribe; \$1.34 million to Washington Sea Grant;
- \$800,000 to the Washington Department of Natural Resources;
- \$640,000 to the Washington Department of Ecology;
- and \$200,000 to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

Trapping activities in Q8 increased dramatically with the start of the green crab field season (April-Oct). During the Q8 period, the collective effort of all organizations resulted in approximately 129,964 green crab removed from Washington marine waters, with 129,384 from the Coastal Branch and 580 from the Salish Sea Branch. Since January 1, 2022, approximately 807,652 green crab have been removed from Washington state marine waters, with 719,526 removed from the Coast Branch, and 88,126 have been removed from the Salish Sea Branch. In addition to active control trapping, Q8 trap deployment for early detection monitoring occurred in areas where green crab had not previously been detected. Green crab has not been detected in the Salish Sea Branch south of the northern Hood Canal. Data on green crab abundance, body size, sex ratios, and reproductive status were collected for future analysis, along with DNA and RNA samples to assess connectivity between green crab populations.

WDFW, WSG, co-managers, tribes, and partners achieved significant progress in green crab management efforts. The Green Crab Research Task Force continues to coordinate with green crab researchers across the Pacific coast of North America to advance research priorities to support green crab management efforts in Washington state and throughout the region. Additional progress was also made on public education and community engagement to support green crab awareness, with WDFW representatives engaging individuals at public events and producing new outreach materials. While challenges remain (e.g., continuation of the 2024 field season, completion of the 6-year statewide management plan), the continued efforts of all parties and the clear organizational structure set previously will allow for continued success through 2024.

Background

European green crab

The European green crab, *Carcinus maenas*, is a globally damaging invasive species that poses a threat to the ecological, economic, and cultural resources of Washington state. Native to Western Europe and Northwestern Africa, this hardy and voracious predator has since expanded its range throughout the globe (Carlton and Cohen 2003). Green crabs exploit a variety of different habitat types within intertidal and subtidal zones. Along the Pacific coast of North America, green crab inhabit protected shorelines in unstructured sandy and muddy bottoms, estuaries, saltmarshes and seagrass beds, as well as utilizing woody debris and rocky substrates (Kern et al. 2002). Green crab have wide tolerances for salinity (1.4-54 ppt) and temperature (0-35 °C) and can even survive air exposure for several days (Leignel et al. 2014).

In areas where green crab have been able to establish large populations for extended periods of time, they have the potential to negatively impact other species, particularly smaller crabs and bivalves (Jamieson et al. 1998, McDonald et al. 2001). It is estimated that damages to commercial shellfisheries from green crab predation average \$22.6 million per year on the East coast of the United States (Lovell et al. 2007). Similar losses from green crab predation are possible for Salish Sea shellfish fisheries (Mach and Chan 2013) and Pacific Coast fisheries are also at risk. Predation on oysters by green crab could negatively impact oyster fisheries, as adult green crab can prey upon young oysters (Dare et al. 1983, Poirier et al. 2017) and have been observed cracking and consuming adult oysters in laboratory settings (Forster). Lab work has shown that juvenile green crab outcompeted similar-sized Dungeness crabs for food and shelter and juvenile Dungeness may serve as prey for larger green crab, resulting in potential impacts to wild Dungeness populations (McDonald et al. 2001). Predation by green crab has led to declines in native bivalve and crab populations in invaded habitats (Grosholz et al. 2000). In addition, burrowing by green crab can have significant negative impacts on eelgrass, estuary, and marsh habitats (Malyshev and Quijón 2011, Matheson et al. 2016, Howard et al. 2019).

Given their history as a prolific invasive species, green crab is classified as a Prohibited Level 1 Invasive Species in Washington ([WAC 220-640-030; Appendix A](#)), meaning they may not be possessed, introduced on or into a water body or property, or trafficked (transported, bought, or sold), without department authorization, a permit, or as otherwise provided by rule ([RCW 77.135.040; Appendix A](#)). WDFW is currently not asking the public to kill suspected green crab, which may sound counterintuitive but is intended to protect native crabs from cases of mistaken identity (native crab species continue to be commonly misreported as green crab by the public; Flannery, personal communication). Green crab is most accurately identified by the 5 large spines, also called marginal teeth, on either side of their forward carapace, a unique pattern for crabs on the Pacific coast of North America (Figure 1). Despite their name, coloration of green crabs varies from bright green to dark orange, thus color is not a reliable feature to use when distinguishing green crab from native crab species.



Figure 1 Image of a European green crab, *Carcinus maenas*, with distinguishing features highlighted.

The main distinguishing feature of green crab are the five spines, or marginal teeth, on each side of the carapace behind the eyes. Additional identifying features are the three lobes, or rostral bumps, between the eyes, and somewhat flattened rear legs.

History of the European green crab in Washington state

The first detection of European green crab in the waters of Washington was in 1998 in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor (Carlton and Cohen 2003); Table 1; Figure 2). Initial emergency management responses took place but ended after a few years due to a lack of evidence of self-recruitment and fewer green crab captured. In 2015, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) learned that a population of green crab was discovered in 2012 in Sooke Basin, British Columbia, Canada (Gillespie et al. 2015). In response over concerns of new green crab introductions within the Washington portion of the Salish Sea, WDFW designated Washington Sea Grant (WSG) to lead an early detection monthly monitoring community science network, also known as the Crab Team. This also marked the beginning of increased communication and collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to explore transboundary green crab management in the Salish Sea. The first detections of green

crab in the Washington region of the Salish Sea occurred in 2016 at Westcott Bay on San Juan Island by the WSG Crab Team and in Padilla Bay by staff at the Padilla Bay National Estuary Research Reserve (Grason et al. 2018). There were additional detections of green crab in 2017 in Makah Bay by the Makah Tribe and in Dungeness Spit within the Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Since 2018, there have been increasing numbers of green crab detections in the Salish Sea and Pacific coastal regions of Washington. In response to continued green crab presence in the Salish Sea, the Salish Sea Transboundary Action Plan for Invasive European Green Crab was created and signed by representatives of WDFW, WSG, the Puget Sound Partnership, and the DFO in 2019 (Drinkwin et al. 2018).

Table 1 Yearly European green crab captures in Washington from 1998-2023.

Data is divided by green crab captured in the Washington State portion of the Salish Sea and green crab captured along the Pacific coast. Please note that these data only represent crabs captured, not the effort employed. Catch effort (number of traps deployed, number of locations trapped, frequency of trap recovery) varies greatly across years and location.

Year	Salish Sea	Pacific Coast	Total
1998	0	364	364
1999	0	507	507
2000	0	235	235
2001	0	142	142
2002	0	167	167
2003	0	24	24
2004	0	4	4
2005	0	115	115
2006 - 2014	0	68	68
2015	0	8	8
2016	5	19	24
2017	101	64	165
2018	77	1,115	1,192
2019	177	1,766	1,943
2020	2,858	3,971	6,829
2021	86,340	16,825	103,165
2022	81,009	204,274	285,283
2023	6,327	354,966	361,293

Emergency proclamation and supplemental funding

In 2021, WDFW, co-managers, tribes, and partners identified an exponential increase of invasive green crab in the Lummi Nation’s Sea Pond within the Salish Sea, and in coastal areas including Makah Bay, Grays Harbor, and Willapa Bay. It was concluded that this continuing increase in green crab distribution and abundance posed an imminent threat to Washington’s economic, environmental, and cultural resources. While \$2.3 million was appropriated by the State Legislature for green crab management in the 2021-23 biennium, it was determined to be insufficient to control these exploding populations.

On Dec. 14, 2021, Director Susewind submitted an emergency measures request under [RCW 77.135.090 \(Appendix A\)](#) for a green crab response to Governor Jay Inslee. While emergency funding was not immediately available, on Jan. 19, 2022, Gov. Inslee issued an emergency proclamation (#22-02) to address the exponential increase in the green crab population within the Lummi Nation’s Sea Pond and Pacific coastal areas. The proclamation directs WDFW to implement emergency measures as necessary to affect the eradication of or to prevent the permanent establishment and expansion of green crab in Washington. In addition, the Governor urged the Legislature to provide additional emergency funding as requested by the WDFW as soon as possible.

Working with the Governor’s office, the Office of Financial Management, co-managers, and tribes including the Lummi Nation, Makah Tribe, and others, along with Washington Sea Grant (WSG), WDFW requested \$8,568,000 from the State Legislature during the 2022 supplemental session to control increasing green crab populations. The Legislature fully-funded this request in the 2022 Supplemental Budget, which was signed by Governor Inslee on March 31, 2022.

In April 2023, the State Legislature and governor designated \$6,082,000 to be appropriated annually for green crab management in the 2023-25 Operating Budget. This amounts to a total of approximately \$13 million for the 2023-25 Biennial Budget. Previously, the Legislature had provided \$2.3 million per biennium ongoing for green crab control in 2021, but this amount was deemed insufficient to match the scale of this growing threat.

Governor Proclamation 22-02 Directives

The following text, taken from “Emergency Proclamation by the Governor 22-02 Green Crab Infestation”, outlines the primary directives to WDFW and other state agencies by Governor Jay Inslee regarding green crab management:

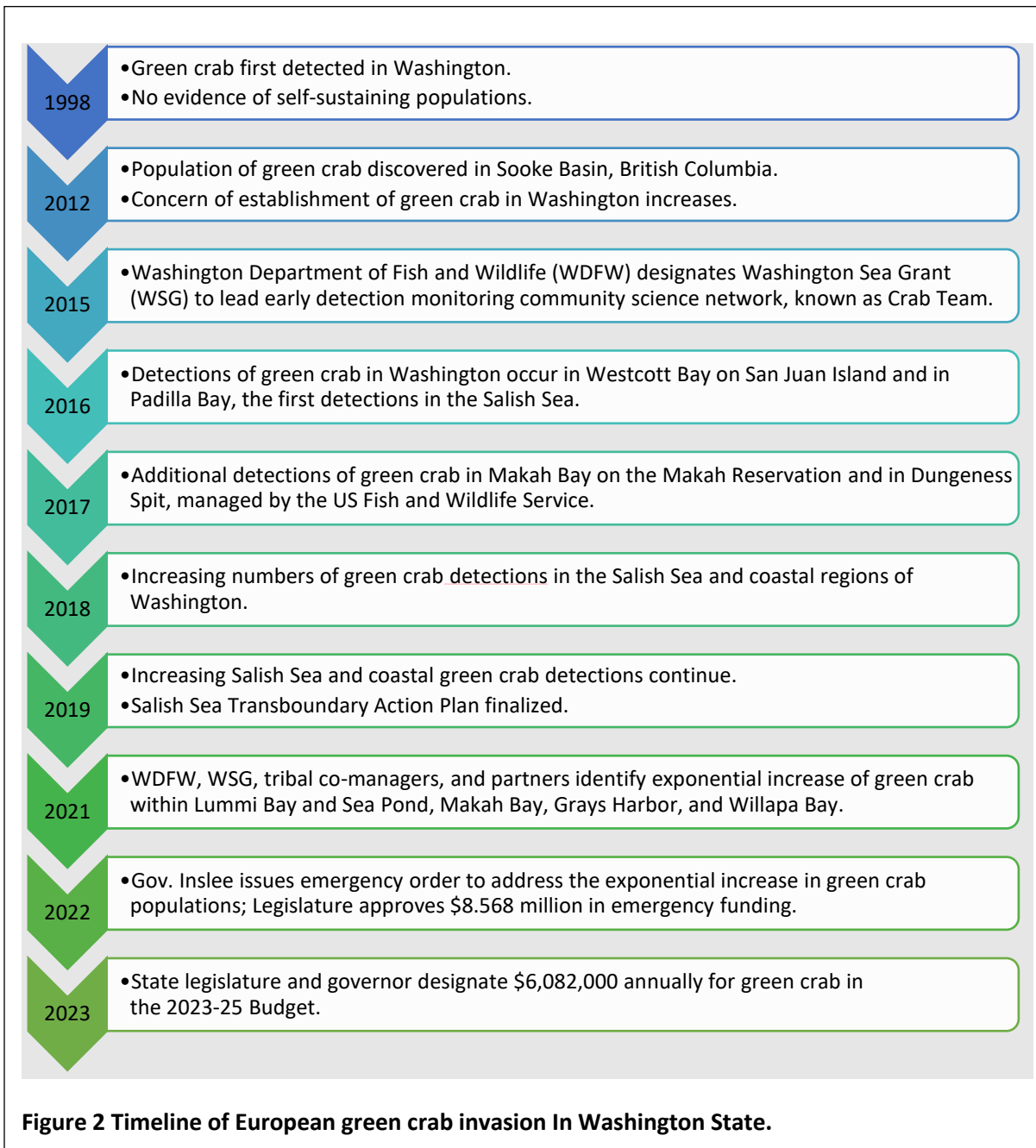
“NOW THEREFORE, I, Jay Inslee, Governor of the state of Washington, by virtue of the authority vested in me under RCW 43.06.010(14), as a result of the above-noted situation, and in accordance with RCW 77.135.090, do hereby order the Department of Fish and Wildlife to begin implementation of emergency measures as necessary to effect the eradication of or to prevent the permanent establishment and expansion of European green crab.

FURTHERMORE, I direct the Department of Ecology, and I ask the Department of Natural Resources and the State Parks and Recreation Commission to identify European green crab management as a high priority on their respective state-owned aquatic lands and to facilitate implementing the emergency measures described herein.”

Legislative Proviso

The following text, taken from “ESSB 5693 - Making 2021-2023 fiscal biennium supplemental operating appropriations”, Section 308 (Page 552, Line 16) - outlines the primary directives to WDFW by the Washington State Legislature regarding green crab management:

“Implement eradication and control measures on European green crabs through coordination and grants with partner organizations. Provide quarterly progress reports on the success and challenges of the measures to the appropriate committees of the legislature.”



Successes of European green crab management measures

The following is an overview of the major successes related to European green crab management actions for the eighth quarter of the emergency, from April 1 to June 30, 2024 (Q8). The success of Q1-Q7 (March 1, 2022 – Mar. 31, 2024) may also be discussed and included for context. A complete list of green crab management actions of Q8 can be found in [Appendix A](#) of this report.

Incident Command System implementation

The Washington State Emergency Management Division assigned mission #22-1085 on April 18, 2022, for the green crab emergency response. After meeting with other state and federal agencies, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Director Kelly Susewind formally implemented an Incident Command System (ICS) on May 5, 2022, in delegating authority to WDFW's Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Policy Coordinator to serve as Incident Commander (Figure 3). This approach provides a clear command structure, as well as standardizing communications and management action implementation across the state. In addition, ICS provides support to federal and tribal participants across the state while they retain their autonomy in green crab management decisions and actions. During Q8, successes of the green crab ICS have included:

- Ensuring that ongoing management actions are guided by the five Incident Objectives developed in Q1:
 - A. Facilitate WDFW implementing Governor's Emergency Proclamation for statewide emergency measures with respect for tribal sovereignty and federal jurisdictions.
 - B. Health and safety of all participants.
 - C. Reduce or contain green crab populations below levels that result in environmental, economic, and cultural resource harm.
 - D. Collaborative and transparent emergency management.
 - E. Post-emergency transition to long-term green crab management by local co-managers, tribes, and partners with WDFW oversight.
- Meetings with co-managers and tribal entities to discuss ICS structure and solicit recommendations on how co-managers and tribes would like to engage on policy and technical levels.
- Regular reports to the governor every 10 days per RCW 77.135.090 on the effects of emergency measures and advising the governor if all or some emergency measures should be discontinued.
- Creation of ICS Situation Reports (SitReps) based on a monthly operational period summarizing the status of Washington state green crab emergency measures including actions taken, funding allocations, green crab catch numbers, trapping efforts, and other relevant information for dissemination among green crab emergency measure co-managers, tribes, and partners.

- Creation of bi-monthly (e.g., January/February) green crab Public Updates that included information about Washington state Green Crab Emergency Measures, highlighting the efforts of co-managers, tribes, and partners, and sharing stories from the field for dissemination to the public and media.
- Continued WDFW internal policy coordination meetings.

An important aspect of the green crab ICS structure is the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. The MAC Group consists of representatives from various co-managers, tribes, and partners, including state and federal agencies, and shellfish growers (Table 2). The MAC Group provides a forum for these representatives to share information, establish a common operating picture, and recommend common long-term priorities for the green crab emergency. In addition, the group is tasked with making recommendations to WDFW for emergency funding and may commit and allocate additional or in-kind funding and other resources to enhance emergency measures response. Since its formation on June 8, 2022, the MAC Group has convened forty times (five times in Q8). During Q8, green crab MAC Group successes have included:

- The addition of the Quinault Indian Nation as a new member of the MAC Group.
- Completion of RCO Green Crab Emergency Measures Fund contracts, which includes:
 - \$91,316 U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
 - \$402,220 State of Washington Department of Natural Resources
 - \$99,312 Pacific County Vegetation Management
 - \$75,154 State of Washington Department of Ecology
 - \$30,000 Grays Harbor Conservation District
 - \$90,000 Pacific Conservation District
 - \$70,517 Washington State University (WSU)/Washington Sea Grant (WSG)
 - \$100,000 Lummi Indian Business Council
 - \$32,897 US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)
 - \$110,240 US FWS Willapa National Wildlife Refuge
 - See previous green crab Legislative Reports for more details.

Table 2 List of European green crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group member organizations.

Representatives of these organizations share information, establish a common operating picture, and develop common long-term priorities for the green crab emergency.

Multi-Agency Coordination group member organizations	
Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association	Washington Emergency Management Division
Lummi Nation Business Council	Washington Sea Grant
Makah Tribe	Washington State Department of Agriculture
Puget Sound Partnership	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Quinalt Indian Nation	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Washington State University Extension
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa-Grays Harbor Oyster Growers' Association
U.S. Geological Survey	Washington State Department of Ecology
U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration	

Coordination with co-managers, tribes, and partners

Perhaps the greatest success of green crab management in Washington are the efforts, both independent and collaborative, of the many co-managers, tribes, and partners within the state (Table 3). The scope of the green crab emergency is such that no one organization can hope to curtail it alone. For years, co-managers, tribes, and partners such as WSG, shellfish growers, and local, state, and federal agencies have worked with WDFW to implement short- and long-term management actions to support statewide efforts in green crab management. The contributions of all entities involved in green crab control cannot be overvalued. Under normal circumstances, MAC Group member organizations are invited to submit addendums to quarterly reports to outline their specific actions and successes in their own words. However, this was not possible this quarter due to demands related to the Long-Term Green Crab Management Plan and other unforeseen events. MAC group members will be invited to contribute addendums again for the July-Sept. Quarterly Report (Q9).

Since green crab extend beyond jurisdictional boundaries, management responses require action, collaboration, and coordination between various groups. It is important to note that green crab management is very complex with multiple jurisdictions, varying management priorities, different management types, complex operations, and different resource capacities. Additionally, each organization can have differing goals for sensitive habitats, species protections and aquaculture operation protections. SitReps were disseminated monthly based on ICS operational periods to support meeting the collaboration and transparent emergency management objective. These SitReps included information on management actions taken, grant funding allocations, green crab catch numbers, trapping efforts, media outreach and other relevant information. The first SitRep was disseminated on June 16, 2022, and thirty-five have been completed as of the end of Q8.

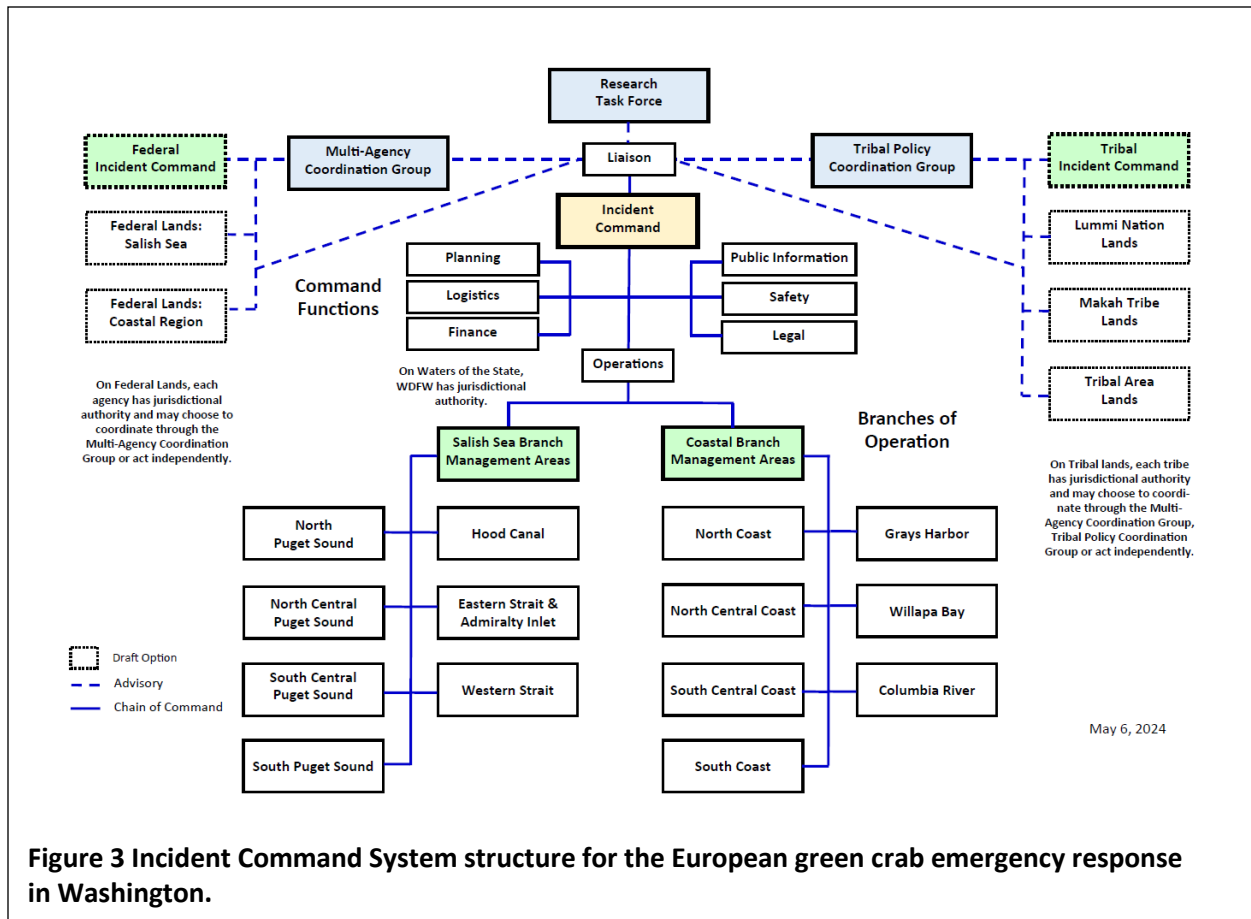


Figure 3 Incident Command System structure for the European green crab emergency response in Washington.

Table 3 List of co-managers, tribes, and partner organizations working with WDFW on control and management efforts of the European green crab in Washington.

Participants implement short- and long-term management actions to support statewide efforts in green crab control, including independent and WDFW collaborative trapping, outreach and education, field support, and monitoring. These actions are an essential component of the green crab management in Washington.

Co-managers, Tribes, and Partners	
Baywater Shellfish Company	Quinault Indian Nation
Chuckanut Shellfish	Quileute Tribe
Drayton Harbor Oysters	Samish Indian Nation
Grays Harbor Conservation District	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe
Hama Hama Oyster Company	Skokomish Tribe
Hoh Tribe	Squaxin Island Tribe
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	Stillaguamish Tribe
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	Suquamish Tribe
Lummi Nation	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Makah Tribe	Taylor Shellfish
Marine Life Center	Tulalip Tribes
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Nisqually Tribe	United States Geological Survey Western Fisheries Research Center
Nooksack Tribe	United States Navy
Northwest Straits Commission (Washington State Department of Ecology)	Upper Skagit Tribe
Pacific Conservation District	Washington Sea Grant
Pacific County Invasive Species Management	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Pacific Seafoods	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Washington State Department of Ecology)	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Penn Cove Shellfish	Washington State University Extension
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Puget Sound Partnership	Willapa-Grays Harbor Oyster Growers' Association
Puyallup Tribe	

Budget allocation

The \$3,315,803 in funds provided for this report period allowed for the continuation of our management efforts.

- Staff (Salaries + Benefits): \$330,261
 - Funds spent on staff. At the end of Q8, the current active green crab staff to the European Green Crab Project includes a Lead Biologist 4, a Field Ops Biologist 3, three Regional Biologist 2s, a Research Scientist 1, a Communications and Outreach Specialist 3, and 15 Scientific Technician 2s (1 permanent, 14 seasonal).
- Contractual Services: \$2,465,935
 - Funds spent on pass through contracts for various co-managers, tribes, and partners including WSG, Lummi Nation, Makah Tribe, and funding awarded through the WDFW Coastal Green Crab Local Management Grant and the RCO Green Crab Emergency Measures Grant programs.
- Goods & Services: \$43,134
 - Funds spent on general field supplies and gear such as bait and traps.
- Equipment: \$5,631
 - Funds spent on high value equipment.
- Travel: \$5,562
 - Funds spent on motor pool vehicles, per diem and lodging. Aside from trapping efforts, travel funds allowed staff to present at and attend conferences and perform outreach for various stakeholder groups.
- Pass Through: \$320,000
 - Funds spent on pass through funding for client services with the Pacific Shellfish Institute.
- Agency Indirect: \$145,280
 - Funds spent on agency-wide, general administration costs.

European green crab monitoring and removal

The state is divided into Coastal and Salish Sea Branches to facilitate effective European green crab ICS communications and management (Figure 4). These branches are then further divided into fourteen Management Areas based on WDFW recreational fishing marine areas, with Management Areas further divided into Coordination Areas, Sites, and Sub-Sites.

Trapping efforts across the state were undertaken by WDFW, WSG, co-managers, tribes, and partners. The catch numbers presented for Q8 represent the collective effort of all organizations, and those efforts must be recognized. During Q8, trap deployment across all Management Areas increased with the start of the green crab field season in April. Trapping efforts intensify across Washington each year during the field season (April – Oct) due to increased green crab activity and generally favorable weather conditions.

In total, 129,964 green crab were removed in Q8 from Washington state waters, with 129,384 removed from the Coastal Branch and 580 removed from the Salish Sea Branch (Table 4). In the Salish Sea Branch, green crab were captured and removed from the following Management Areas: North Puget Sound (448), followed by Eastern Strait & Admiralty Inlet (104), Western Strait (26), and Hood Canal (2). In the Coastal Branch, green crab were captured and removed from the following Management Areas: Willapa Bay (102,362), followed by Grays Harbor (25,289), North Coast (1,721), South Central Coast (7), and Columbia River (5). Although trapping occurred, no green crabs were caught in North Central Puget Sound, South Central Puget Sound, South Puget Sound, and North Central Coast Management Areas. No trapping occurred in South Coast Management Area. To date, green crab have not been detected in the Salish Sea Branch south of northern Hood Canal Management Area, though early-detection monitoring continues across the southerly management areas. Data on green crab abundance, body size, sex ratios, and reproductive status were collected for future analysis, along with DNA and RNA samples to assess connectivity between green crab populations. Removed green crab were euthanized following humane best practices.

WDFW is partnered with Tidal Grow Agriscience (TGA), an organic fertilizer manufacturer based in Raymond, WA. TGA generously accepts fish waste (i.e., green crab and used bait) from WDFW and participating co-managers, tribes, and partners for processing into a liquid fertilizer (Pacific Gro) free of charge. This partnership allows organic material that would otherwise be dumped in landfills to be put to productive use as outlined in HB 1799 (2022). Green crab collected by the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, are utilized directly as fertilizer in their tribal community garden (Pfleeger-Ritzman, personal communication).

The number of green crab removed in Q8 exceeded the previous quarter. We expected this outcome due to increased trapping effort and warmer weather accompanying the beginning of the formal trapping season in April.

Compared to this time last year, most Management Areas in the Salish Sea Branch showed a decrease or no substantial change in number of green crab removed. In the North Puget Sound Management Area, capture declines primarily resulted from decreased numbers in the Lummi Bay Coordination Area. The decline in the Lummi Bay Coordination Area is consistent with the downward trend in green crab captures occurring alongside continued trapping efforts. In the Salish Sea Branch, green crab captures increased in the Western Strait Management Area compared to last year (from 0 to 26). However, green crabs were first detected in Western Strait in Q6 (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023), which resulted in a substantial increase in trapping efforts in Q8 compared to last year.

An increase in green crab captures compared to last year was expected in the Coastal Branch due to the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) event. Recruitment of green crabs in coastal locations such as Willapa Bay has peaked in years with ENSO events (1998, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2016), and a similar increase was expected for 2024. There is evidence of increased recruitment in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay Management Areas, which removed nearly double the number of green crabs compared to last year. However, catch numbers are down in the North Coast Management Area, consistent with the downward trend in green crab captures occurring alongside continued trapping efforts. A more in-depth

evaluation of the catch data, particularly in relation to trapping effort, is necessary to examine the nuances of interannual variability.

While reporting the number of green crab removed by Management Area is informative, there is a need to present more nuance and context of the ongoing green crab emergency. WDFW, in collaboration with the MAC group and green crab researchers, is creating a new standardized reporting approach. The goal is to incorporate additional information (e.g., effort, enhanced geographic resolution) to allow these reports to accurately represent current and past management efforts and allow for improved assessment of changes over time.

South Coast remains the only Management Area where no green crab management activities have occurred. South Coast consists of the western coastline of Long Beach Peninsula, which borders the Pacific Ocean. Most of South Coast is sandy shoreline, except for the rocky shoreline at the southern end around North Head, and the entire area is subject to high wave action. As a result, South Coast is deemed a poor habitat for green crab. WDFW will communicate with interested co-managers, tribes, and partners to discuss if management actions are necessary for the South Coast.

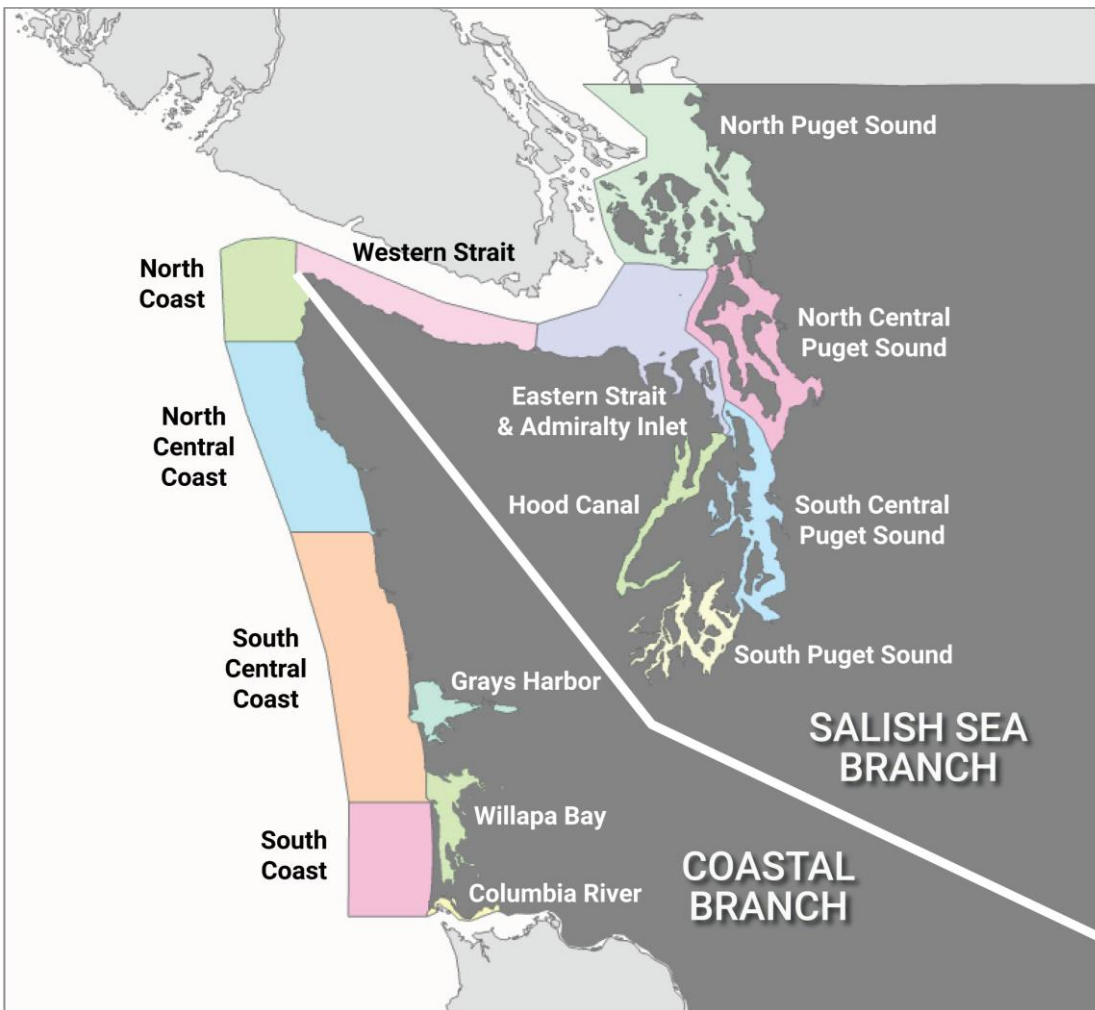


Figure 4 Map of Washington state European green crab management locations.

The state has been split into two Management Branches (Coastal and Salish Sea) and fourteen Management Areas (North Puget Sound, North Central Puget Sound, South Central Puget Sound, South Puget Sound, Hood Canal, Eastern Strait & Admiralty Inlet, Western Strait, North Coast, North Central Coast, South Central Coast, South Coast, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, Columbia River).

Table 4. European green crab (EGC) capture totals.

Totals for Q1 (Jan. 1 – Sep. 30, 2022), Q2 (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2022), Q3 (Jan. 1 – March 31, 2023), Q4 (April 1 – June 30, 2023), Q5 (July 1 – Sep. 30, 2023), Q6 (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023), Q7 (Jan. 1 – March 31, 2024), Q8 (April 1 – June 30, 2024) and All (the duration of the green crab management effort) based on SitRep reported catch and trapping effort. These numbers are presented for each Management Branch (Coastal and Salish Sea) and Management Area. These totals include not only removal efforts by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, but co-managers, tribes, and partners such as the Washington Sea Grant Crab Team, the Lummi Nation, the Makah Tribe, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, and participating shellfish growers. * = No trapping occurred in these Management Areas. Please note that these data only represent crabs captured, not the effort employed. Catch effort (number of traps deployed, number of locations trapped, frequency of trap recovery) varies greatly across time and location.

Branch	Management Area	Q1 Total EGC Captured	Q2 Total EGC Captured	Q3 Total EGC Captured	Q4 Total EGC Captured	Q5 Total EGC Captured	Q6 Total EGC Captured	Q7 Total EGC Captured	Q8 Total EGC Captured	All EGC Captured
Salish Sea	North Puget Sound	75,774	5,126	1,687	2,262	1,422	680	84	448	87,483
Salish Sea	North Central Puget Sound	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0
Salish Sea	South Central Puget Sound	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0
Salish Sea	South Puget Sound	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0
Salish Sea	Hood Canal	16	0	0	27	67	19	*	2	131
Salish Sea	Eastern Strait & Admiralty Inlet	75	18	2	122	102	44	*	104	467
Salish Sea	Western Strait	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	26	45
Salish Sea	All	75,865	5,144	1,689	2,411	1,591	761	85	580	88,126
Coastal	North Coast	20,786	4,323	577	3,234	4,622	978	254	1,721	36,495
Coastal	North Central Coast	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0
Coastal	South Central Coast	34	*	*	4	0	*	*	7	45
Coastal	South Coast	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Coastal	Grays Harbor	6,402	17,862	21,479	12,708	25,901	25,476	10,980	25,289	146,097
Coastal	Willapa Bay	87,266	67,558	13,413	46,613	99,370	100,589	19,706	102,362	536,877
Coastal	Columbia River	5	*	*	1	1	*	*	5	12
Coastal	All	114,493	89,743	35,469	62,560	129,894	127,043	30,940	129,384	719,526
All	All	190,358	94,887	37,158	64,971	131,485	127,804	31,025	129,964	807,652

Research activity

Effective invasive species management requires a robust understanding of the invader and its impacts. As a prolific global invader, a wealth of research exists regarding green crab. However, many fundamental questions about green crab, particularly regarding their detection, abundance, impacts, and movements in Washington, have yet to be answered.

The Green Crab Research Task Force (RTF) continued to meet every other month in Q8 to accommodate increased field operations duration of the field season (Apr. – Oct. 2024). While progress is ongoing for all RTF Tasks, notable progress includes:

- The continued compilation and distribution of green crab research among co-managers, tribes, and partners.
- The continued assessment of early detection methods for green crabs. Initial assessments have been completed on most methods. After initial assessments are completed, the larger RTF will be invited to review.

Public communications and outreach efforts

Public education, involvement, and support are essential for effective invasive species management. No matter the effort of government agencies and managers, they will be limited in their ability to monitor and report on the species spread. Public awareness and reporting can complement professional monitoring and allow for earlier detection of species spread. Public awareness, media and external relations also supports effective policymaking and collaboration with local communities, stakeholders, and partners. Highlights for Q8 have included:

European Green Crab Outreach Specialist position

- Mitch Furr was hired as WDFW's new European Green Crab Outreach Specialist. Mitch will also support certain other aquatic invasive species issues in western Washington where there is appropriate overlap with green crab. He will be based out of Olympia at the state Natural Resources Building, with emphasis on coastal outreach and communications.

Focused/Local Communication

- On April 13, WDFW Coastal Region Communications Specialist Bridget Mire tabled at the Washington Spring Fair in Puyallup, sharing information about green crab, identification and public reporting, and other coastal topics. Bridget also joined WDFW and Grays Harbor Conservation District crews for the coordinated trapping at Quinault Marina in early April to take photos and document the effort to remove green crab from Grays Harbor's North Bay.
- On May 10-11, Bridget Mire, coordinated outreach at the annual Long Beach Razor Clam Festival, talking to hundreds of people over the weekend. Consistent with other recent coastal outreach events including the Westport Crab Derby (April 20), green crab materials, stickers, and identification and reporting resources were front and center at the WDFW booth, and green

crab were a frequent topic of conversation. According to staff, many attendees had some familiarity with this invasive species from either media reports, online communications, or past outreach events in coastal areas.

- On May 30, Washington Sea Grant (WSG) and WDFW conducted a European Green Crab Partner Trapping workshop. Diving into the intricacies of green crab trapping included lessons in trap selection, trap placement, methodology, bait selection, tidal recommendations, and data collection, as well as public engagement and outreach. Coordinating the efforts of co-managers, tribes, and partners is critical for effective green crab trapping and management efforts. Not only does it ensure that trapping is effective, but it also gives all parties a place in the green crab emergency as respective members of the scientific, management, and response effort. This allows our goals to extend beyond removal, towards a better overall understanding of green crab population dynamics, as well as to engage the public and coastal communities.
- On June 8-9, Mitch Furr coordinated outreach at the annual Port Angeles Maritime Festival, talking to hundreds of people over the weekend. Consistent with other recent coastal outreach events, the WDFW booth prominently featured European green crab materials, stickers, and resources for identification and reporting, sparking frequent discussions about green crab. Staff noted that many attendees were already somewhat familiar with this invasive species through media coverage, online communications, or previous outreach efforts in coastal regions.
- WDFW Public Information Officer and communications manager Chase Gunnell, Mitch Furr, Bridget Mire, and other staff distributed updated green crab outreach kits to staff and partners in Port Townsend, Willapa NWR, WSG, and NW Straits Commission.
- Clallam County Parks, alongside WSG and WDFW performed trapping at Salt Creek Recreation Area and the mouth of the Clallam River near the town of Clallam Bay. These efforts were supported with signage on site, and social media posts on [June 6](#) and [June 18](#).
- Co-managers, tribes, and partners conducted green crab outreach at numerous other public events and community forums.
- All additional communication and outreach efforts are listed in [Appendix A](#), as well as online at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/invasive/carcinus-maenas#conservation>.

General public communication

- WDFW printed a new general Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) brochure with information about green crab included. This information can also be [downloaded from online](#) and printed.
- As part of the Safeguard Our Shellfish [campaign](#) with Washington Invasive Species Council and local shellfish growers, WDFW published a [blog post](#) and printed a new [brochure](#) about threats to local shellfish, including European green crab.
- Media relations and other external affairs activities continued. Current green crab management efforts have been reported in numerous local and national media outlets ([Appendix A](#)).
- Print and online advertisements supporting green crab identification and reporting continued to run in regional fishing, boating, and other outdoor publications and social media channels.

Green Crab 6-Year Management Plan

WDFW is currently facilitating the development of a 6-year Management Plan for green crab management in Washington. This is a collaborative undertaking, and every effort is being made to address the goals and issues for each geographic area, co-manager, tribe, and partner involved in green crab management. The plan has gone through several iterations thus far, with co-managers, tribes, and partners reviewing and providing feedback throughout. While substantial work remains, the plan is on track to follow the established schedule (Table 5). At time of writing (Aug. 2024), the plan is under review by WDFW’s Directors Office.

Table 5 Schedule for the development of the Green Crab 6-Year Management Plan.

Step	Release by WDFW	Review and Return By
Draft Review by co-managers, tribes, and partners	July 5, 2024	July 26, 2024
WDFW Directors Review	Aug. 23, 2024	Sept. 13, 2024
Final Document Publication	Oct. 1, 2024	

Program challenges

WDFW, co-managers, tribes, and partners have achieved significant progress toward the five Incident Objectives in a short timeframe. However, as we continue to progress through the green crab emergency, there are several challenges we must address. These challenges include:

- Developing procedures for more nuanced and informative assessment of catch data. As the green crab emergency continues, sufficient data is being collected to assess inter and intra-annual trends. Future quarterly reports and SitReps will include more nuanced yet approachable examinations of catch data.
- Finding and retaining green crab field staff. WDFW, as well as co-managers, tribes, and partners, continue to experience challenges finding personnel to fill field positions relating to green crab management activities. In particular, the lack of affordable housing in coastal areas has proven a significant challenge. Discussions are ongoing for options to remove barriers to finding sustainable long-term workforces.
- Completion of the 6-year statewide Management Plan. The plan scheduled to be completed and submitted to the governor’s office and legislature on Oct. 1, 2024. WDFW will continue to collaborate with other co-managers, tribes, and partners to ensure the plan’s success.
- Documentation of current funding and identification of funding gaps. Per the guidance from the governor and legislature, WDFW is working with co-managers, tribes, and partners to identify what funding gaps exist between planned/proposed actions and current funding levels. WDFW is working with Samara Group to ensure that this process is informative but not burdensome on co-managers, tribes, and partners, while considering the difficulty inherent in establishing a

budget for activities that will occur years from now that will be heavily influenced by conditions at the time.

- Increasing communication and coordination of ongoing activities. The increasing number of co-managers, tribes, and partners actively involved in green crab management activities and the expanding scope of those activities necessitates more effective communication and coordination to avoid potential interference and redundancies.

Next Steps

The green crab emergency management priority actions for next quarter (Q9: July 1 – Sept. 30, 2024) include:

- Continuation of the 2024 green crab field season.
- Filling vacancies in permanent and seasonal green crab staff.
- Onboarding new staff.
- Completion of the 6-year statewide green crab Management Plan in coordination with co-managers, tribes, and partners.
- Ongoing MAC Group meetings.
- Continued Green Crab Research Task Force a priority research list for green crab in Washington, discuss green crab research-related issues.
- Development and distribution of monthly SitReps.
- Ongoing advocacy for increasing federal partner support and funding.
- Ongoing outreach to co-managers and tribes on policy and technical coordination.

Glossary

AIS – Aquatic Invasive Species
DFO – Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DNR – Department of Natural Resources
Ecology – Department of Ecology
EDRR – Early Detection Rapid Response
EGC – European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*)
ENSO – El Niño Southern Oscillation
FY – Fiscal Year
ICS – Incident Command System
MAC Group – Multi-Agency Coordination Group
NGO – Non-governmental organizations
NOAA – National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NWR – National Wildlife Refuge
PCSGA – Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association
Q1 – First quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (March 1 – Sep. 30, 2022)
Q2 – Second quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2022)
Q3 – Third quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (Jan. 1 – March 31, 2023)
Q4 – Fourth quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (April 1 – June 30, 2023)
Q5 – Fifth quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (July 1 – Sep. 30, 2023)
Q6 – Sixth quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (Oct. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)
Q7 – Seventh quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (Jan. 1 – March 31, 2024)
Q8 – Eighth quarterly phase of green crab emergency response (April 1 – June 30, 2024)
RCO – Recreation and Conversation Office
RTF – Research Task Force
SitReps – ICS Situation Reports
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WGHOGA – Willapa-Grays Harbor Oyster Growers Association
WSG – Washington Sea Grant
WSU – Washington State University

References

- Carlton, J. T., and A. N. Cohen. 2003. Episodic global dispersal in shallow water marine organisms: the case history of the European shore crabs *Carcinus maenas* and *C. aestuarii*. *Journal of Biogeography* **30**:1809-1820.
- Dare, P. J., G. Davies, and D. Edwards. 1983. Predation on juvenile Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas* Thunberg) and mussels (*Mytilus edulis* L.) by shore crabs (*Carcinus maenas* L.). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Directorate of Fisheries Research.
- Drinkwin, J., A. Pleus, T. Therriault, R. Talbot, E. W. Grason, P. S. McDonald, J. Adams, T. Hass, and K. Litle. 2018. Salish Sea transboundary action plan for invasive European green crab. Puget Sound Partnership.
- Flannery, R. 2022. Personal communication. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Forster, Z. 2023. Personal communication. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Gillespie, G. E., T. Norgard, E. Anderson, D. Haggarty, and A. Phillips. 2015. Distribution and Biological Characteristics of European Green Crab, *Carcinus maenas*, in British Columbia, 2006-2013., Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. 3120: viii + 88 p.
- Grason, E. W., P. S. McDonald, J. Adams, K. Litle, J. K. Apple, and A. Pleus. 2018. Citizen science program detects range expansion of the globally invasive European green crab in Washington State (USA). *Management of Biological Invasions* **9**:39-47.
- Grosholz, E. D., G. M. Ruiz, C. A. Dean, K. A. Shirley, J. L. Maron, and P. G. Connors. 2000. The impacts of a nonindigenous marine predator in a California bay. *Ecology* **81**:1206-1224.
- Howard, B. R., F. T. Francis, I. M. Côté, and T. W. Therriault. 2019. Habitat alteration by invasive European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*) causes eelgrass loss in British Columbia, Canada. *Biological Invasions* **21**:3607-3618.
- Jamieson, G., E. Grosholz, D. Armstrong, and R. Elner. 1998. Potential ecological implications from the introduction of the European green crab, *Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus), to British Columbia, Canada, and Washington, USA. *Journal of Natural History* **32**:1587-1598.
- Kern, F., E. Grosholz, and G. Ruiz. 2002. Management plan for the European green crab. Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. <http://www.anstaskforce.gov/GreenCrabManagementPlan.pdf>.
- Leignel, V., J. Stillman, S. Baringou, R. Thabet, and I. Metais. 2014. Overview on the European green crab *Carcinus* spp.(Portunidae, Decapoda), one of the most famous marine invaders and ecotoxicological models. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* **21**:9129-9144.
- Lovell, S. J., E. Y. Besedin, and E. Grosholz. 2007. Modeling economic impacts of the European green crab.
- Mach, M. E., and K. M. Chan. 2013. Trading green backs for green crabs: evaluating the commercial shellfish harvest at risk from European green crab invasion. *F1000Research* **2**.
- Malyshev, A., and P. A. Quijón. 2011. Disruption of essential habitat by a coastal invader: new evidence of the effects of green crabs on eelgrass beds. *ICES Journal of Marine Science* **68**:1852-1856.
- Matheson, K., C. McKenzie, R. Gregory, D. Robichaud, I. Bradbury, P. Snelgrove, and G. Rose. 2016. Linking eelgrass decline and impacts on associated fish communities to European green crab *Carcinus maenas* invasion. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **548**:31-45.
- McDonald, P. S., G. C. Jensen, and D. A. Armstrong. 2001. The competitive and predatory impacts of the nonindigenous crab *Carcinus maenas* (L.) on early benthic phase Dungeness crab *Cancer magister* Dana. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **258**:39-54.
- Poirier, L. A., L. A. Symington, J. Davidson, S. St-Hilaire, and P. A. Quijón. 2017. Exploring the decline of oyster beds in Atlantic Canada shorelines: potential effects of crab predation on American oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*). *Helgoland Marine Research* **71**:1-14.

Appendix A

WAC [220-640-030](#) - Prohibited level 1 species.

The following species are classified as prohibited level 1 species:

- (1) Molluscs: Family Dreissenidae: Zebra and quagga mussels: *Dreissena polymorpha* and *Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*.
- (2) Crustaceans:
 - (a) Family Grapsidae: Mitten crabs: All members of the genus *Erochier*.
 - (b) Family Portunidae: European green crab, *Carcinus maenas*.
- (3) Fish:
 - (a) Family Channidae: China fish, snakeheads: All members of the genus *Channa*.
 - (b) Family Clariidae: All members of the walking catfish family.
 - (c) Family Cyprinidae:
 - (i) Carp, Bighead, *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*.
 - (ii) Carp, Black, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*.
 - (iii) Carp, Silver, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*.
 - (iv) Carp, Largescale Silver, *Hypophthalmichthys harmandi*.
 - (d) Family Esocidae: Northern pike, *Esox lucius*.

RCW [77.135.040](#) - Prohibited and regulated species – Required authorization

- (1) Prohibited level 1, level 2, and level 3 species may not be possessed, introduced on or into a water body or property, or trafficked, without department authorization, a permit, or as otherwise provided by rule.
- (2) Regulated type A, type B, and type C species may not be introduced on or into a water body or property without department authorization, a permit, or as otherwise provided by rule.
- (3) Regulated type B species, when being actively used for commercial purposes, must be readily and clearly identified in writing by taxonomic species name or subspecies name to distinguish the subspecies from another prohibited species or a regulated type A species. Nothing in this section precludes using additional descriptive language or trade names to describe regulated type B species as long as the labeling requirements of this section are met.

RCW [77.135.090](#) - Emergency measures

(1) If the director finds that there exists an imminent danger of a prohibited level 1 or level 2 species detection that seriously endangers or threatens the environment, economy, human health, or well-being of the state of Washington, the director must ask the governor to order, under RCW [43.06.010](#)(14), emergency measures to prevent or abate the prohibited species. The director's findings must contain an evaluation of the effect of the emergency measures on environmental factors such as fish listed under the endangered species act, economic factors such as public and private access, human health factors such as water quality, or well-being factors such as cultural resources.

(2) If an emergency is declared pursuant to RCW [43.06.010](#)(14), the director may consult with the invasive species council to advise the governor on emergency measures necessary under RCW [43.06.010](#)(14) and this section, and make subsequent recommendations to the governor. The invasive species council must involve owners of the affected water body or property, state and local governments, federal agencies, tribes, public health interests, technical service providers, and environmental organizations, as appropriate.

(3) Upon the governor's approval of emergency measures, the director may implement these measures to prevent, contain, control, or eradicate invasive species that are the subject of the emergency order, notwithstanding the provisions of chapter [15.58](#) or [17.21](#) RCW or any other statute. These measures, after evaluation of all other alternatives, may include the surface and aerial application of pesticides.

(4) The director must continually evaluate the effects of the emergency measures and report these to the governor at intervals of not less than ten days. The director must immediately advise the governor if the director finds that the emergency no longer exists or if certain emergency measures should be discontinued.

ESSB 5693 (2022 c 297)- Making 2021-2023 fiscal biennium supplemental operating appropriations

Section 308. (Page 552, Line 16)

(67) \$2,472,000 of the general fund—state appropriation in fiscal year 2022 and \$6,096,000 of the general fund—state appropriation in fiscal year 2023 are provided solely for the department to implement eradication and control measures on European green crabs through coordination and grants with partner organizations. The department must provide quarterly progress reports on the success and challenges of the measures to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2022.

Q1 (March 1 – September 30, 2022) Green Crab Report

The Q1 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02372> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Fall 2022](#)

Q1 Catch data clarification

Please note that European green crab catch numbers in the Q1 report included green crab caught from Jan. 31 – Feb. 28, 2022. These months fall outside the official duration of Q1 (March 1 – Sep. 30, 2022) but were included to 1) accurately represent green crab removals for 2022 and 2) the submission process for SitRep 1 included co-managers, tribes, and partners submitting catch data from January 1- June 11, 2022, as a single number.

Q2 (October 1 – December 31, 2022) Green Crab Report

The Q2 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02414> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Winter 2022](#)

Q3 (January 1 – March 31, 2023) Green Crab Report

The Q3 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02431> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Spring 2023](#)

Q4 (April 1 – June 30, 2023) Green Crab Report

The Q4 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02446> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Summer 2023](#)

Q5 (July 1 – September 30, 2023) Green Crab Report

The Q5 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02460> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Fall 2023](#)

Q6 (October 1 – December 31, 2023) Green Crab Report

The Q6 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02491> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Winter 2023](#)

Q7 (January 1 – March 31, 2024) Green Crab Report

The Q7 report is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/02508> or via this link: [European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Spring 2024](#)

Green Crab Management Definitions

Management action type definitions

Assessment means periodically checking positive detection green crab areas using trapping methods to assess presence, geographic scope, and numerical scale of a population, at a relatively comprehensive scale. Assessment trapping efforts can occur on the scale of a water body or site, depending on the purpose. The timing and implementation of assessment trapping efforts is generally opportunistic.

Control means field activities within a given infested area with the intent of reducing that area's green crab population size.

Early detection means field operations in areas that have no prior green crab detections or detections within the past 5 years and with the intent to detect green crab at their earliest point in the invasion process. This includes such activities as trapping and eDNA.

Emphasis response means planned management actions including assessment, prospecting, or control effort over a given Site or Coordination Area that brings in a significant increase of resources as would be normal for that situation. It is similar to a rapid response trapping effort except not expedited as a result of a new detection.

Monitoring means a systematic and designed sampling effort for information-gathering purposes that is implemented consistently and on a routine schedule. Monitoring protocols are well defined and are relatively stable to evaluate changes over space and time. The specific purpose and geographic scope of any individual monitoring effort might vary to suit the project but should remain internally consistent.

Prevention means activities that aim to reduce the arrival of green crabs, either as larvae or adults, resulting from the transport/transfer of green crabs from one location to another – regardless of whether green crabs are present at the receiving location.

Research means field, lab, or other scientific actions implemented to investigate an aspect of the green crab invasion and for which the activities do not fall into standard protocols of any of the above management types. Types of research may include improving efficiency/efficacy of priority management actions, increasing biological knowledge, and predicting/assessing green crab or other impacts.

Other definitions

Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) is an indirect metric of the abundance of green crab in relation to a defined geographic area and time scale. It is used to indicate the amount of effort undertaken to collect a given number of green crab. For green crab emergency management data consistency purposes, CPUE must be reported and qualified:

- Per 100 traps as calculated to nearest 0.10 CPUE;
- By aggregate or individual trap type; and
- By cumulative Trap set days or Trap check days over the operational period or other defined time span of interest.
 - Example 1 - 30 green crab caught in 200 shrimp traps and deployed for 1 overnight period then recovered (200 trap set days): $30 \div 200 = 0.15 \times 100 = 15.0$ CPUE.

- Example 2 -30 green crab caught in 200 shrimp traps and deployed for 3 overnight periods then recovered (600 trap set days): $30 \div 600 = 0.05 \times 100 = 5.0$ CPUE.

Detection means the new discovery of a live, dead, molt or other remains of an green crab specimen as verified by an green crab expert at a specific geographic location. Life stage or remains of green crab may trigger different management response at different geographic scales. This includes finds at locations where green crab have not been found for more than three years.

Education/outreach means providing information on potential pathways of human mediated risk/spread, green crab identification, and green crab reporting to relevant audiences. Examples might include presentations, creating printed collateral/signage, or informal conversations. This category is different from Training in being broader and less targeted in practical applications.

Green Crab Management Scale means a hierarchy of geographically defined areas from largest to smallest scale. This system is used for consistency in communications, planning, operations, and other ICS functions including:

- Regional – this includes states and provinces of Canada along the Pacific coast.
- Statewide – this includes approximately 3,500 miles of coastal area encompassing marine and estuarine habitats where green crab could become established.
- Branch – Statewide operations are divided into Coastal and Salish Sea branches which corresponds to major differences in green crab management strategies due to significant propagule pressures from green crab larvae arriving in Washington State from coastal sources in California, Oregon, and British Columbia.
- Management Area – Branches are further divided into 14 Management Areas based on WDFW’s recreational fishing marine areas with seven Management Areas within the Salish Sea Branch and seven within the Coastal Branch.
- Coordination Area – Management Areas are further divided into Coordination Areas based on a place name that best describes a sub-Management Area or it may be based on the jurisdictional lead for that area. Delineation of Coordination Areas continues to evolve based on input from local Management Area co-managers and partners.
- Site – Coordination Areas may be further divided into Sites based on a geographic area of connected, similar habitat suitability, or access limitations and where green crab management actions can be expressed as representing the whole geographic area.
- Sub-Site – Sites can be divided into Sub-Sites in more complex situations based on similar habitat or where different operational actions are required.

Green crab trap means one of four types of enclosed spaces that permit entry and prevent exit by green crab. Types used for green crab trapping operations include:

- “Fukui” trap (Fukui, Promar, etc.) means a single piece trap designed for the capture of small fish. Consists of a vinyl covered steel frame (60 × 45 × 20 cm) covered with square, single-knotted, polyethylene mesh (12 mm bar length). There are entrances at either end, with the netting panels forming a “V” shape to allow organisms to enter through slits. The traps can be flattened (collapsed) for easier storage and transport.
- “Minnow” trap means a cylindrical two-piece trap designed for capture of smaller green crab. When both halves are connected, the trap is 50 cm long with a 23 cm diameter and two inverted

funnel-entrance holes, one at either end of a rigid mesh cylinder. Those used in green crab management efforts by default have holes 25 mm in diameter and mesh that is 6mm at the widest.

- “Shrimp” trap means a single piece trap for capture of shrimp. Consists of vinyl covered steel box 61 cm X 61 cm X 23 cm with a built-in bait box in the center. Mesh size is variable depending on the brand, though usually 25 mm or 50 mm. There are four rectangular entrances (one in the center of each side), lined by inverted funnels of rigid Vexar mesh.
- Other trap type means any other method utilized for the capture of live green crab. Common examples include pitfall traps (holes dug to allow green crab to fall into for collection) or experimental traps.

Established means a population of a green crab where that population is expected to have a sustained presence based on evidence (i.e., three years of capture of multiple age classes and with increasing or relatively stable abundance irrespective of trapping effort intensity).

Habitat structure means the composition and arrangement of material, be it natural or man-made, within a habitat (e.g., vegetation, docks, rocks, and woody debris). Most commonly, elements of three-dimensional (rising off the bottom) and complex (with crevices in which to hide) structure are favorable to green crab survival.

Habitat suitability means the relative ability of a habitat to support green crab. Characteristics that can be used to assess habitat suitability include physical attributes (e.g., exposure to wave energy, depth, and temperature), chemical attributes (e.g., salinity, pH, oxygen) and biotic attributes (e.g., vegetation, available prey, competitors, and predators).

Hot Spot means an area with a substantially greater relative abundance of green crab than surrounding areas. Hot spots can be defined at the site level (e.g., a creek mouth within a water body) or at the Coordination Area-level (e.g., Lummi Sea Pond), and can be spatially nested, sites of high density within Coordination Areas of high density.

Incident Action Plan (IAP) means a concise planning document containing set goals and objectives that guide incident safety, logistics, operations, and other incident actions during a set operational period.

Incident Commander means the individual responsible for all green crab emergency measures activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting green crab emergency measures operations.

Infested area means a geographic area that carries or contains green crab at a branch, management area, coordination area, or site scale.

Localized detection means green crab detection occurred in a coordination area or other location (ex. bay, lagoon, estuary, or tidelands) where European green crabs have not previously been confirmed, but is within a management area where green crab have been detected. Localized detections are anticipated during the invasion. WDFW will notify relevant agency staff, co-managers, tribes, partners, tidelands owners, and other community members. Depending on need, assessment trapping or rapid response

may occur to prevent population becoming established and reduce risk of spread into new management areas.

Operational Period means the interval of time scheduled for execution of a given set of green crab management actions as specified by an Incident Commander.

Rapid response means expedited management actions based on new detections or the finding of a significantly increased population for the time-sensitive intent of determining scope of green crab invasion and containing or eradicating green crab before it spreads or becomes further established. (RCW 77.135.010(20)). Based on the outcome of rapid response actions, subsequent management action types may be implemented.

Training means providing information or instruction on prevention, early detection, rapid response or other green crab emergency management protocols. This category is distinct from Education/outreach in focusing on specific, practical applications.

Trap set days means when a trap is set intertidally or sub-tidally for the action of capturing green crab for a single overnight period. Overnight trap days are standard trapping protocols based on known green crab feeding activity patterns. If a trap is set and retrieved within a single calendar day, count it as a single trap day, but be aware that it may be later counted as a portion of a trap day for comparability with a standard overnight trap day.

- Total set trap days are counted from the day after a trap is set and includes the day the trap is removed. This metric is mostly a qualitative measure of effort during an operational period or season and may be used to estimate a gross level of potential green crab risk/density to help assess if additional support is needed.
 - Example 1 - 50 traps set on Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Friday, Aug 12: $50 \times 4 = 200$ trap days.
 - Example 2 - 50 traps set on Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Sunday, Aug 21: $50 \times 13 = 650$ trap days.
 - Example 3 - 50 traps set in a prior OP and to be retrieved in a future OP (example OP is 14 days): $50 \times 14 = 700$ trap days.

Trap check days means the number of days within an operational period that a trap is checked for green crab. This metric is mostly a qualitative measure of effort and may be used to estimate a gross level of potential green crab risk/density to help assess if additional support is needed in a given Coordination Area.

- Total trap check days means the cumulative number of traps checked every day the traps are deployed. If traps are checked every day, total trap check days will be the same as total trap days.
 - Example 1 - 50 traps set on Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Friday, Aug 12, and checked every day: $50 \times 4 = 200$ trap check days.
 - Example 2 - 50 traps set Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Sunday, Aug 21, and checked every day: $50 \times 13 = 650$ trap check days.
 - Example 3 - 50 traps set in a prior OP and to be retrieved in a future OP and checked every day: $50 \times 14 = 700$ trap check days.

- Example 4 - 50 traps set Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Friday, Aug 19, and checked every other day, excluding weekends (i.e., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday): $50 \times 5 = 250$ trap check days.
- Example 5 - 50 traps set Monday, Aug 8, and retrieved Sunday, Aug 21, and checked on Wednesdays only and the day the traps are retrieved: $50 \times 3 = 150$ trap check days.

Young of the Year (YOY) means green crab of any life stage that belong to the current-year recruitment cohort of green crab. The size and life stage of those individuals will depend on the time of capture and conditions for the year, locally and regionally. Generally, crabs that are captured in traps under 30mm are safely considered YOY regardless of time of year of capture, but YOY can reach up to ~50mm by the end (fall) of their first year.

List of Washington European green crab (EGC) management actions in chronological order for Q8 (April 1 – June 30, 2024) as provided in Situation Reports

Date	EGC Management Action
4/7/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
4/10/2024	European Green Crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group Meeting: Long-Term Management Plan Mission Statement, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada Update, and External Support for Regional Organizations.
4/15 – 4/18/2024	WDFW Deputy Director Windrope and Federal Policy Coordinator Meagan West met with Congressional DC offices and U.S. National Atmospheric and Oceanographic Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to discuss Federal Fiscal Year 2025 appropriations requests and continue momentum on the authorization of Office of Aquatic Invasive Species within NMFS.
4/18/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
4/18/2024	WDFW published an updated factsheet focused on the need for federal funding and reinstatement of NOAA’s Office of Aquatic Invasive Species to support European green crab management in western Washington and throughout West Coast states.
4/28/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
5/8/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
5/8/2024	European Green Crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group Meeting: Federal appropriations requests, Quinalt Marina trapping event, Federal agency updates.
5/8/2024	European Green Crab Update to Washington Coast Marine Advisory Council.
5/18/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
5/22/2024	European Green Crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group Meeting: Federal funding request letter, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife update, Long-Term Management Plan update.
5/28/2024	WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor’s Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.
5/31/2024	WDFW submitted the European Green Crab Quarterly Progress Report – Spring 2024 (January 1 to March 31, 2024) to the Washington State Legislature. In response to the ESSB 5693 (2022 c 297) legislative budget proviso directive, this report has been authored as the

	<p>seventh in a series of ongoing quarterly progress reports (Q7). This report will serve to outline the successes and challenges of ongoing European green crab (EGC) emergency response efforts in Washington state from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 2024. In addition, this report will put the work during Q7 in the context of the previous work completed (Q1-Q6). This report is also published online in WDFW's Publications archive.</p>
6/3/2024	<p>WDFW submitted a letter to Janet Coit, Assistant Administrator of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, related to federal funding for the management, intervention, and mitigation of invasive European green crab and offering assistance and technical information.</p>
6/5/2024	<p>WDFW, co-managers, tribes, and partners submitted a letter to members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation requesting Federal Fiscal Year 2025 federal appropriations. https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2024-05/wdfw-egc-federal-factsheet-april-2024.pdf</p>
6/8/2024	<p>WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor's Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.</p>
6/12/2024	<p>European Green Crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group Meeting: Incident Situation Report Updates and Briefing, Federal Update, Fiscal Year 2025 Recreation and Conservation Office Emergency Measures Process, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fiscal Year 2025 "European Green Crab Control Activities at Willapa National Wildlife Refuge." Proposal Review.</p>
6/17/2024	<p>WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor's Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.</p>
6/20/2024	<p>Washington Sea Grant and Washington State University conducted the largest single-day dataset on crab molts in inland Washington as part of the Salish-Sea wide Molt Blitz. The event also garnered local media coverage on EGC.</p>
6/21/2024	<p>WDFW released the 2024-25 Washington Sport Fishing Rules online and via printed pamphlet, including two updated sections on European green crab. Within the Crab Rules section on page 145 there is a half-page vertical box with information intended increase transparency and consistency regarding recommendations and rules, as well as identification and reporting. On page 57 there is also a half page horizontal EGC advertisement with clickable link to WDFW's public reporting page.</p>
6/26/2024	<p>European Green Crab Multi-Agency Coordination Group Meeting: Fiscal Update, University of Washington Fiscal Year 2025 "Timing and Location of European Green Crab Settlement in Willapa Bay, WA." Proposal Review.</p>
6/27/2024	<p>WDFW submitted a 10-day emergency measures status update to the Governor's Office and Office of Financial Management advising that all emergency measures should continue, as well as other priority EGC updates.</p>

List of media reporting in chronological order related to Washington European green crab management for Q8 (April 1 – June 31, 2024) as provided in Situation Reports

Date	Outlet	Headline	URL
4/16/2024	The Daily World (Aberdeen/Grays Harbor)	Trapping for harmful green crab continues in Grays Harbor, elsewhere	https://www.thedailyworld.com/news/trapping-for-harmful-green-crab-continues-in-grays-harbor-elsewhere/
5/8/2024	The Northern Light (Blaine)	Citizen scientist training planned for European green crab	https://www.thenorthernlight.com/stories/citizen-scientist-training-planned-for-european-green-crab/
5/8/2024	BC Wildlife Federation	Invasive Species Action Month: Make sure you aren't spreading European green crab	https://bcwf.bc.ca/invasive-species-action-month-make-sure-you-arent-spreading-european-green-crab/
6/17/2024	The Seattle Times	Help search for invasive crab during the Salish-Sea wide Molt Blitz	https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/environment/help-search-for-invasive-crab-during-the-salish-sea-wide-molt-blitz/
6/19/2024	NW Treaty Tribes	Tribes test innovative trap in battle against invasive crab	https://nwtreatytribes.org/tribes-test-innovative-trap-in-battle-against-invasive-crab/
6/30/2024	NW Treaty Tribes	NWTT Magazine: Summer 2024	https://nwtreatytribes.org/publications/magazine/