



Fact Sheet: Green Mud Crab

Region

North Coast, Gascoyne Coast

Summary

Prized by recreational fishers for their impressive size and delicious taste, green mud crabs are targeted by fishers throughout tropical Australia.

Scientific name

Scylla serrata



Figure 1. Green mud crab (Image: Department of Fisheries)

Distribution

From East and South Africa to Southeast and East Asia (from Sri Lanka and SE of China), and Northern Australia (Bega River, NSW to Exmouth Gulf). Also found around the Marianas, Fiji and Samoan Islands. Introduced in the Hawaiian Archipelago.

In Australia, Shark Bay to the Northern Territory border.



Figure 2. World distribution of green mud crabs.

Ecological suite

Crustaceans

General description

Prized by recreational fishers for their impressive size and delicious taste, green mud crabs are targeted by fishers throughout tropical Australia. Emerging from their burrows at night to forage for food; they eat almost anything.

Fast and strong, their claws can be extremely dangerous. Mud crabs use their claws to defend themselves and will even shed a claw to escape. In many cases, a new, fully functional claw will grow back. To the unsuspecting fisher, once a crab has locked on, its claw will remain in a vice like grip even if detached from its body.

Whilst known as a tropical species, they are highly tolerant of variations in water salinity and temperature. When the Leeuwin Current flows strongly, short-lived populations of green mud crabs can be found as far south as Wilson Inlet near Denmark.

The cooked flesh is moist, flaky and sweet, and for many, considered the best eating crustacean.

Other names

Giant mud crab, mangrove crab, black crab, muddy

Green mud crab identifying features

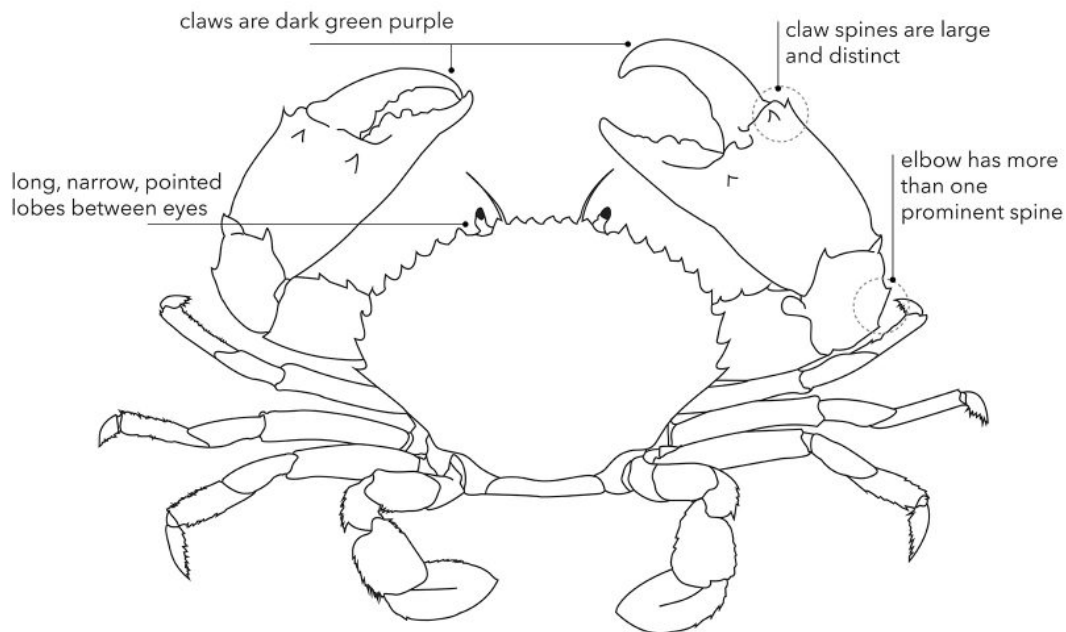


Figure 3. Identifying features – Green mud crabs.

Habitat

Prefers the more saline waters of estuary and mangrove areas, requiring soft, muddy bottoms to dig deep burrows. Although many occupy burrows in the intertidal zone, most adults live in areas that are below the low tide mark.

Colour

Very dark brown to mottled green with claws dark green purple. Obviously patterned (mottled) walking legs.

Size

Grows to 30 cm carapace width.

Diet

Molluscs, smaller crabs, worms and plant material

Exploitation

The commercial mud crab fishery is relatively small in Western Australia, producing between 5-10 tonnes annually. The recreational fishery for mud crab is also significant, with mud crabs being a highly targeted species.

Safety

Handle with care.

Related resources

[Fact Sheet: Mud Crab](#)

[Fact Sheet: Brown Mud Crab](#)

[North Coast](#)