Pacific Sand Lance



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Ammodytes personatus VERTEBRATE(ver·te·brate) having a backbone LIFE STAGE: Adult, 4in. length up to 8 inches

FEEDING HABITS: At night sand lance burrow in the sandy nearshore to hide from predators. During the day, they forage on small crustaceans, marine worms, fish larvae, other zooplankton and phytoplankton.

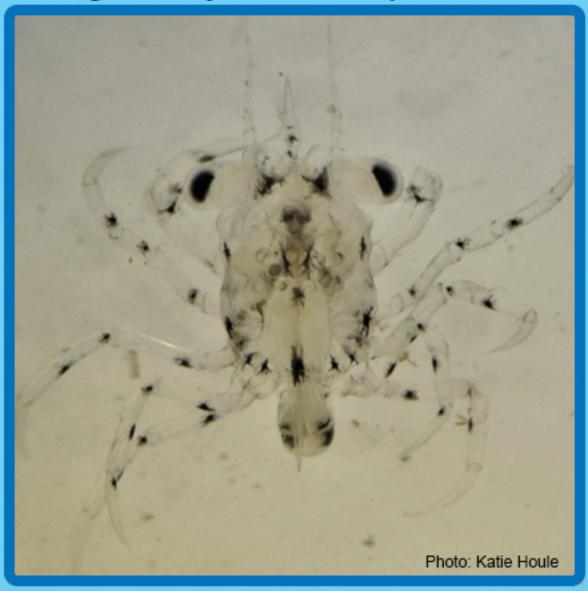
FUN FACTS: Sand lance are prey for more than 100 species in Puget Sound! They are a main food source for juvenile salmon, making up 35-60% of their diet. Hundereds of sand lance can be seen swimming in schools near the waters surface. This behavior attracts the attention of many sea birds looking for a tasty snack!

Shore Crab Instar



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Hemigrapsus spp.
Arthropod (ar·thro·pod) paired jointed appendages
LIFE STAGE: Juvenile, ~2-3mm in length
FEEDING HABITS: Juvenile benthic instars
feed on algae, detritus and small invertebates
FUN FACT: Juvenile instars avoid habitat where
adult crabs like to spend their time foraging.
This is because adult crabs, even of the same
species, will cannibalize their young! Yikes!

Graceful Rock Crab



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Metacarcinus gracilis
Arthropod (ar·thro·pod) paired jointed appendages
LIFE STAGE: Megalopa, ~2.3-3.3 mm in length

FEEDING HABITS: Scavenges or eats small inverterbates in sandy/muddy habitats from the intertidal to subtidal zones near eelgrass or pilings.

FUN FACT: Adults are often mistaken for the larger, tastier Dungeness crab that also has white-tipped claws. The carapace of the graceful rock crab is widest at the 9th tooth as opposed to the 10th tooth in the Dungeness crab.and has hairless purple legs!

Bay Pipefish



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Syngnathus leptorhynchus **VERTEBRATE**(ver·te·brate) having a backbone **LIFE STAGE**: Juvenile,~1in. up to 13in. in length **FEEDING HABITS**: Juveniles & adults feed on small crustaceans by inflating their cheeks and "slurping" them into their tiny tubular mouths. Commonly found in Puget Sound eelgrass habitat and calm marina environments.

FUN FACTS: Pipefish are in the same family as seahorses! These unique fish are armoured with bony circular plates. They swim in an almost vertical position with tiny pectoral fins. Like seahorses, males incubate the eggs in a special brood pouch until they reach 3/4in. like this young pipefish!

Northern Clingfish



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Gobiesox maeandricus VERTEBRATE(ver·te·brate) having a backbone LIFE STAGE: Juvenile,~1in. length, up to 6.5in.

FEEDING HABITS: Juveniles feed on tiny crustaceans (e.g. copepods & amphipods) and polychaetes commonly found in our light trap. Adults prey on small crabs, limpets & chitons in the rocky intertidal zone to 30m deep.

FUN FACTS: Northern clingfish have a suction cup-like disk on their belly that helps them "cling" to rocky surfaces in their wave-swept environment. At low tide, the disk holds moisture, allowing the fish to breathe until the tide comes in.

Giant Pile Worm



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Neanthes brandti
ANNELID (an·ne·lid) segmented worm
LIFE STAGE: Adult, 30cm - 1m+ in length

FEEDING HABITS: Small crustaceans and algae in muddy environments, very low intertidal to subtidal

FUN FACTS: N.brandti is the largest polychaete or marine worm on the Pacific coast and can exceed 1m in length! In summer months the epitoke or repoductive stage of this animal can been seen in large swarms near the waters surface at night cued by the moon. Stop by your local marina one evening to see the show!

Red Octopus



SCIENTIFIC NAME: Octopus rubescens
MOLLUSK (mol·lusk) soft-bodied animal
LIFE STAGE: Juvenile, ~2-4mm in length
FEEDING HABITS: Adults are benthic
predators that feed on crustaceans including
small crabs, other mollusks and fishes.

FUN FACT: The red octopus has millions of tiny colored cells called chromatophores that the animal can control to change color for defense, camouflage or attracting a mate!