The Gulf of Finland environment is a challenge to non-indigenous species.

Only the most adaptive non-indigenous species can manage in the unique environment of the Gulf of Finland.

The Gulf is too cold for most of the arriving species. Salinity is challenging there for both the fresh water species and the marine ones. Still, some species can survive and reproduce there.

Once a species has settled in the Gulf its removal is next to impossible. It has become a part of the Gulf’s community.

Few species can adapt to the salinity range of the Gulf of Finland.

**GAMMARUS TIGRINUS - AMPHIPOD**
Aggressive competitor to local shrimps.

**PONTOGAMMARUS ROBUSTOIDES - AMPHIPOD**
Has used rivers as its spreading channel. Competes with local shrimps for food and living space.

**ZEbra MusseL**
Invades surfaces and structures, and blocks water intake pipes for industry.

**Marenzelleria - Polychaete Worm**
Manages to survive on the bottoms high in salinity and poor in oxygen.

### Number of species vs. Salinity

- **Fresh water species**
- **Brackish water species**
- **Marine species**

#### Salinity
- **0** Fresh water
- **5** Gulf of Finland water
- **10** Brackish water
- **15** Marine species
- **20** Oceanic water
- **25**
- **30**
- **35**

**Source:** SYKE, Remane (1934)

**Finnish Environment Institute**
www.syke.fi/en-US