

## **BARNACLE CARE**

**SOP# = Arth2**

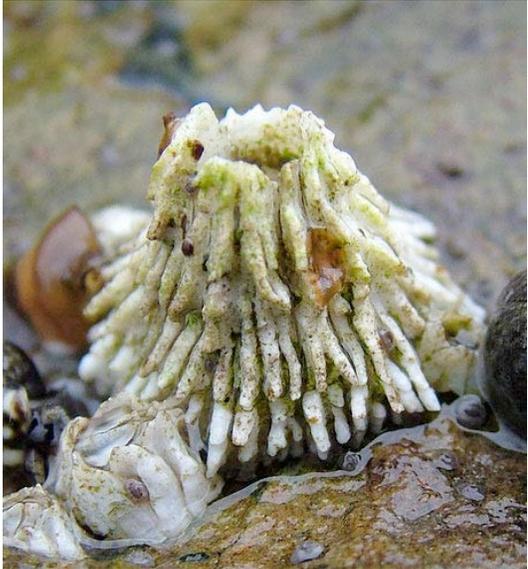
**PURPOSE:** To describe methods of care for barnacles.

**POLICY:** To provide optimum care for all animals.

**RESPONSIBILITY:** Collector and user of the animals. If these are not the same person, the user takes over responsibility of the animals as soon as the animals have arrived on station.

### **IDENTIFICATION:**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Identifying Characteristics</b>
<b>Acorn barnacle</b>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nearly ubiquitous on the Pacific coast</li><li>- Distinctive feature is the sinuous line that separates the two smaller plates from the larger plates when the animal is inactive</li><li>- Large animals are 2 cm in diameter</li><li>- Whitish-gray in color.</li></ul> 
<b>Acorn Barnacle</b>	<i>Chthamalus dalli</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Strictly limited to rocks</li><li>- Its diameter at the base does not often exceed 5 or 6mm</li><li>- Easily recognizable by the cross shape formed by the four plates when closed</li><li>- It is brownish in color</li></ul> 

<p><b>Goose-neck barnacle</b></p>	<p><i>Pollicipes polymerus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stalked barnacle found on exposed shores in tight colonies often with the California mussel</li> <li>- The armoured stalks are about 2cm long</li> </ul> 
<p><b>Thatched Acorn barnacle</b></p>	<p><i>Semibalanus cariosus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavily ridged casing and black feather-like cirri</li> <li>- It is the only acorn barnacle with a membranous base</li> <li>- 6 cm in diameter.</li> </ul> 
<p><b>Giant Acorn barnacle</b></p>	<p><i>Balanus nubilus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to 15cm diameter in size</li> <li>- May be solitary or may aggregate</li> <li>- Has obvious pink cirri</li> </ul> 

## CAPTURE:

<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Found on exposed rocks at various heights</li><li>- Sites are found on the shores of the Deer Group Islands, Dixon I., Scott's Bay, off the Blowhole, along Grappler Inlet and at the Harbor mouth across from Aguilar Pt.</li></ul>
<b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Barnacles can be carried attached to rocks back to the station in small buckets</li><li>- Cannot be pried from rocks</li></ul>

## ANIMAL CARE:

<b>Holding Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Held in continually flowing seawater</li><li>- Lids are unnecessary</li><li>- <b>Gooseneck and giant barnacles</b> need a strong water current to be stimulated to come out and feed.</li></ul>
<b>Feeding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Barnacles are filter feeders and thus only require constantly flowing seawater</li><li>- <b>Gooseneck barnacle and the giant barnacle</b> need supplemental feedings of plankton if held for periods longer than 3 weeks as the amount of plankton in the seawater system is not adequate to sustain them for long periods</li></ul>
<b>Tank Cleaning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Once a week the barnacles should be removed from the tank and placed into a holding bucket</li><li>- The tanks should be drained and the sides and bottom should be scrubbed and rinsed with warm freshwater</li><li>- The tanks should then be rinsed with cold seawater and allowed to refill, and the barnacles replaced.</li></ul>
<b>Daily Duties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Ensure water is flowing into the tank at a reasonable rate.</li><li>-Ensure the standpipe is in place and not blocked.</li><li>-Check for and remove dead animals.</li><li>-Check for and remove any uneaten prey organisms.</li><li>-Check for and remove foreign organisms.</li></ul>
<b>Animal Return</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Animals should always be returned to the site of collection</li></ul>

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