

Sydney Rock Oyster

Saccostrea glomerata



Adaptation to environment

- Firmly cemented to rocks in intertidal zone so is not affected by waves & currents
- Has a very strong muscle to hold the shell tightly closed for protection & seal in moisture during exposure at low tide
- On mudflats where there are no rocks they may attach to Mud Whelks or mangrove roots.

Feeding relationships

Where do I live? Mangrove Shore

What do I eat?

- Microscopic organisms, mainly algae and bacteria.

What eats me?

- Crabs, Oyster Leech (worm), sea stars, stingrays, Sooty Oystercatcher (bird).

- Up to 10 cm
- Thick-shelled bivalve with one shell attached to rocks; free shell sculptured with overlapping scales
- Was the basis of a booming oyster industry until Stradbroke Island broke in half in 1898 (forming North and South Islands) - this allowed rushing tides & silt to harm the oyster beds.