**Elminius modestus**

**System:** Marine_terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Arthropoda</td>
<td>Maxillopoda</td>
<td>Sessilia</td>
<td>Balanidae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common name**
Australian barnacle (English), New Zealand barnacle (English), Firepladet rur (Danish), Nieuw-Zeelandse zeepok (Dutch), Australaiseepocke (German), Sterretje (Dutch), Australische Seeочеке (German), Kruisridderpок (Dutch)

**Synonym**
Austrominius modestus

**Similar species**

**Summary**
*Elminius modestus* has spread successfully throughout the Western Europe coastal areas, since its introduction to the southeast coast of the UK most probably on the hull of ships from New Zealand and/or Australia between 1940 and 1943. There are several factors that aid Elminius success as an invader. Elminius larval stages are eurythermal and euryhaline, enabling them to survive in a wide range of habitat types. *E. modestus* is a highly fecund species and has a short generation time. It is highly tolerant of changes in temperature and salinity. *E. modestus* compete with native barnacle species for space. It has been observed that the successful range expansion of the barnacle could be facilitated by a changing climate with warmer seas and tempertaures.

**Pathway**

Crisp (1958) noted two types of dispersal natural or ‘marginal’ dispersal at an average of 20-30 kms per year and long distance or ‘remote’ dispersal on the hull of a boat or ship.

**General Impacts**

*Elminius modestus* competes for space with the native barnacle *Balanus balanoides* along the coasts of Western Europe where it has spread widely (Crisp & Chipperfield 1948; Crisp 1958; Nehring, 2005; Barnes & Barnes 1960).

Witte et al (2010) report that *Austrominius modestus* (=*Elminius modestus*) which was first reported on the Island of Sylt (North Sea) in 1955 and remained rare, has overtaken native barnacles *Semibalanus balanoides* and *Balanus crenatus* in abundance when surveyed in the summer of 2007. The authors suggest that this exponential increase in population numbers could be due to mild winters and warm summers over a period.

view this species on IUCN Red List
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Elminius modestus

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Publication date: 2010-06-08

ALIEN RANGE

[1] UNITED KINGDOM

BIBLIOGRAPHY

22 references found for Elminius modestus

Management information

Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

General information


Delivering Invasive Alien Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE), 2010. Elminius modestus

Summary: Available from: http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=50172# [Accessed 26 July 2010]


**Summary:** Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1704 [Accessed 26 July 2010]


doi:10.1017/S0025315498001118


**Summary:** Available from: http://www.nobanis.org/MarineIdkey/Barnacles/ElminiusModestus.htm [Accessed 26 July 2010]


