Balanus amphitrite

Striped barnacle

Threat Scores

1. Ecological Impact
   - A major fouling species; ecological impacts are unstudied in Hawaii
   - Hulls of ships, buoys, and inflow pipes of desalination plants become covered with the barnacles (Mangum, et al., 1972; Starostin, 1968) which causes corrosion of the metals and increased maintenance costs
   - Barnacle aggregations also increase friction between the surface of ships' bottoms and surrounding water, thus travel costs are increased and efficiency decreased, because it requires additional energy to move the ship at the same speed
2. Invasive Potential
   - Potential for spread in ballast water/ships hulls
   - Spread to (Pacific Coast, USA) bays without cargo ports was probably through hull fouling or through larvae carried in currents along the coast
3. Geographic Extent
   - Throughout the globe.
   - Locally patchy
4. Management Difficulty
   - Irreversible where established
   - Can be controlled in desalination plant with chlorination and high temps

Geography and Habitat

1. Native: Southwester Pacific and Indian Oceans
2. Introduced: Atlantic Coast from New York to Gulf of Mexico, California
3. Habitat
   - Fouling communities, benthic, mangroves
   - Intertidal fouling communities of harbors and protected embankments
   - Attached to any available hard substrata

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull fouling

Non-Native Locations

1. 40- Gulf of Maine/ Bay of Fundy
2. 41- Virginian
3. 42- Carolinian
4. 43- Northern Gulf of Mexico
5. 58- Northern California
6. 59- Southern California Bight
7. 64- Eastern Caribbean
8. 65- Greater Antilles
9. 70- Floridian

Sources

1. http://nis.gsmfc.org/nis_factsheet.php?toc_id=120)
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