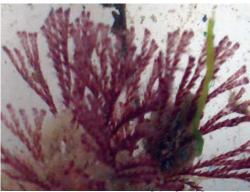
### GUIDE TO MARINE INVADERS IN THE GULF OF MAINE

# Bugula neritina purple bushy bryozoan



#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

- · A deep purple to brownish red bushy branching colonial animal
- · Looks like a small clump of purple seaweed
- Each branch of the colony is made up of doubled strands of connected zooids
- Each zooid is only about 1mm in length, while the overall colony can be several centimeters across



Adriann Gittenberger



### HABITAT PREFERENCE

- Attaches to hard substrates, such as on low intertidal or subtidal rocks, and on the sides of floating dock
- Found only in marine salinity (~30-35 ppt)
- Tolerant of temperature ranges found in New England

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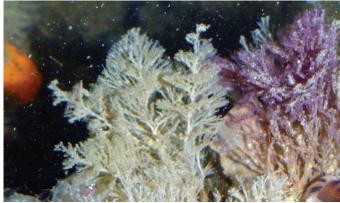
### **INVASION STATUS & ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS**

Bugula neritina is now found world-wide and has become a common fouling organism on floating docks around New England. So far, it is not as dominant or abundant as it has become in other portions of its non-native range, particularly around coastal New Zealand, but further study is necessary to determine its local ecological impact.

#### SIMILAR SPECIES

There are a few native Bugula species that look like *B. neritina*. All native bryozoans are generally tan or off-white. The B. neritina colonial shape is more bushy than the native Bugula turrita, which has an overall whorled or spirally-branching appearance, or the native Bugula simplex that has a flattened, fan-like appearance.

Additionally, there are several species of red algae that appear similar at first glance, but none of them are comprised of clearly visible chains of individual zooids, which can be seen with the naked eye or a lowpower hand magnifier. Colonies of hydroids (animals that also use very small tentacles to feed) grow in a similar manner and on similar surfaces but do not have the same pattern of zooids as do bryozoans.



Native Bugula turrita (left) and Invader Bugula neritina (right)

