BRYOZOAN CARE
SOP # = BRYO1

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.

IDENTIFICATION:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Identifying Characteristics
Pink encrusting bryozoan	*Eurystomella bilabiata*	- 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

Orange encrusting bryozoan	*Schizoporella unicornis*	- Dingy orange in color - Grows on shells of mussels and barnacles as well as rocks, concrete, and fiberglass
Kelp-encrusting bryozoan	*Membranipora serrilamella*	- White, flat and rough - Colony patch sizes increase all summer up to 20 cm across and may collectively all but engulf alga

Lattice-work bryozoan	*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 22 cm
Northerrn Staghorn bryozoan	*Heteropora pacifica*	- Highly calcified thus superficially resembles coral and are highly branched - Off-white to yellow - Up to 45 cm across

Fluted Bryozoan	*Hippodiplosia insculpta*	- Distinctive flat, curved branching - Calcified, very sculpted in appearance - Up to 15 cm
Tubeworm fuzz	*Bowerbankia gracilis gracilis*	- Size irregular and indeterminate - Off-white to tan in colour - Often found encasing feather-duster worm tubes

Spiral Bryozoan	*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

CAPTURE:

Location	-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 better to collect them with whatever substrate they are on

ANIMAL CARE:

Holding Requirements	- 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
Tank Cleaning	**Tank cleaning is extremely hard on bryozoans and should only be done when absolutely necessary. If holding tank is kept under strong enough flow waste should be moved out volitionally**. - When necessary bryozoans should be removed from the tank 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 - Bryozoans can be placed back into the tank

Daily Activities	-Ensure water is flowing into the tank at a reasonable rate. -Ensure the standpipe is in place and not blocked. -Check for and remove dead animals. -Check for and remove any uneaten prey organisms. -Check for and remove foreign organisms.
Animal Return	Animals should always be returned to the site of collection