

生蠔裡有蠕蟲？

其實是肥美的證明

來自法國頂級產區的自然共生現象

來自法國 Marennes Oléron 產區的生蠔
生長於高生物多樣性的天然海域。
在這樣的環境中，生蠔會與各種海洋生物共存，
包括藻類、魚類與微小生物。
因此，偶爾在生蠔或殼上發現極小型海洋蠕蟲，
是自然環境下可能出現的現象。



可以安心食用

這類蠕蟲屬於
「Polydora (多毛蟲)」，

- ✔ 對人體完全無害
- ✔ 不影響新鮮度
- ✔ 可安心食用



即使誤食也沒有健康風險，
不影響生蠔的新鮮度與
可食性。

為什麼會出現？

生蠔是「濾食性動物」，
每天會過濾大量海水吸收養分。



在過濾過程中，
微小生物可能隨水流進入



或選擇生蠔殼作為
棲息環境

這種情況在天然養殖環境中
偶爾發生，但並不常見。

這代表什麼？

這樣的現象，其實反映：



海域純淨自然



生態系統豐富



非人工過度干預養殖

是「真實海洋風味」
的一部分



如遇到，該怎麼做？



簡單沖洗
或去除即可



完全不影響
食用體驗



來自大海的自然共生，
不是瑕疵，而是風味的來源。



GEAY
DEPUIS 1874



嚴選歐洲原產



專業進口



安心品質

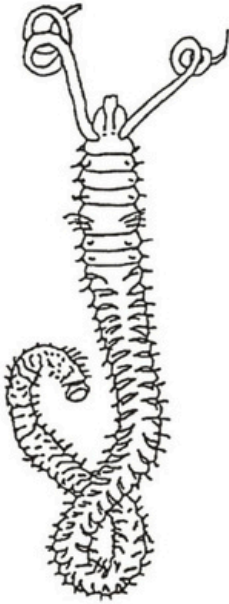


來自法國
Marennes Oléron
給您最純粹的海洋風味

Polydora

Polydora hoplura and *Polydora ciliata*

Parasite and trophic competitor of the oyster



Maximum size in extension:

2 to 3 cm for *p. hoplura*

5 to 6 cm for *P. ciliata*

Longevity: one year maximum

Polychaete annelids of the spionidae family

Two long palps on the first segment An anal suction cup

Females red-salmon Males white-yellowish

Cycle

After fertilization, the eggs are placed in capsules attached to the walls of the adult tubes.

After a week, the larvae are expelled into the water. The duration of planktonic life varies according to species from a few hours to 2 weeks in *P. hoplura* to 6 weeks in *P. ciliata*.

Once their metamorphosis is complete, the polydora settle inside an oyster shell or on any suitable substrate (limestone, rotten wood...). The first spawning takes place at least three weeks after fixation. Up to four generations can follow one another over a year.

Ecology

Polydorans show a preference for stable water and sediment rich in organic matter.

When an oyster is chosen as habitat, the larvae of *P. ciliata* settle in depressions on the outer side of the shell, behind the lace. The animal then digs galleries in the shell and then a cavity that widens. *P. hoplura* builds his tube directly on the inner side of the shell.

The results of different studies (IFREMER) show that the infestation rates are more important:

- for old oyster stocks
- in the regions with the most silted substrates
- for oysters coming from overloaded and poorly worked bags where sediments accumulate.

Nutrition

Their palps equipped with a gutter allow the polydora to capture small particles suspended in the water (bacteria, phytoplankton, detritus). Particles with a diameter of less than 30µm are ingested, the others are used for the construction of the tube.

Consequences on oyster beds and oyster quality

Trophic competitors of the oyster, polydora are also ectoparasites. Their presence in the shell is at the origin of the chambering which leads to a decrease in the commercial value of oysters. *Polydora hoplura* would be responsible for the majority of chamber formation. The presence of *Polydora ciliata* manifests itself rather by fine galleries which make the shell more fragile during the opening. Modifications of the conditions of life (overpopulation, rupture of the scales of the shell) can force these worms to dig in the thickness of the shell, causing the formation of chambers when they reach the internal face

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