

BRYOZOAN CARE

PURPOSE: To describe methods of care for bryozoans.

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 many more species commonly found around BMSC than are listed below. These are some of the more common species.

Species:	Encrusting bryozoan	<i>Eurystomella bilabiata</i>
	Orange encrusting bryozoan	<i>Lichenopora sp.</i>
	Kelp-encrusting bryozoan	<i>Membranipora serrilamella</i>
	Lattice-work bryozoan	<i>Phidolopora pacfica</i>
	Northern Staghorn bryozoan	<i>Heteropora pacifica</i>
	Fluted Bryozoan	<i>Hippodiplosia insculpta</i>
	Tubeworm fuzz	<i>Bowerbankia sp.</i>
	Spiral Bryozoan	<i>Bugula californica</i>

Identification: Refer to Eugene N. Kozloff's book, "Seashore Life of the Northern Pacific Coast" for in depth descriptions of individual specimens.

Eurystomella bilabiata: Bryozoans are rose, red, orange red or a mixture of these colors with brown. The opening through which each zooid extends its lophophore has the shape of a narrow-brimmed derby hat. Large colonies may reach a diameter of 4 or 5cm.

Schizoporella unicornis: Dingy orange in color, it grows on shells of mussels and barnacles as well as rocks, concrete, and fiberglass.

Lichenopora sp.: White in colour. Elevated tubes give a 'deep' frost look to the small, generally circular colonies. Typically found on various kelp species. 2.5cm across.

Membranipora serrilamella: White, flat and rough, colony patch sizes increase all summer up to 20 cm across and may collectively all but engulf alga.

Phidolopora pacfica: Lacy or lattice-like in appearance, peach coloured colonies are very fragile, often with older central portions that are white and dead. Up to 22cm.

Heteropora pacific: Highly calcified thus superficially resembles coral and are highly branched. Off-white to yellow, up to 45 cm across

Hippodiplosia insculpta: Distinctive flat, curved branched, calcified, very sculpted in appearance. Up to 15 cm.

Bowerbankia sp.: Size irregular and indeterminate, off-white to tan in colour, often found encasing feather-duster worm tubes.

Bugula californica: Tan in colour, growth shape resembles a tiny evergreen tree; each colony is the result of budding or cloning from the original individual. Up to 2.5 cm tall

Sites: Intertidal 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.

Methods: Encrusting bryozoans can be scraped off surfaces using a spatula. It is probably better to collect them with whatever substrate they are on.

Holding: Bryozoans are notoriously difficult to keep alive in facilities for long term. For optimum success hold in container with continually strong-flowing seawater directed to make a current. Minimal handling and no exposure to air increases survival.

Feeding: Bryozoans should be feed on small phytoplanktonic organisms. Supplemental feedings every 4-6 days is necessary for survival of animals.

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 and dead animals.
4. Check for and remove and foreign organisms.