



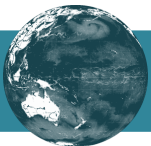
# Ivory barnacle

*Amphibalanus eburneus* (Gould, 1841)

## KEY FEATURES



- Shell conical to cylindrical depending on the degree of crowding by neighbours, orifice round or slightly toothed, width usually more than half the height
- Shell plates have wide longitudinal spaces that narrow towards the summit, which is thick and rough; scutum inside operculum has thick growth ridges
- Can grow to 40 mm diameter and 30 mm high, adults typically reach 25 mm basal diameter
- Characteristic of sheltered estuarine habitats and tolerates considerable variation in salinity
- Lives on rocks, cobbles, artificial habitats, and on living substrates such as mangroves, other crustaceans, and mollusc shells
- Hermaphroditic

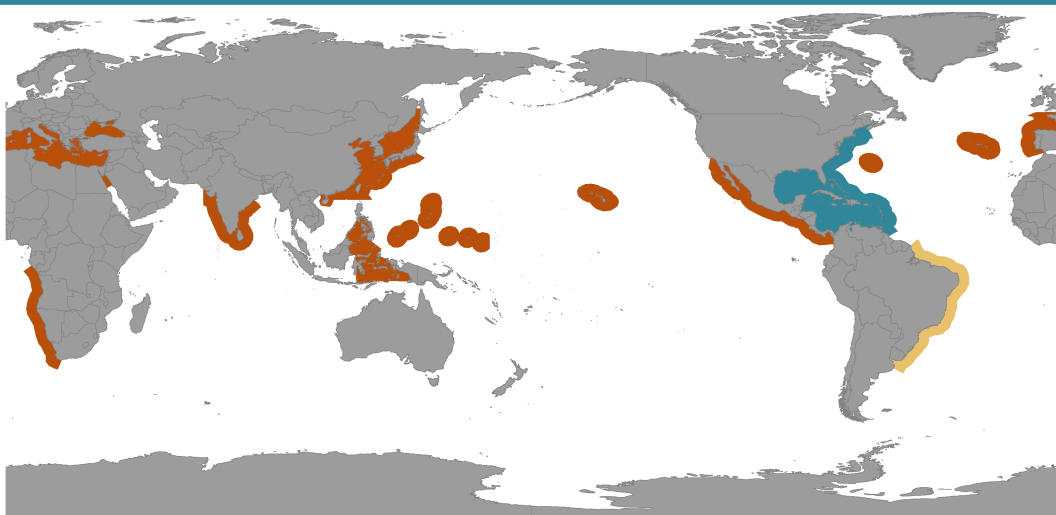


## PATHWAY

✓ Ballast water

✓ Biofouling

- Native
- Cryptogenic
- Non-indigenous





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## IMPACTS



Environmental impacts

Fouling organism most likely transported via vessel hulls and ballast water, outcompeting other organisms for space to create a monoculture through habitat modification



Human health impacts

Risk of lacerations in recreational areas



Social & cultural impacts

None known



Economic impacts

Nuisance fouler on wharves, jetties, and buoys. Biofouling barnacle, has been reported to block water cooling intakes in power stations and affect survival of cultured oysters and mussels by settling on their shells

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

- Tergum (plate or segment) has a blunt apex, a broad spur, with a length only a little greater than its width
- Basal margin of tergum curves inward beside the spur, and then curves outward to form a protuberance with prominent ridges, forming a jagged edge
- It could also be a member of the *Amphibalanus amphitrite* species complex and can be confused with *A. improvisus* (Darwin, 1854), *A. amphitrite* (Darwin, 1854), *A. reticulatus* (Utinomi, 1967), *A. subalbidus* (Henry, 1973), *A. variegatus* (Darwin, 1854), and other closely related species

## DISTRIBUTION

**Native range** Native to the Atlantic Coast of the Americas, from Boston to Venezuela. Cryptogenic from Brazil to Argentina

**Non-indigenous range** Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Pacific Ocean and the Northeast Atlantic, from the Netherlands to Spain

## CREDITS AND REFERENCES (click reference for more information)

**Images** Top: Robert Aguilar, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center ([CC BY-SA 4.0](#)), bottom: Fabio Crocetta and David Osca ([CC BY-4.0](#))

**References** [Osca and Crocetta \(2020\)](#), [Zaitzev and Öztürk \(2001\)](#), [Torres et al. \(2011\)](#), [Koçak and Kucuksezgin \(2000\)](#)