A bibliography of the Manila Clam

TAPES PHILIPPINARUM

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Résumé :

Une synthèse bibliographique contenant plus de 1 400 références concernant la reproduction, le recrutement, la génétique, la pathologie et la biologie de la palourde japonaise *Tapes philippinarum* fait l'objet d'une compilation afin de servir de guide à la recherche. Cette synthèse a pour objectif de faciliter l'accès et la diffusion de travaux de recherches développés sur cette espèce à la communauté scientifique internationale concernée par *Tapes philippinarum*. La synthèse bibliographique comprend des publications scientifiques ainsi que de la littérature grise publiées dans le monde depuis le début du siècle. La synonymie de l'espèce est mise à jour ainsi que la distribution géographique de cette espèce. L'importance de *Tapes philippinarum* est évaluée à travers les productions obtenues en aquaculture et par pêche dans les principaux pays producteurs. La production globale mondiale de *Tapes philippinarum* a atteint 632 925 tonnes en 1994, dont 90% provient de la production aquacole et majoritairement de la Chine.

Abstract :

A bibliography of over 1,400 papers on reproduction, recruitment, genetic, pathology, basic biology, and the geographic distribution of the Manila clam *Tapes philippinarum* is compiled to provide a guide to scientists. This review aims to facilitate access and diffusion of scientific works carried out on this species to the international scientific community concerned by *Tapes philippinarum.* The bibliography includes publications as well as grey literature published around the world since the early century. Moreover, the large synonymy of *Tapes philippinarum* and the species geographic distribution are reviewed and updated. The species importance is assessed through public fishery landings and aquaculture production per country. The overall worldwide production reached a total of 632,925 metric tons in 1994 with 90% from aquaculture, and mainly from China.

Mots-clés :

Manila clam, *Tapes philippinarum*, synthèse bibliographique.

Keywords :

Manila clam, *Tapes philippinarum*, bibliography.

Commentaire :

Plus de 1 400 références bibliographiques sur la palourde japonaise *Tapes philippinarum*.

Types de documents :

RST	Rapports de résultats de recherches scientifiques et/ou techniques	K
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CRM	Compte-rendus de mission (en mer, à l'étranger ...)	Y
TMR	Thèses, mémoires, rapports de stage	W

Introduction

The number of scientific publications regarding reproduction, recruitment, basic biology and the geographic natural spread of the Manila clam *Tapes (Ruditapes) philippinarum* has drastically increased following the species introduction into several countries for aquaculture purpose. Although considered as a byproduct of a literature search on the endemic European species *Tapes decussatus*, a literature review was published by Partridge (1977) containing 170 references. Since then, the only review on *T. philippinarum* was published by Arakawa (1989) and listed 543 references, mostly related to Japanese research.

Since 1989 and particularly in Europe, numerous publications and grey literature papers were published concomitantly to the aquaculture success of this species along the European coastline.

This literature review aims to provide an extensive list, as comprehensive as possible, concerning this species by incorporating referenced papers as well as as the grey literature of difficult access by using international literature databases. Therefore, this document represents a compilation of literature searches in scientific databases as a preliminary search and references studied during personal research works on this species since the 1980's.

The main goal of this review remains to facilitate access and diffusion of scientific works carried out on this species to the international scientific community concerned by *Tapes philippinarum*.

To address this issue, more than 1,400 citations are presented below.

I. Synonymy of *Tapes philippinarum*

The primary aim of this review is to provide a guide through the literature concerning *Tapes philippinarum*. Therefore, it is critical to highlight taxonomic problems involved, as a variety of names appeared in both scientifc and commercial activities papers. One of the main reason explaining this synonymy comes from the large natural geographic range and now the widespread geographic distribution of this species of commercial importance. The Manila clam, also called the Japanese littleneck clam belongs to the Venus clam family, Veneridae. Based upon the European taxonomic database CLENAM[1], the genus ***Tapes*** is mainly recognized according to the following historical chronology :

[1] *CLENAM (Check List of European Marine Mollusca) Web address http://www.mnhn.fr/base/malaco.html*

Genus *Tapes* Von Mühlfeldt (1811)

= *Parambola* Roemer (1857)
= *Tanis* Weyenbergh (1875)
= *Ruditapes* Chiamenti (1900)
= *Amygdala* Roemer (1857, non Gray J.E. 1825)

Partridge (1977) considered the scientific name *Tapes semidecussatus* (Reeve) as the grammatically correct form, while citing 18 additional synonymic names (Table 1). More recently, Ponoruvsky et Yakovlev (1992) and the CLENAM data base have completed this list. Additional synonymous were available in the literature to update this list.

In spite of the taxonomic revision of the Tapetinae – (Veneridae) by Fischer–Piette et Métivier (1971), several of the 28 synonymous have been consistantly used depending on the publication state origin. According to Chew (1989), the species name *Venerupis japonica* is used most commonly at the present time. Actually, *Tapes philippinarum* is the most common name in the anglo–saxon literature (e.g., USA, EN) (e.g., Ponoruvsky et Yakovlev, 1992), while *Ruditapes philippinarum* is the species name used in most European countries and in Asia (Goulletquer, 1989; Nie, 1991; Figueras et al., 1996; Kakino, 1996). Moreover, the latter name is used in international references like FAO reports based upon "Taxonomic Authority List (1988)–Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System Series N°8, FAO"[2].

However, *Tapes philippinarum* is the species name used in this document in agreement with the international taxonomic database CLENAM.

A list of common names is provided on table 2.

[2] *Taxonomic Authority List (1988)–Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System Series N°8, FAO, Rome, 465p.*

Table 1: List of scientific names used in the literature referring to the Manila clam *Tapes philippinarum*

Amygdala ducalis
Amygdala japonica
Amygdala philippinarum (Numura, 1940)
Amygdala semidecussata
Paphia bifurcata (Quayle, 1938)
Paphia philippinarus
Paphia philippinarum (Tomlin, 1923)
Protothaca philippinarum
Ruditapes philippinarum (Adams & Reeve, 1850)
Ruditapes semidecussatus (Reeve),
Tapes analis (Romer(non Philippi), 1871),
Tapes denticulata (Sowerby, G.B. II, 1852)
Tapes gratus (Deshayes, 1853)
Tapes grata (Deshayes, 1853)
Tapes indica (Sowerby, GB II, 1852)
Tapes japonica (Deshayes (non Venus japonica Gmelin (1791), 1853)
Tapes philippinarum (Adams & Reeve)
Tapes quadriradiata (Deshayes, 1853)
Tapes semidecussata (Reeve, 1864)
Tapes semidecussatus (Reeve)
Tapes variegata (Sowerby)
Tapes violascens (Deshayes, 1853)
Venerupis japonica (Deshayes)
Venerupis semidecussata (Fleming) (Adams & Reeve)
Venerupis variegata
Venus japonica
Venus philippinarum (Adams & Reeve, 1850)
Venus tesselata

Table 2: List of common names used in the literature referring to *Tapes philippinarum.*

Asari (Japon)
Baby necked-clam (USA)
Manila little-neck (USA)
Japanese little-neck clam (Japon, Corée, USA, Thailande)
Japanese clam - Butterfish (EN)
Manila clam (USA, EN)
Short-necked clam (Pacific, Japan, Corée, USA, EN)
Palourde japonaise (France)
Almeja japonesa (Espagne)
Japansk taeppemusling (Danemark)
Vongola verace (IT)
Japanse tapijtschelp (NL)
Japanische Teppichmuschel (GER)
Ameijoa japonesa (PT)
Kucida, kopancica (YU)
Gullskjell (N) Tapesmusslor (S)
Mattosimpukka (FI)
Chàvaro, achivada (GR)
Small-neck clam (Chine)

II. Worldwide Status

II.1 Geographic distribution

The Manila clam is a subtropical to low boreal species of the western Pacific and distributed in temperate areas in Europe. The natural populations populations are distributed in the Philippines, the South China and East China Seas, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and around the Southern Kuril Islands (Scarlato, 1981) (Figure 1). Species of commercial value, Manila clams have been introduced to several parts of the world to become permanently established in several areas. The species was accidentally introduced during the 1930's to the Pacific coast of North America along Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas* seed imports (Chew, 1989). The species naturally spread to colonize the Pacific coast from California to British Columbia (Magoon and Vining, 1981) (Figure 1). Similarly, Manila clams were imported early in the 20th century into the Hawaian Islands from Japan where populations now occur (Yap, 1977).

In 1972, the species was introduced into France by a commercial hatchery where they are cultivated since the early 1980's (IFREMER, 1989). The aquaculture development facilitated by commercial hatcheries and additional imports from the United Kingdom using broodstock from Oregon (USA), resulted in numerous transfers within the European Union borders (e.g., Portugal, Ireland, Spain and Italie). Moreover, aquaculture experiments resulted in seed imports into Tahiti, Germany, Tunisia, Belgium, Israel, US Virgin Islands waters (Neudecker, 1984; Gimazane et Medhioub, 1979; Cesari and Pellizzato, 1985; Shpigel and Friedman, 1990; Claus *et al.*, 1983; Coeroli *et al.*, 1984).

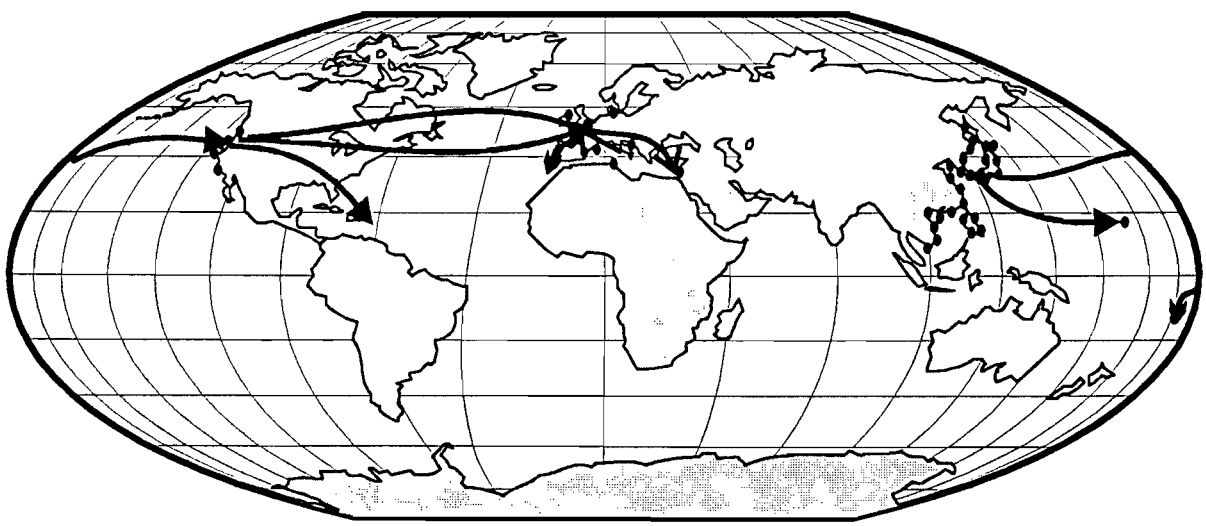

Figure 1. Present worldwide distribution and transfers of the Manila clam *Tapes philippinarum* (modified from Ponurovsky and Yakovlev, 1992).

Following the large aquaculture development in European waters, the species reproduction has facilitated the geographic extension of natural clam populations. They are permanently established with a regular yearly recruitment in several European countries particularly in areas in France and Italy. Consequently, these natural populations are presently the focus of intensive fishing activities, drastically affecting aquaculture in several areas (e.g., Morbihan Gulf, Italian lagoons near the Pô Sound, Venisia). Besides the fishing activity, the natural poulations of both species, the European endemic *Ruditapes decussatus* and the exotic species *Ruditapes philippinarum,* are distributed within the same intertidal area. Therefore, an hybridation between both species is likely to occur in the near future since the gametes release occurs at the same time and hybrids were obtained in vitro by Gérard (1978a) (Bachelet *et al.*, 1993).

II.2 Clam Production

II.2.1 Clam Landings

The statistical records of total catches concerning the Manila clam *Tapes philippinarum* were available from several sources, including the FIDI and scientific publications (FAO, 1995[3] & 1996; Bourne, 1982; Chew, 1989; Bachelet *et al.*, 1993) (Figure 2). Although not comprehensive and likely underestimated, they allow to estimate historical trends between 1950 and 1994 (Table 3).

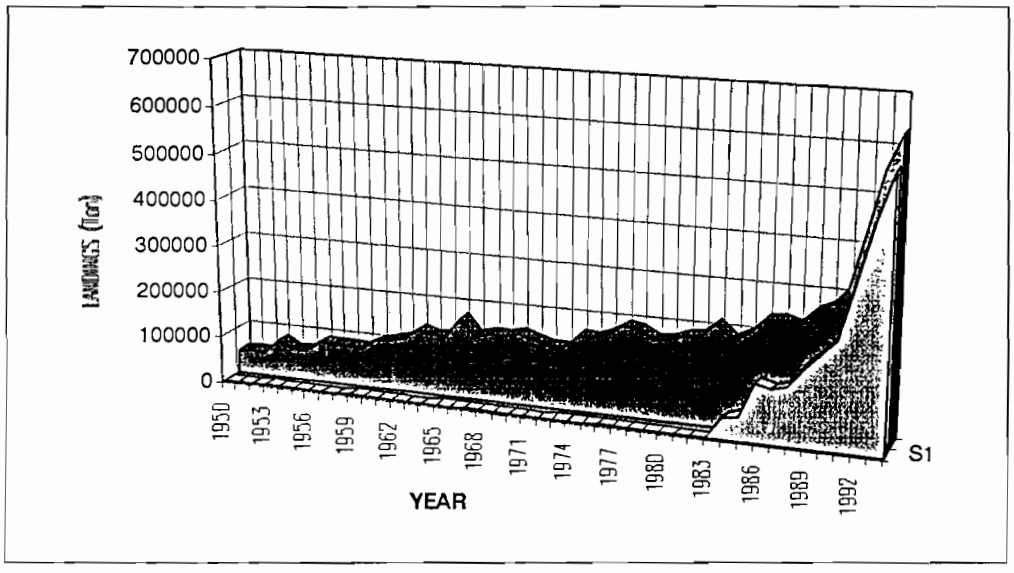

Figure 2 : Historical landings of *Tapes philippinarum* from both public fishery and aquaculture (back curve), and aquaculture (front curve) (FAO, 1995 and modified from FI-DI (FAO), 1996). Although clam aquaculture was operational before 1983, data were only available since then.

Japan was the leading country in clam production from 1950 to 1988. However its landings have drastically decreased since then to reach a record low of 46,597 tons in 1994, but considered as stable for the last three years. Although *Tapes philippinarum* was probably harvested and cultured in China before 1983, the landings have increased by almost 35 fold

[3] *FAO (1995). FAO Fisheries Circular No. 815, Revision 7, 186p.*

between 1983 and 1993. The Chinese production represented 82% of the world fishery landings for this species in 1994. New public fisheries emerged in Europe (i.e., Italy, France and Spain) following the increased activity of clam aquaculture during the 1980's, and the resulting natural recruitment and spread into the ecosystem. Clam landings in Korea Republic reached a record high in 1989 with 83,843 tons. Since then, the production has declined regularly to reach 33,630 tons in 1994.

Table 3. Historical trends of the *Tapes philippinarum* overall landings (fishery and aquaculture) (from FI-DI, FAO, 1996; Bourne, 1982; Chew, 1989; Bachelet *et al.*, 1993).

Year	China	Italy	Japan	Korea Rep.	France	USA	Canada	Others	Total (t)
1950	-	-	50000	-	-	-	-		50000
1951	-	-	50000	-	-	-	78		50078
1952	-	-	50000	-	-	-	180		50180
1953	-	-	79200	-	-	-	173		79373
1954	-	-	64200	-	-	-	204		64404
1955	-	-	64300	-	-	215	204		64719
1956	-	-	86700	-	-	203	196		87099
1957	-	-	86900	-	-	143	24		87067
1958	-	-	85100	-	-	143	16		85259
1959	-	-	84300	-	-	203	24		84527
1960	-	-	102500	-	-	215	8		102723
1961	-	-	108000	-	-	143	47		108190
1962	-	-	114800	-	-	131	71		115002
1963	-	-	137500	-	-	203	55		137758
1964	-	-	110300	18700	-	191	31		129222
1965	-	-	121200	9100	-	275	94		130669
1966	-	-	157500	15200	-	227	149		173076
1967	-	-	121600	15000	-	179	94		136873
1968	-	-	120400	24800	-	197	165		145562
1969	-	-	116600	27300	-	263	78		144241
1970	-	-	142000	10700	-	298	78		153076
1971	-	-	126400	15100	-	358	157		142015
1972	-	-	115600	15000	-	298	188		131086
1973	-	-	114500	17500	-	239	141		132380
1974	-	-	137719	22927	-	358	180		161184
1975	-	-	122052	38255	-	442	157		160906
1976	-	-	135573	35376	-	477	204		171630
1977	-	-	155506	37649	-	466	400		194021
1978	-	-	154277	31996	-	835	753		187861
1979	-	-	132641	34788	-	668	259		168356
1980	-	-	127387	43702	-	657	290		172036
1981	-	-	137114	47766	-	692	?		185572
1982	-	-	139380	46853	-	?	?		186233
1983	14890	-	160424	40375	-	?	?		215689
1984	21514	-	128279	29997	150	1603	?	3844	185387
1985	31482	1	131679	34455	200	1951	?	3689	203457
1986	41603	30	120545	65496	400	1711	7	3362	233154
1987	53389	285	99517	79754	560	1898	25	2996	238424
1988	63042	1934	88151	72109	450	2155	30	2645	230516
1989	87098	7116	80732	83843	284	1941	40	1095	262149
1990	109702	16100	71199	74608	1400	2036	30	1591	276666
1991	164024	20000	65353	58133	1900	2204	136	1387	313137
1992	270476	26400	59038	67418	1900	2782	308	833	429155
1993	428760	26400	57356	41248	1900	2446	400	1446	559956
1994	519518	27000	46597	33630	1900	2657	397	1226	632925

II.2.2 Aquaculture

The worldwide statistical data of aquaculture production prompted us to estimate the importance of the Manila clam within its group (FAO, 1995) (Figure 2). The molluscan worldwide production reached 4,127,050 tonnes in 1993 with 21,8% of clams. The species *Tapes philippinarum* represented half of the latter group production (471,374 t), without considering the statistical landings from Italy (26,400 t) and Spain (4 t) classified as *Tapes spp.*. Similarly Ireland, Portugal, and Japan landings were merged with 'Bivalves' or 'Molluscan' groups.

The main countries concerned by the Manila clam aquaculture are in decreasing order China, South Korea and the USA (Tableau 4).

Tableau 4. Aquaculture production of *Tapes philippinarum* between 1984 and 1993 (in metric ton) (FAO, 1995).

	Canada	China	France	Korea Rep.	Other Asia	U.K England	USA	Italy*	Japan*	Total
1984	0	21514	150	17167	3844	0	1084	0	521	44280
1985	0	31482	200	14350	3689	0	1294	1	339	51355
1986	7	41603	400	75992	3362	0	1918	30	593	123660
1987	25	53389	560	54132	2996	0	1708	285	1236	114059
1988	30	63042	450	51245	2645	0	1520	1934	1537	122367
1989	40	87098	284	64973	1095	0	1510	7116	1456	163552
1990	30	109702	400	61713	1546	45	1333	16100	1486	192364
1991	136	154024	400	45537	1337	50	1598	20000	1340	224475
1992	308	270476	400	54402	785	48	1851	26400	1381	356120
1993	400	428760	400	10046	1395	51	2289	26400	1633	471972
1994	397	519518	400	19035	1205	21	1962	27000	1450	571073

** Italy, production Tapes spp; Japon, production Bivalvia*

The Manila clam production has shown a 10 fold increase during the last ten years of aquaculture development, mainly due to the Chinese landings' increase. In 1994, China was the leading country with a record high of 519,518t (91% of the total), which aquaculture relied mostly on gathering natural spat and deployment on managed areas before 1975. Since then, pregrowing spat in nurseries has been developed to optimize the previous practice (Nie, 1991). The Korea Republic was the only country showing a significant production decrease in 1993 (10,046t; −80%). A stabilized or slight production increase was observed for France, Canada and Italy, respectively, in contrast to the USA and Japanese production decrease (Table 4).

Heterogeneous statistical landings data as well as the species synonymous names are likely to induce an underevaluation of the real worldwide landings. However, based upon the current aquaculture and fishery landings, the *Tapes philippinarum* worldwide production can be estimated to at least 632,000 metric tons a year and mostly based upon aquaculture production.

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