

Wrinkled dune snail

Candidula intersecta

Description

Several pathways for invasion exist. Some examples include hitchhiking.

Identification

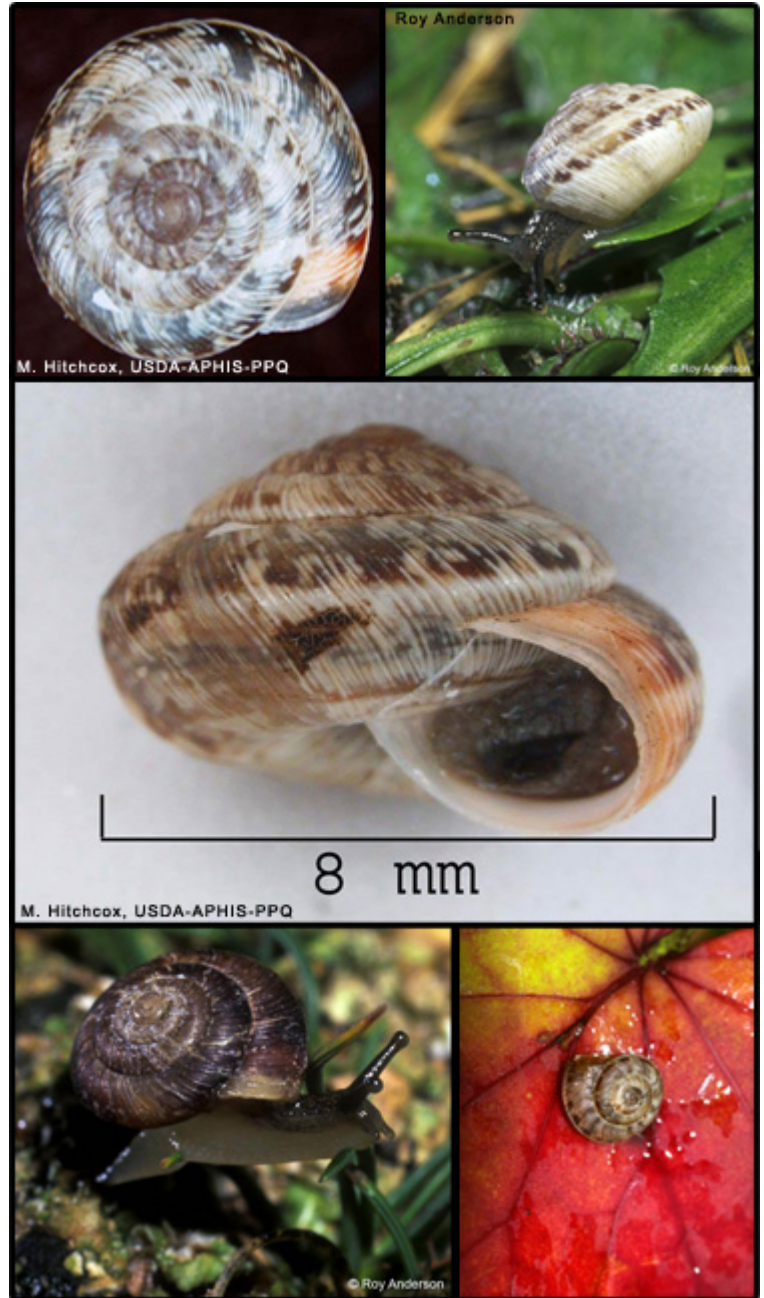
Shell is pale white or yellow with brown spots or bands. Body is often pale-yellow or blue-gray. Shell size varies from 7-13 mm long and 5-8 mm high.

Habitat

Native to Western Europe. Found in dry, open areas such as pastures and coastal plains.

Reproduction

Hermaphrodite. Usually mate and lay eggs in the autumn as conditions are getting cooler and wetter. In temperate climates, the egg stage can be the overwintering period in the life cycle of



land snails.

Impact

This species of snail will damage fruit crops while still attached to the tree, which may allow for secondary infections that can kill the tree. They also have a high propensity to aggregate on cereal grains. This poses a threat of contamination and of secondary infestation by fungal pathogens that make the grain toxic. They are difficult to manage because they are able to survive cultivation in field cropping systems.

Similar

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Chemical control (carbamates, metal chelates and metaldehyde); reduction of habitat, field burning, and crop rotation. Small mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds feed on land snails and might help in reduction of a population.

Credits

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