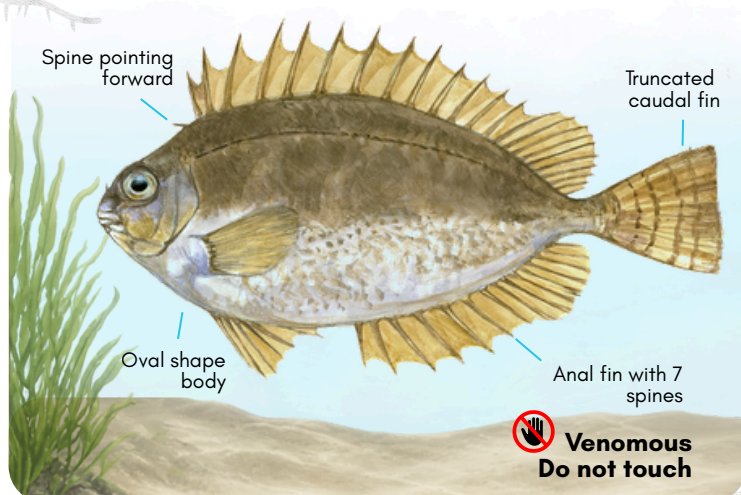
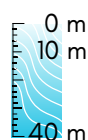
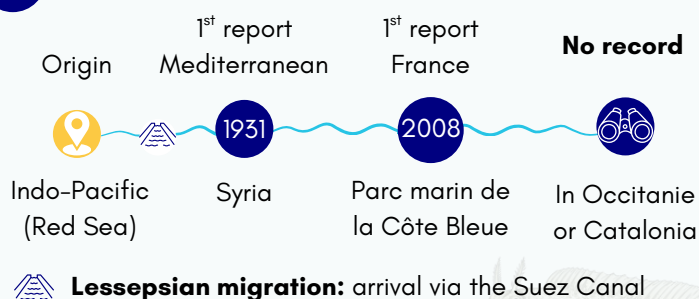


Dusky spinefoot - *Siganus luridus*



ITS HISTORY



ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Siganus luridus exerts **pressure** on benthic ecosystems by competing with **native herbivores**, such as salema or sea urchins. In large numbers, it contributes to the **decline of Posidonia seagrass meadows**. Economically, it is **not widely exploited** commercially in the Mediterranean, but it is **accidentally caught** as bycatch in coastal gillnets and longlines. Its flesh is edible and appreciated in certain regions, particularly in the Red Sea, but it may pose a risk of **ciguatera** poisoning in some areas.

FUN FACTS

In the **100 worst invasives** species list

IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

Body shape: oval and laterally **compressed**, with a **truncated** caudal fin, and dorsal and anal fins armed with **venomous spines**.

Color: dark brown to dark olive green, with **yellowish** fin edges.

In rocky habitats or at night, its pattern turns **marbled**:

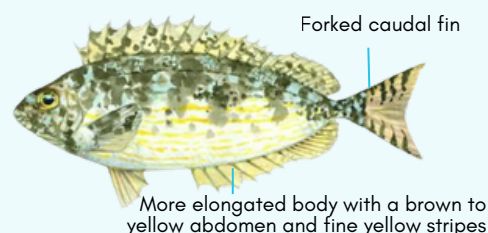


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SIMILAR SPECIES

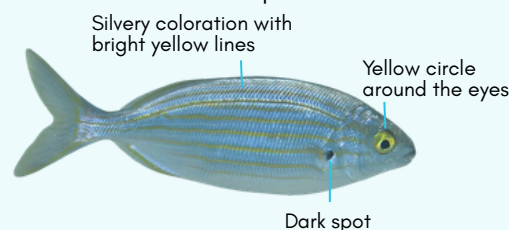
Marbled spinefoot - *Siganus rivulatus*

The only other species of the same genus found in the Mediterranean, also non-indigenous



Salema - *Sarpa salpa*

Native Mediterranean species



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