

SHRIMP CARE

PURPOSE: To describe methods of care for shrimp.

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.

PROCEDURE: There are a very large number of shrimp species to be found around BMSC. The following a number of the more common species.

Species:	Sand shrimp	<i>Crangon sp.</i>
	Ghost shrimp	<i>Neotrypaea californiensis</i> (<i>Callinassa californiensis</i>)
	Blue mud shrimp	<i>Upogebia pugettensis</i>
	Coonstripe shrimp	<i>Pandalus danae</i>
	Spiny pink shrimp	<i>Pandalus eous</i>
	Pacific prawn	<i>Pandalus platyceros</i>
	sidestripe shrimp	<i>Pandalopsis dispar</i>
	Shrimp	<i>Paracrangon echinata</i>
	Shrimp	<i>Heptacarpus sp.</i>
	Spiny Lebbeid	<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i>
	Blade shrimp	<i>Spirontocaris sp</i>

Identification: Refer to Eugene N. Kozloff's book, "Seashore Life of the Northern Pacific Coast" and Gotshall's "Guide to Marine Invertebrates: Alaska to Baja California" for in depth descriptions of individual specimens. Shrimp are difficult to identify.

Crangon sp.: abundant in shallow water, especially at lower tide levels. Very well camouflaged in the sand, into which it buries itself, color is sandy gray and mottled.

Neotrypaea californiensis: up to 12 cm long; pinkish in colour; male has one claw much larger than the other and this claw is paler in colour. Females have equally sized and coloured claws. These shrimp are excellent excavators and leave small mounds of sand as evidence of their presence.

Upogebia pugettensis: up to 15 cm in length; superficially similar in appearance to *N. californiensis*; are rarely blue but rather shades of grey and brown;

Pandalus danae: quite large and straight bodied; may reach 15cm or more. Has strong brown, red and nearly white markings on tail. The most likely to occur around pilings.

Pandalus eous; up to 15cm in length,;

Pandalus platyceros: up to 25 cm in length; pink in colour with definite thick white lines on the carapace and large white spots on the tail; younger individuals may often have a more green hue to their colouration.

Pandalopsis dispar: up to 20cm long; pink in colour with one white stripe running down both sides of the tail; more delicate and slender than *P. eous* or *P. platyceros*

Paracrangon echinata: up to 7cm long; this shrimp is pale tan in colour with many spines on its body; it will go into a cataleptic pose (rigor) when disturbed.; has a long pointed rostrum similar to the *Pandalus* species.

Spirontocaris sp.: found in tidepools and among seaweeds.

Heptacarpus sp

Lebbeus groenlandicus

Sites: Intertidal and subtidal sites are found on the shores of the Deer Group Islands, Dixon L, Scott's Bay, off the Blowhole, along Grappler Inlet and at the Harbor mouth across from Aguilar Pt.

Methods: can be caught in dip nets from tidepools or shrimp nets and shrimp trawls.

Holding: Held in continually flowing seawater in large tanks. Lids are not necessary.

Feeding: shrimp are predators and scavengers, feeding on large invertebrates. Many are also detritus feeders.

Tank Cleaning: Once a week the shrimp should be removed from the tank and placed into a holding bucket. The tanks should be drained and the sides and bottom should be scrubbed and rinsed with warm freshwater. The tanks should then be rinsed with cold seawater and allowed to refill, and the shrimp replaced.

DAILY ACTIVITIES:

1. Ensure water is flowing into the tank at a reasonable rate.
2. Ensure the standpipe is in place and not blocked.
3. Check for and remove any dead animals.
4. Check for and remove any uneaten prey organisms.
5. Check for and remove any foreign organisms.