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**Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service**

**Cooperating State
Departments of
Agriculture**

New Pest Response Guidelines

Temperate Terrestrial Gastropods



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New Pest Response Guidelines

Temperate Terrestrial Gastropods

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Cover Images

Left—*Theba pisana* (Müller) massing on fence posts in South Australia. Courtesy of M. Leyson.

Top right—*Monacha cartusiana* (Müller) from Scalier Park, Chicago, Illinois. Courtesy of D. Robinson.

Middle right—*Cerņuella virgata* (da Costa) collected from the Port of Tacoma. Courtesy of P. Marquez.

Bottom right—*Hygromia cinctella* (Draparnaud) from Detroit, Michigan. Courtesy of J. Zablōtny.

Contents

Credits *page i*

Contributors i
Cover Images i
iii

Contents *page iii*

Introduction *page 1*

Contents 1
Introduction 1
Safety 2
Pest Status 2
Document Comprehensiveness 2
Commercial Suppliers or Products 3
Contacts 3
Initiating an Emergency Pest Response Program 3

Pest Information *page 1*

Contents 1
Introduction 1
Classification 1
 Ranking of Exotic Snail and Slug Pests 2
Economic Importance 2
 Costs Associated With Crop Damage 2
 Costs Associated with Survey, Prevention, and Treatment 3
Damage to Host Plants 3
 Arion vulgaris 4
 Cochlicella acuta 4
 Prietocella barbara 4
Hygromiidae 4
 Candidula intersecta 4
 Hygromia cinctella 4
 Monacha cartusiana 4
 Monacha syriaca 5
 Xerolenta obvia 5
 Xeropicta species 5
 Theba pisana and *Cernuella virgata* 5
Health Risks 6
Distribution and Detections 6
 Arionidae 6
 Arion vulgaris 6
 Cochlicellidae 6
 Cochlicella acuta 6
 Prietocella barbara 6
 Helicidae 7
 Theba pisana 7
 Hygromiidae 7

Candidula intersecta 7
Cernuella virgata 7
Hygromia cinctella 7
Monacha cartusiana 8
Monacha syriaca 8
Xerolenta obvia 8
Xeropicta derbentina 8
Xeropicta krynickii 8
Xerotricha conspurcata 8

Life Cycle 9

Arionidae 9

Arion vulgaris 9

Helicidae 9

Theba pisana 9

Hygromiidae 10

Cernuella virgata 10

Xeropicta spp. 10

Monacha cartusiana 10

Identification *page 1*

Contents 1

Introduction 1

Authorities 1

Reporting 2

Plant Protection Act 2

Snail Anatomy 3

Characteristics 4

Family Hygromiidae 4

Candidula intersecta (Poiret) 4

Cernuella virgata (da Costa) 5

Hygromia cinctella (Draparnaud) 6

Monacha cartusiana (Müller) 7

Monacha syriaca (Ehrenberg) 8

Xerolenta obvia (Müller) 9

Xeropicta derbentina (Krynicki) 10

Xeropicta krynickii (Krynicki) 11

Xerotricha conspurcata (Draparnaud) 11

Family Cochlicellidae 12

Cochlicella acuta (Müller) 12

Prietocella barbara (Draparnaud) 13

Family Helicidae 14

Theba pisana (Müller) 14

Family Arionidae 17

Arion vulgaris Moquin-Tandon (= *Arion lusitanicus* of authors, *non* Mabilie)

17

Survey Procedures *page 1*

Contents 1

Introduction 1

Detection Survey 1

Pest Pathway Analysis 2

Targeting and Site Selection 2

Sentinel Survey Sites 3

Delimiting Survey	3
Procedure	4
Monitoring Survey	5
Eradication Zone	5
Visual Inspection	6
Procedure	6
Line Survey	7
Plot Survey	7
Combined Line and Plot Sampling	8
Survey Season and Timing	9
Microhabitats	10
Trapping	11
Platform Traps	11
Baited Traps	11
Collection and Preparation of Specimens	11
Specimen Handling	12
Labeling Samples	12
Sample Submission Procedures	12
Training Survey Personnel	12
Survey Records	14

Regulatory Procedures *page 1*

Contents	1
Introduction	1
Instructions to Officers	1
Issuing an Emergency Action Notification	2
Emergency Quarantine Action	2
Access to Private Property	2
Cooperation With Tribal Governments	2
Guidelines for Gaining Compliance From Industry and Property Owners	3
Potential Regulated Articles	4
Regulated Establishments	6
Regulatory Procedures	6
Property Survey	6
Use of Pesticides	6
Approved Treatments for Regulatory Articles	7
Principal Regulatory Activities	7
Regulatory Inspection for Snails and Slugs	7
Additional Factors Involving Movement	8
Household Movement	8
Yard and Landscape Maintenance	8
Snail-free Storage Areas	9
Interior Storage	9
Exterior Storage	9
Ground Maintenance Equipment	9
Principal Activities	10
Removing Areas From Quarantine	10

Control Procedures *page 1*

Contents	1
Introduction	1
Laws Pertaining to Pesticide Use	1
Environmental Monitoring	2

Efficacy of Treatment	3
Site Assessment	3
Site Visit	3
Classification	4
Mapping	4
Safeguarding Against Artificial Movement	5
Treatment Zones	6
Treatment Options	6
Molluscicides	7
Application	7
Metaldehyde	8
Methiocarb	8
Iron Phosphate	8
Cultural Controls	9
Alteration of Snail Habitat	9
Barriers	10
Copper Foil	10
Salt	10
Soil	10
Bordeaux Mixture	10
Hand Collecting	10
Disruption of Soil	11
Sanitation	11
Trapping	11
Burning	11
Application of Herbicides	11
Approved Treatments for Regulated Articles	11
Control in Commercial Nurseries	12
Nursery Assessment and Considerations	12
General Nursery Assessment	12
Nursery Field Assessment	12
Pest Management	13

Environmental Compliance *page 1*

Contents	1
Introduction	1
Disclaimer	1
National Environmental Policy Act	2
Endangered Species Act	2
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	3
Other Laws	3
Environmental Monitoring	3

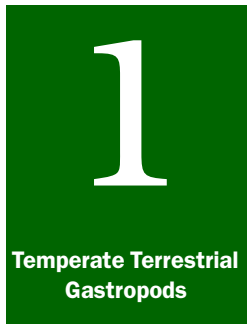
Public Education *page 1*

Contents	1
Introduction	1
Resources	1
Legislative and Public Affairs	2

Pathways *page 1*

Contents	1
Introduction	1

Interceptions	1
Travel	1
Natural	1
Commerce	1
Countries of Origin	3
Destinations	3
Risk of Establishment	3
Prevention	3
Glossary	<i>page 1</i>
	<i>page 1</i>
References	<i>page 1</i>
	<i>page 1</i>
Resources	<i>page 1</i>
Pesticide Supplies	1
Pest Management Supplies	1
Environmental Compliance	2
Environmental Services	2
Predicting Pest Development	2
Forms	<i>page 1</i>
Contents	1
Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet	2
Pre-Survey Interview	4
Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone	8
PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination	10
PPQ 523 Emergency Action Notification	12



Chapter 1

Introduction

Contents

Introduction	page 1-1
Document Comprehensiveness	page 1-2
Commercial Suppliers or Products	page 1-3
Contacts	page 1-3
Initiating an Emergency Pest Response Program	page 1-3

Introduction

Use *New Pest Response Guidelines: Temperate Terrestrial Gastropods* as a guide when designing a program to detect, monitor, control, contain, or eradicate an infestation of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG). If TTG are detected, PPQ personnel will produce a site-specific action plan based on these guidelines. State agriculture department personnel and others concerned with developing local survey or control programs will find the *Guidelines* useful in developing an action plan for temperate terrestrial snail and slug pests.

United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA–APHIS–PPQ) developed the *Guidelines* through discussion, consultation, or agreement with staff at USDA–Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and university advisors. The Mollusk Action Plan Working Group assembled the *Guidelines* over the course of several months. State agriculture department personnel and others concerned with developing local survey or control programs for TTG may find the *Guidelines* useful when planning the program.

This document will be updated as new information becomes available. Specific emergency programs should be based on information available at the time of the incident.

Safety



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling gastropods, as well as associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with them. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. These pests may also carry other diseases.

Pest Status

Temperate terrestrial gastropods:

- ◆ Cause damage by feeding on agricultural and horticultural crops as well as native plants, thereby lowering crop yields and crop quality
- ◆ Transmit pathogens to humans indirectly when humans consume vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs,
- ◆ Transmit pathogens of both plants and livestock in their feces, and
- ◆ Displace native species of snails and slugs.

Additionally, snails can disrupt agricultural operations when they mass together in a behavior known as massing. Helicid, hygromiid and cochlicellid snails are known for climbing on vegetation, fence posts, and other upright objects, in response to temperature extremes. The snails aggregate in sometimes enormous numbers and estivate *en masse* (McKinney and Lockwood 1999; Cowie and Robinson 2002).

The species included in this *Guidelines* are just a few of the temperate land snails and slugs that have been introduced into the American mainland. Some of these species have established self-sustaining populations.

Although efforts have been made to eradicate or suppress these introduced species, there remains the possibility that they have been introduced further afield from known introduction sites, and therefore represent a credible threat to agriculture and the environment.

Document Comprehensiveness

This document is not intended to be complete and exhaustive, but provides a foundation, based upon the literature available, to assist further work. Some key articles were not available at the time of writing, and not all specialists and members of the research community were consulted for their advice.

Commercial Suppliers or Products

Any references to commercial suppliers or products should not be construed as an endorsement of the company or product by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Contacts

When an emergency program for temperate terrestrial mollusks has been implemented, its success depends on the cooperation, assistance, and understanding of other involved groups. The appropriate liaison and information officers should distribute news of program progress and developments to interested groups, including the following:

- ◆ Other Federal, State, county, and municipal agricultural officials;
- ◆ Grower groups (such as specific commodity or industry groups);
- ◆ Commercial interests;
- ◆ Academic entities with agricultural interests;
- ◆ Land-grant universities and Cooperative Extension Services;
- ◆ State and local law enforcement officials;
- ◆ Public health agencies;
- ◆ Agricultural interests in other countries;
- ◆ National, State and local news media; and
- ◆ The public.

Initiating an Emergency Pest Response Program

An emergency pest response program or incident response consists of detection and delimitation, and may be followed by programs in regulation, containment, eradication and control. The New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG) will evaluate the pest. After assessing the risk to United States plant health and consulting with experts and regulatory personnel, NPAG makes a recommendation to PPQ management for a course of action.

Follow this sequence in any order when initiating an emergency pest response program:

1. A new or reintroduced pest is discovered and reported.
2. The pest is examined and pre-identified by regional or area identifier ([See Identification on page 3-1](#)).
3. Pest identity is confirmed by national taxonomic authority recognized by USDA–APHIS–PPQ–National Identification System.

4. Existing *Guidelines* are consulted or new NPAG is assembled to evaluate the pest.
5. Depending on the urgency, official notifications are made to the National Plant Board, cooperators, and trading partners.
6. A delimiting survey is conducted at the site of detection ([See Survey Procedures on page 4-1](#)).
7. An incident assessment team may be sent to evaluate the site.
8. A recommendation is made, based on the assessment of surveys, other data, and recommendation of the Incident Assessment Team or an NPAG, as follows ([See Regulatory Procedures on page 5-1](#) and [Control Procedures on page 6-1](#)):
 - ❖ Take no action,
 - ❖ Regulate the pest,
 - ❖ Contain the pest,
 - ❖ Suppress the pest, or
 - ❖ Eradicate the pest.
9. State Departments of Agriculture are consulted.
10. If appropriate, a control strategy is selected.
11. A PPQ Deputy Administrator authorizes a response.
12. A command post is selected and the Incident Command System is implemented.
13. State Departments of Agriculture cooperate with parallel actions using a unified command.
14. Traceback and trace forward investigations are conducted ([See Survey Procedures on page 4-1](#)).
15. Field identification procedures are standardized.
16. Data reporting is standardized.
17. Regulatory actions are taken.
18. Environmental assessments are completed as necessary ([See Environmental Compliance on page 7-1](#)).
19. Treatment is applied for required pest generational time.
20. Environmental monitoring is conducted, if appropriate.
21. Pest monitoring surveys are conducted to evaluate program success.
22. Programs are designed for eradication, containment, or long-term use.

2

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 2

Pest Information

Contents

Introduction	page 2-1
Classification	page 2-1
Economic Importance	page 2-2
Damage to Host Plants	page 2-3
Health Risks	page 2-6
Distribution and Detections	page 2-6
Life Cycle	page 2-9

Introduction

Use *Chapter 2 Pest Information* to learn more about the classification, history, host range, and biology, of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

Classification

Use [Table 2-1](#) and [Table 2-2](#) as aids to classify temperate terrestrial gastropods.

Table 2-1 Classification of temperate terrestrial gastropods in the families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae

Phylum	Mollusca
Class	Gastropoda
Subclass	Pulmonata
Order	Stylommatophora (terrestrial snails and slugs)
Families	Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae, Hygromiidae

Table 2–2 Species of temperate terrestrial gastropods in the families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae included in the *Guidelines*

Family	Species
Arionidae	<i>Arion vulgaris</i> Moquin-Tandon (= <i>Arion lusitanicus</i> of authors, non Mabilie)
Cochlicellidae	<i>Cochlicella acuta</i> (Müller) <i>Prietocella barbara</i> (Draparnaud)
Helicidae	<i>Theba pisana</i>
Hygromiidae	<i>Candidula intersecta</i> (Poiret) <i>Cernuella virgata</i> (da Costa) <i>Hygromia cinctella</i> (Draparnaud) <i>Monacha cartusiana</i> (Müller) <i>Monacha syriaca</i> (Ehrenberg) <i>Xerolenta obvia</i> (Müller) <i>Xeropicta derbentina</i> (Krynicky) <i>Xeropicta krynickii</i> (Krynicky) <i>Xerotricha conspurcata</i> (Draparnaud)

Ranking of Exotic Snail and Slug Pests

Inclusion of species of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the *Guidelines* was based on the following criteria used by Cowie *et al.* (2002):

- ◆ Species prevalence in native range,
- ◆ Species ability to survive the environmental conditions of shipment,
- ◆ Difficulty of detecting pest through visual inspection,
- ◆ Probability that the pest survives existing phytosanitary procedures,
- ◆ Frequency of pest movement into at-risk areas,
- ◆ Frequency of approach of commodities potentially containing the pest,
- ◆ Intended use of commodities,
- ◆ Pest is invasive elsewhere in the world, and
- ◆ Organism is a major pest elsewhere in the world.

Economic Importance

Limited information is available concerning the potential impact of an infestation of temperate climate snails and slugs on host crops in the United States. Most estimates of the costs associated with their damage are from Australia, where gastropods are significant pests. In addition, many of the pest snails and slugs have a wide host range. [See Damage to Host Plants on page 2-3](#) for additional information on the crop damage associated with each species.

Costs Associated With Crop Damage

An infestation of the temperate climate snails *Candidula intersecta*, *Hygromia cinctella*, *Monacha cartusiana*, and *Xerolenta obvia*, could impact wheat- and alfalfa hay-producing States (L. J. Garrett, *personal comm.*). During the years 2000–2006,

the average value of wheat production at risk was \$4.955 Billion. States with the greatest wheat production area at risk include North Dakota, Montana and Washington. During the same period, the average value of alfalfa hay production at risk was \$5.168 Billion. States with the greatest alfalfa hay production at risk include California, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

In Australia, temperate climate snails have contaminated harvested grain, resulting in a product that is unacceptable to grain-handling authorities, or is downgraded in quality. For example, gastropod-damaged barley (*Hordeum*) grain intended for malting will be downgraded to animal feed, resulting in a reduced payment from Australia \$150 to \$120 per ton.

Costs Associated with Survey, Prevention, and Treatment

Recognizing that early detection plays a role in preventing crop damage, surveys for exotic mollusks have been conducted in the Pacific Northwest. The States of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska have recently conducted such surveys. In Washington in 2008, the statewide snail survey—with adequate emphasis on port environs—was funded by USDA–APHIS at a cost of roughly \$63,000 (C. L. Campbell, *personal comm.*).

Ceratomyxa virgata, found at the Port of Tacoma, Washington, in late 2005, became an active eradication target in 2007. Initial eradication activity costs were borne together by USDA–APHIS, the State, the Port, the city, and some private landowners. In 2008, as part of a proposed 5-year eradication plan, USDA–APHIS provided \$86,000 for eradication activities in Washington. The funding requested was considerably higher (C. L. Campbell, *personal comm.*).

Damage to Host Plants

Temperate terrestrial gastropods:

- ◆ Cause damage by feeding on agricultural and horticultural crops as well as native plants, thereby lowering crop yield and quality,
- ◆ Transmit pathogens to humans indirectly when they consume vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs,
- ◆ Transmit pathogens of both plants and livestock in their feces, and
- ◆ Displace native species of snails and slugs.

Additionally, snails can disrupt agricultural operations when they mass together in a behavior known as massing. Helicid, hygromiid and cochlicellid snails are known for climbing on vegetation, fence posts, and other upright objects, in response to temperature extremes. The snails aggregate in sometimes enormous numbers and estivate *en masse*.

Due to their apparent lack of host specificity, few reports as to specific damage caused by snail or slug species to agriculture have been published in the malacological or agricultural literature. The following is a summary of some of the damage attributed to temperate terrestrial gastropods in the *Guidelines*.

Arionidae

Arion vulgaris

Arion vulgaris (Moquin-Tandon) is widely recognized as a major pest of European agriculture. Like most phytophagous slugs, it is not specific in terms of its associated host plant species, but it feeds on a wide range of horticultural plants and vegetables, including potatoes, as well as oilseed rape (Friedl & Frank, 1998).

Problematically, it is frequently confused with two closely related taxa, *Arion ater* and *A. rufus*, and in some reports it is not absolutely clear which species is being associated with specific crop damage.

In Sweden and Denmark, *Arion vulgaris* causes considerable damage to grassland, parks and commons (von Proschwitz & Winge, 1994), strawberries, and a wide variety of vegetables (Weidema, 2006). Related *Arion* species are associated with damage to carrots, potatoes, winter and summer rape, wheat, barley and rye seedlings, greenhouse cucumbers, and tobacco. They also transmit tapeworm species that affect livestock, and rust. *Alternaria* sp., *Fusarium* sp. and *Phytophthora* sp. have been found in the feces of these species (Godan, 1983).

Cochlicellidae

Cochlicella acuta

Cochlicella acuta (Müller) is a pest of fodder crops (alfalfa, clover, lupine, sainfoin, seradella), particularly of their seeds (Godan, 1983).

Prietocella barbara

Prietocella barbara (Linné) has also been reported as a pest in legume-based pastures in southern Australia, particularly annual medics and alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.), and clovers (*Trifolium* spp.) (Baker, 2002).

Hygromiidae

Candidula intersecta

Candidula intersecta (Poiret) is a recognized pest of fruit farms (apples, pears, plums and peaches), damaging fruit and, while still on the tree, making them open to attack by fungi such as *Monilia*. The species causes feeding damage to seeds, seedlings and young plants of spring grain in southern Germany (Godan, 1983).

Hygromia cinctella

Hygromia cinctella exhibits massing behavior when populations reach high levels. This behavior has been observed in introduced populations in the United States.

Monacha cartusiana

Monacha cartusiana (Müller) has not been reported as a pest, although it is phytophagous on a wide variety of plants (Hatzioannou *et al.*, 1994). It is detritivorous and mycophagous (Chatfield, 1976), and can reach great population densities.

Monacha syriaca

Monacha syriaca (Ehrenberg) is a vector of the sheep lungworm *Cystocaulus ocreatus* (Gerichter, 1951) as well as other protostrongylid species (Georgiev *et al.*, 2003); it is also reported to cause damage to *Ruscus hypoglossum* and *Aspidistra elatior* in shadehouses in Israel (Moran *et al.*, 2004). *Monacha* species, as well as *Hygromia cinctella* Draparnaud and *Xerolenta obvia* (Menke) also show massing behavior when populations reach high levels; this has been observed in introduced populations in the northern United States.

Xerolenta obvia

Xerolenta obvia (Menke) has been shown to feed on a wide range of plant species of minimal economic importance (Hatzioannou *et al.*, 1994). However, it has been reported as a pest of fodder crops, causing feeding damage to alfalfa, clover, lupine, sanfoin, seradella in southern Germany, and is considered a serious pest in Italy and Bulgaria, where it is a contaminant of fruits and vegetables exported to other European countries. It has been shown to transmit spores of *Alternaria* sp., *Fusarium* sp., and *Phytophthora* sp. Spores of rust have been found in its feces, and it is a vector of *Protostrongylus rufescens* (a sheep lungworm), *Davainea proglottina* (a cestode), and *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* (a trematode) (Godan, 1983). Georgiev *et al.*, (2003) found that in southern Bulgaria this species had the high infection levels of protostrongylid larvae that parasitize sheep and goats.

Xeropicta species

Although *Xeropicta* species are considered to be predominantly detritivorous, high populations of *Xeropicta derbentina* (Krynicky) are considered to be problematical in vineyards and orchards, causing significant damage such as bud canker in southern France (Kiss *et al.*, 2005). *Xeropicta krynickii* (Krynicky), a very closely related species, is expected to have similar pestiferous habits, as would another xerophilous hygromiid, *Xerotricha conspurcata* (Draparnaud).

Theba pisana and Cernuella virgata

Theba pisana (Müller) (Helicidae) and *Cernuella virgata* (da Costa) (Hygromiidae), collectively known in Australia as white snails, are considered by many agricultural authorities as among the more serious molluscan pests. In southern Australia the species have produced populations so great as to interfere with grain production. The snails climb on to heads and stalks of the crops close to harvest, clogging harvesting machinery as well as contamination of the grain.

White snails are also pests on seedling crops such as wheat, barley, oil seeds, seed carrots, and legume-based pastures (*e.g.* annual medics, lucerne, clovers, peas, beans) causing severe damage and occasionally total destruction. Ornamental crops are also affected. Livestock will refuse to feed on pasture and hay that are heavily contaminated by the slime trails (Baker, 1986; 1996; 2002).

Theba pisana is also considered a minor pest of *Citrus* orchards, feeding on leaves and fruit. Vegetables and ornamental plants are also eaten. It is also a pest of grape in South Africa and south Australia, the juveniles feeding on foliar buds and young leaves, resulting in stunted growth and decreased yield. The snails may also be harvested with the grapes bunches, particularly when mechanical harvesting is conducted. In addition, active juveniles and adults leave mucus trails on the developing grapes, rendering them unsuitable for consumption and export markets (Sanderson & Sirgel, 2002).

Ceratomyxa virgata is also implicated in protostrongylid transmission affecting livestock (Georgiev *et al.*, 2003).

Health Risks



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling gastropods, as well as associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with them. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. These pests may also carry other diseases.

Distribution and Detections

Arionidae

Arion vulgaris

Common name(s)—Lusitanian slug

Known distribution—Widespread in Europe. Although not yet introduced to the United States, it represents a very serious threat.

Reported introduction site(s) and year detected—None to date.

Cochlicellidae

Cochlicella acuta

Common name(s)—Pointed snail, conical snail

Known distribution—Predominantly a species of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin, this species has populations in coastal Ireland, Britain, France and Belgium. The species is also established in southern Australia.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—None to date

Prietocella barbara

Common name(s)—Potbellied helicellid, banded conical snail, conical snail

Known distribution—Predominantly a species of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin, this species is introduced to southwestern Britain, Belgium and adjacent coastal France. The species is also established in Bermuda, South Africa, southern Australia and New Zealand. The current status of populations in California requires verification.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—California (several 20th century introductions), including Alameda, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties.

Helicidae

Theba pisana

Common name(s)—White garden snail, white snail, sandhill snail

Known distribution—Predominantly a species of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin; also introduced to Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium. Established populations in South Africa, Cape Verde Islands, Canary Islands, Madeira, the Azores, Bermuda, Iran, southern Australia, and southern California.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties, CA (several 20th century introductions); current distribution is restricted to San Diego County.

Hygromiidae

Candidula intersecta

Common name(s)—Wrinkled helicellid, wrinkled snail

Known distribution—Known primarily as a western and northwestern European species; native from southern Sweden, Denmark and south through Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, the British Isles, to Spain and Portugal. The species is established as an invasive in New Zealand, and southern Australia. PPQ interceptions from South America indicate the species may also have established populations in Colombia and Chile, but this requires confirmation.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—Detroit, MI (2004; eradicated 2005); Port of Seattle, WA (2006); Port of Tacoma, WA (2006) (C. Campbell, *personal comm.*); Coos Bay, OR (2006); Curry Co., OR (2006).

Cerņuella virgata

Common name(s)—Striped snail, zoned snail, white snail

Known distribution—Predominantly a species of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin, it is also widespread in western France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the British Isles. The species is also established in southern Australia, where it is an important pest of cereal crops.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—San Diego, CA (unconfirmed; current status unknown); Sunny Point, NC (2000; eradicated 2001); Port of Tacoma, WA (2005, 2006) (C. Campbell, *personal comm.*).

Hygromia cinctella

Common name(s)—Girdled snail

Known distribution—Southern France, southwestern Switzerland, northern Italy, and the northern Balkans. Established populations in the Netherlands, southern Germany, Hungary, and the British Isles.

***Monacha
cartusiana***

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—Detroit, MI (2004; eradicated 2005).

Common names—Carthusian snail, chartreuse snail

Known distribution—Predominantly a species of the countries in the Mediterranean Basin and southeastern Europe, this species is also widespread in southeastern Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Rhine valley in Germany.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—Chicago, IL (2001; current status unknown); Wilmington, DE (2001); Detroit, MI (2004).

***Monacha
syriaca***

Common name—None

Known distribution—Turkey, Syria, the Lebanon, Israel and Jordan.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—Sunny Point, NC (2000; eradicated 2001).

Xerolenta obvia

Common name(s)—Heath helicellid

Known distribution—Southeastern and eastern Europe; with isolated colonies in western Germany and southern France. Long established populations in southern Ontario.

Reported introduction site(s) and year(s) detected—Detroit, MI (2001).

***Xeropicta
derbentina***

Common name—None

Known distribution—Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins: the Balkans, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Georgia, and southern Russia; established populations in Provence, southeastern France.

Reported introduction site—None

***Xeropicta
krynickyi***

Common name—None

Known distribution—Black Sea Basin to Azerbaijan and Iran; established populations in Crete and Egypt.

Reported introduction site(s) and year detected—Sunny Point, NC (2000; eradicated 2001).

***Xerotricha
conspurcata***

Common name—None

Known distribution—Western Mediterranean Basin; established populations in Greece, Turkey, and Israel.

Reported introduction site(s) and year detected—San Francisco Bay area, CA (1996); current distribution: Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties, California.

Life Cycle

An understanding of the gastropod life cycle can be important in determining an appropriate course of action and its timing. Unfortunately, our understanding of the biology of many of these species is still in its infancy.

Some studies have been conducted in the life histories of a few economically-important species. In general, the studies reflect populational and specific differences in life history in Europe, where they are native, as well as where they have been introduced elsewhere in the world. Similar studies should be conducted in the United States.

Temperate terrestrial gastropods are hermaphroditic, but most likely reproduce by outcrossing rather than self-fertilization. In Australia, where substantial research on *Theba pisana* (Müller), *Ceriuella virgata* (da Costa), *Cochicella acuta* (Müller) and *Prietocella barbara* (Linné) has been conducted, a complex picture emerges.

Arionidae

Arion vulgaris

Due to its increasing importance as an agricultural, horticultural and environmental pest in Europe, *Arion vulgaris* (Moquin-Tandon), perhaps better known as *Arion lusitanicus* (Auctt. non Mabille), increasing research is being conducted into its identification and life habits (Grim *et al.*, 2000; Grimm, 2001). In the areas in Europe where it has been studied, the slug is generally considered to have an annual life cycle, the adults reaching peak population density in June, and generally dying in fall after laying their eggs. However, in mild winters and the warmer areas of Europe, some individuals may survive into the following spring. Each adult slug produces a total of about 400 eggs, laid in clutches of 20–30 in soil or in leaf litter over several months in late summer and early fall (Grimm, 2001; Weidema, 2006).

Helicidae

Theba pisana

Theba pisana may have annual or biennial life cycles, depending on whether the population is established in permanent pastures or pasture-cereal rotations. In primarily non-agricultural habitats in Europe, Israel and South Africa, annual and biennial life cycles can occur, even in the same populations (Baker, 2002).

Cowie (1984) reported a biennial life cycle in Wales, with annual and biennial life-cycles with breeding in summer and fall in Britain and northern France, and later in fall and winter in Mediterranean countries. The differences in life cycles are probably in response to environmental factors triggering periods of dormancy or the availability of food and calcium. Individuals of *T. pisana* (in Wales) at a conservative estimate produced 300–340 eggs, in clutches of approximately 75 eggs each in soil cavities, the larger snails laying more eggs (Cowie, 1984).

Hygromiidae

Cerņuella virgata

Cerņuella virgata in Australia mate after late summer or early fall rains, each snail laying 100–200 eggs in leaf litter or just below the soil surface; the species has lower fecundity when population levels are high (Baker, 1996). Baker (2002) also noted both *C. virgata* and *C. acuta* are biennial in pasture-cereal rotations and annual in permanent pastures as seen in *T. pisana*. Observations in Washington state support the occurrence of a two-year life cycle (C. Campbell, *personal comm.*).

Xeropicta spp.

Similarly, *Xeropicta derbentina* (Krynicky) in established populations in southern France, exhibits annual and biennial life cycles dependent upon climatic characters as well as population density. Populations in France tend to be biennial, with some individuals surviving up to 30 months, while those in northern Greece are typically annual, with a life span of 12–20 months (Kiss *et al.*, 2005). Egg-laying occurs from September to early January, with fecundity of about 54–110 hatchlings per adult. A similar life-cycle, both annual and biennial, is reported for *Xerolenta obvia* (Menke) (Lizards & Chatziioannou, 2005).

Monacha cartusiana

One study on *Monacha cartusiana* (Müller) in France indicates an annual life cycle, laying 40–80 eggs in loose, damp soil from mid-September to October. Some individuals may live up to 18 months. However, the species is found throughout southern Europe, and a biennial life cycle cannot be discounted in warmer climates (Chatfield, 1968).

3

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 3

Identification

Contents

Introduction	page 3-1
Authorities	page 3-1
Snail Anatomy	page 3-3
Characteristics	page 3-4

Introduction

Use *Chapter 3 Identification* as a guide to recognizing temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG). Accurate identification is pivotal to assessing potential risk, developing a survey strategy, and determining the level and manner of control.

The protection of native non-target snails and slugs is also important. Some species are integral elements of a healthy natural environment, and some may be protected by local, State or Federal laws. [See Chapter 7 on page 7-1](#) for further information regarding environmental regulations.

Authorities

Qualified local personnel may perform preliminary identification and screening of suspected snail and slug pests. Before survey and control activities are initiated in the United States, an authority recognized by USDA–APHIS–PPQ–National Identification Services must confirm the presence of such pests. Please submit specimens to Dr. David G. Robinson.

Address

Dr. David G. Robinson
National Malacologist
United States Department of Agriculture
Academy of Natural Sciences
1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Telephone: 215/299-1175
Fax: 215/567-7229
Email: Robinson@acnatsci.org or David.G.Robinson@usda.gov

Reporting

Reports of positive identifications by National specialists will be forwarded to PPQ–National Identification Service (NIS) in Riverdale, Maryland, as per the agency protocol. NIS reports identification status of these tentative and confirmed records to PPQ–Emergency and Domestic Programs (EDP). EDP reports results to all other appropriate parties.

Address

PPQ–National Identification Service (NIS)

Web site: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/

Telephone: 301-734-8758

Plant Protection Act

PPQ permit and registration requirements for plant pests falls under the Plant Protection Act (7 CFR Part 330). Plant Protection Act permit requirements apply to all plant pests and infected plant material, including diagnostic samples, regardless of their quarantine status. If any material is shipped interstate, the receiving laboratory must have a permit.

For further guidance on permitting of plant pest material, consult PPQ Permit Services or visit the Web site of the PPQ–Permits Program.

Address

PPQ–Permits Program

Web site: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/

Telephone: 301-734-8758

Snail Anatomy

The body of a snail has two pairs of tentacles: a short, lower pair that are sensitive to touch and chemical signals; and one long, upper pair with eye spots at the tips (Schotman 1989 and USDA 1960). The body is moist, slimy, and rubbery. Body coloration varies with species and/or population. The foot sole is flat, with coarse tubercles most evident on the sides and upper surface of the extended body.

Shell characters that are important for identification are the columella, whorls, sutures, transverse striae, parietal wall, apex, and lip (Figure 3-1).

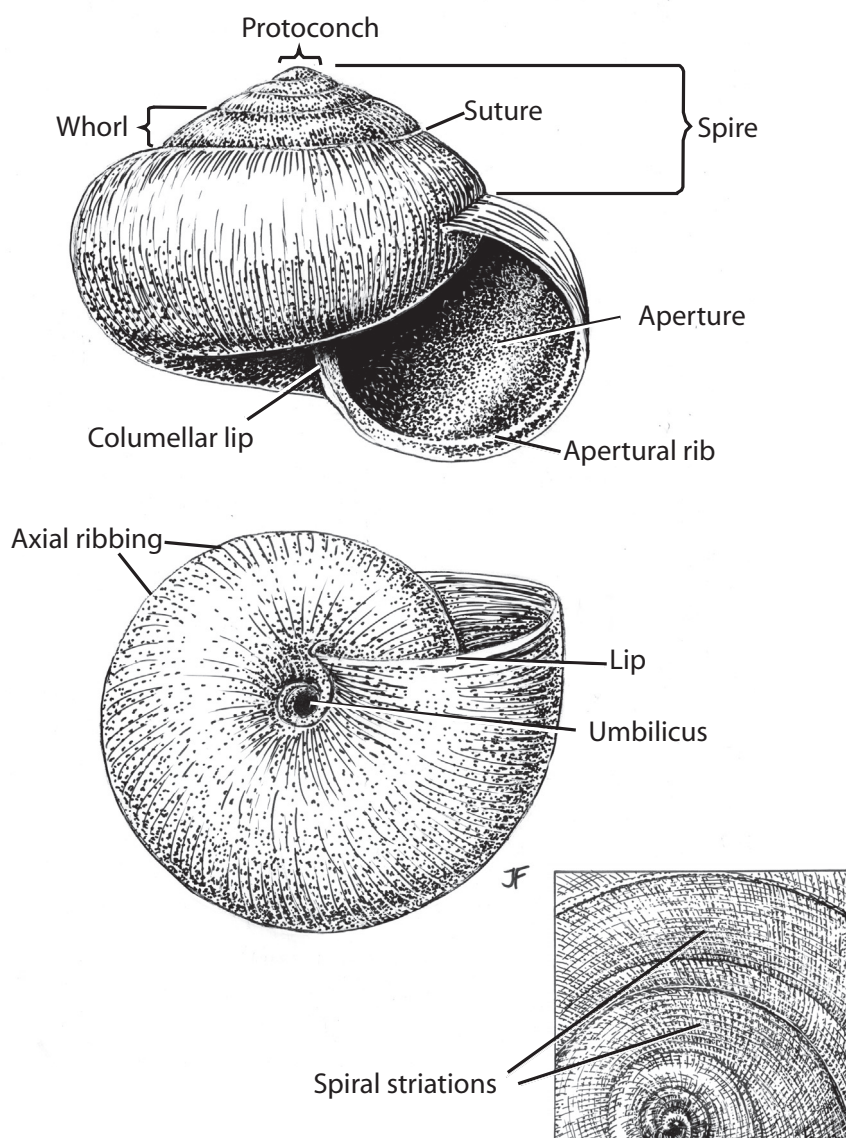


Figure 3-1—Anatomy of a temperate terrestrial land snail. (Illustration by Joel Floyd, USDA-APHIS-National Identification Service.)

Characteristics

Family Hygromiidae

Candidula intersecta (Poiret)

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–2](#), [Figure 3–3](#), and [Figure 3–4](#) on page 3-5. Maximum dimension is usually about 10 mm. in diameter, but up to 13 mm. Shell is solid, depressed helicoid, with a convex spire of 5–6.5 whorls that are somewhat convex, producing shallow sutures. Most specimens exhibit a characteristic peripheral angle in the approximate middle of the whorl. Sculpture of irregular axial ribbing is stronger on the apical side than on the base. Under higher magnification, irregular spiral striations can be seen crossing the axial sculpture, and are generally more clearly visible on the base.

Shell aperture is ovoid, with a thickened apertural rib just inside the lip (in adult specimens only; juvenile and immature shells lack any apertural rib). The umbilicus is moderately large and deep. Color is highly variable, but usually white to cream overlain with reddish brown to pale brown, irregular spiral stripes of variable strength, with usually the strongest occurring just above the periphery. Some individuals from populations found in Washington exhibit a heavily-pigmented base. There is usually an irregular white band at and just below the peripheral angle. Pure white or brown shells have been reported in Europe.



Figure 3–2—*Candidula intersecta* (Poiret) collected from Port of Seattle (Specimen 1) (Images courtesy of P. Marquez)



Figure 3–3—*Candidula intersecta* (Poiret) collected from Port of Seattle (Specimen 2) (Images courtesy of P. Marquez)

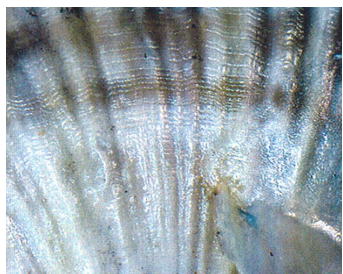


Figure 3–4— *Candidula intersecta* (Poiret) with spiral striations on shell base; collected from Port of Seattle (Image courtesy of P. Marquez)

***Cerneuella virgata* (da Costa)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–5](#), [Figure 3–6](#), and [Figure 3–7 on page 3-6](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 10 mm in diameter, but can be up to 25 mm. Shell is solid, globular helicoid, with a convex spire of 5 to 7 whorls that are somewhat convex, producing moderate sutures. Whorl outline is quite rounded. Shell sculpture consists primarily of faint axial growth lines that may be somewhat accentuated if the shell was broken during growth; no axial or spiral ribbing, is present, nor is there evidence of spiral striation.

Shell aperture rounded, with a thickened apertural rib just inside the lip (in adult specimens only). Apertural lip may be darkened brown to bright red, the apertural rib may be white to red. Juvenile and immature shells lack any apertural coloration. Umbilicus moderately large and deep; in some populations the apertural lip may flare when fully adult, partially obscuring the umbilicus. Color is highly variable, from white or cream, with or without dark or light brown spiral banding.



Figure 3–5— *Cerneuella virgata* (da Costa) collected from Port of Tacoma (Images courtesy of P. Marquez)

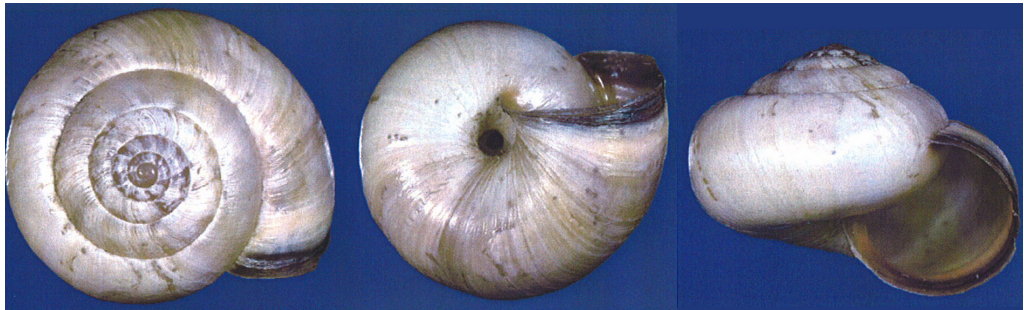


Figure 3-6— *Cernuella virgata* (da Costa) collected from Port of Tacoma (Images courtesy of P. Marquez)



Figure 3-7— *Cernuella virgata* (da Costa) collected from Port of Tacoma (Image courtesy of P. Marquez)

***Hygromia
cinctella*
(Draparnaud)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3-8](#) and [Figure 3-9 on page 3-7](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 12 mm. in diameter. Shell is delicate, helicoid, with a somewhat conical spire, 5 to 6 somewhat convex whorls and shallow sutures. There is usually an angulate periphery. Shell is translucent, the mantle pattern showing through the shell.

Umbilicus is minute, and partially obscured by the columellar lip. Aperture is elliptical, wide; adults with a slightly flaring lip and a thickening along the apertural edge producing an internal rib. Shell is sculptured with faint axial growth lines, with irregularly spaced axial riblets. Color can be very pale yellow to reddish-brown, and almost always with a well-defined cream spiral band running around the periphery.



Figure 3–8—*Hygromia cinctella* (Draparnaud) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–9—*Hygromia cinctella* (Draparnaud) from Detroit, Michigan (Image courtesy of J. Zablony)

***Monacha
cartusiana*
(Müller)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–10](#) and [Figure 3–11 on page 3-8](#). Maximum dimension is usually up to 15 mm. in diameter. Shell is somewhat solid, translucent (the mantle pattern showing through the shell), depressed helicoid, with a low convex spire of up to 5.5 convex whorls; sutures are shallow. Whorl outline is rounded, with the periphery higher than the mid-point. Shell sculpture consists of faint axial growth striations that become a little stronger at the suture; under magnification, the surface may show indistinct hair scars—the shell of juveniles is often covered with fine prehistorical hairs. Aperture is ovate, with a strong, thickened apertural rib just inside the lip (in adults only); the apertural rib shows up as a distinct white to brown to bright red band. Juvenile and immature shells lack any apertural coloration. The umbilicus is variable; it may be narrow or just a pin prick, but is always present; it may be partially obscured by the flaring aperture in the adult. Color is white to pale brown.

The mantle of the snail is irregularly but strongly marbled with black, brown and pure white, producing a very different appearance to the living animal as compared with the empty shell.



Figure 3–10—*Monacha cartusiana* (Müller) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–11—*Monacha cartusiana* (Müller)
From Scalier Park, Chicago, Illinois
(Image courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Monacha syriaca*
(Ehrenberg)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–12 on page 3-9](#). Maximum dimension is up to 13.5 mm. in diameter. Shell is somewhat solid, depressed helicoid with a low spire; the pyrotechnic may protrude somewhat, producing a malamute appearance. Shell shape is depressed-globular, with 4½ and 5½ barely convex whorls, and very shallow sutures. Sculpture is generally smooth, with only fine axial growth-lines and vague incised spiral striations; on the base, irregular malleations are evident. Coloration is translucent brown (the mantle pattern showing through the shell), with two opaque, well-defined white bands: one below the suture and one at the periphery. Aperture is

ovate to almost circular, with a strong, thickened apertural rib just inside the lip (in adults only); the apertural rib shows up as a distinct white to brown to bright red band. There is no umbilicus, being completely filled by the apertural callus.



Figure 3–12—*Monacha syriaca* (Ehrenberg) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Xerolenta obvia*
(Müller)**

Shell description— Refer to [Figure 3–13](#) and [Figure 3–14](#) on page 3-10.

Maximum dimension is usually about 16 mm. in diameter, but up to 19 mm. The shell is solid, very depressed helicoid, with the spire barely rising above the subsequent whorls. Whorls numbering 5 to 6, flattened, with very shallow sutures. Last whorl turning downward out of the coiling plane in mature specimens. Shell sculpture consists of faint axial growth lines, with irregular malleations and scars from breaks in the shell. Aperture is ovate, thin (often broken) and never showing an internal apertural rib. Base color is opaque white, with dark brown spiral bands, the strongest and best defined above the periphery, others at and below the periphery weaker and irregular. Protoconch is usually dark brown. The umbilicus is large and irregular, in some specimens the coiling of the shell appearing haphazard.



Figure 3–13—*Xerolenta obvia* (Müller) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–14—*Xerolenta obvia* (Müller) in Detroit, Michigan (Image courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Xeropicta
derbentina*
(Krynicky)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–15 on page 3-11](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 18 mm. in diameter, but up to 22 mm. Shell is solid, very depressed helicoid, with the spire rising barely above the subsequent whorls.

Shell has low conic above, with 5 to 6 rounded whorls that evenly increase, resulting in a fairly open umbilicus, so that the previous whorls may be seen. Aperture is slightly elliptical, the peristome edge thin and often broken, with rarely a barely visible internal apertural rib. Protoconch is smooth and dark (in fresh specimens) and consists of approximately 1¼ whorls. Shell is opaque, dirty to pure white, occasionally with subtle brown spiral bands. Sculpture is nearly smooth,

growth-ridges fine and irregular, with characteristic fine and irregularly-spaced spiral striations of *Xeropicta* species. Mature specimens may also show irregular malleations and breaks in the shell surface.

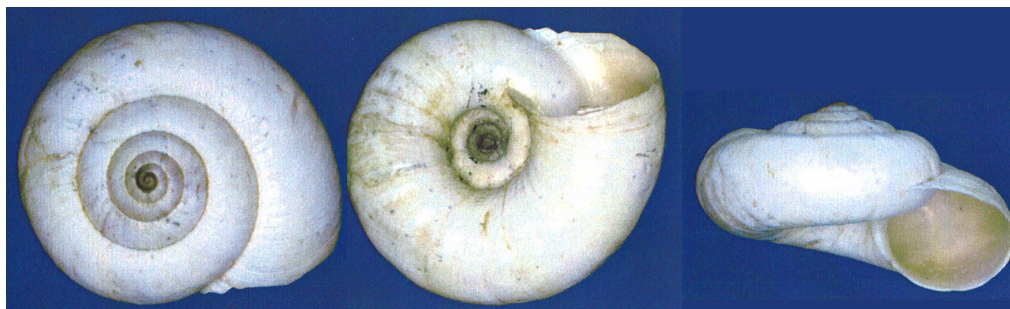


Figure 3-15—*Xeropicta derbetina* (Krynicky) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Xeropicta
krynickyi
(Krynicky)***

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3-16 on page 3-11](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 18 mm. in diameter. Shell is solid, depressed helicoid, with the spire rising slightly above the subsequent whorls. Whorls numbering 5 to 6, rounded, producing distinctly impressed sutures. Umbilicus is particularly narrow in juveniles and immatures, but in the last third of the last whorl (in adults) it widens abruptly so that the penultimate whorl can be seen, and becomes somewhat eccentric (not quite symmetrically coiled around the central axis).

Aperture is slightly elliptical, the peristome edge thin and often broken, with a subtle, internal apertural rib. Protoconch smooth and dark (in fresh specimens) and consists of approximately 1¼ whorls. Shell is white opaque, usually well-marked with light to dark brown spiral bands, although rarely all white. The spiral bands can be broken up into a checkered pattern due to uneven growth, particularly on the umbilical side. Growth ridges are nearly smooth, fine and irregular, with characteristic fine and irregularly-spaced spiral striations of *Xeropicta* species.



Figure 3-16—*Xeropicta krynickyi* (Krynicky) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Xerotracha
conspurcata
(Draparnaud)***

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3-17 on page 3-12](#). The maximum dimension is usually about 8 to 10 mm. in diameter. The shell is somewhat delicate, depressed helicoid with a low spire. The spire is conical with 5 to 6 somewhat convex whorls and shallow sutures; there is a slight shoulder or angulation along the upper periphery. The umbilicus is small and can be somewhat eccentric (not quite symmetrically coiled

around the central axis). The sculpture is of fine, axial growth lines and irregularly-spaced riblets. Coloration is highly variable; ground color is translucent pale brown to reddish brown, overlain with irregular, opaque white lines and/or blotches, that may coalesce into spiral bands. The color pattern may also produce an almost checkered appearance. The shell surface is covered with a pale brown periostracum with relatively long, widely spaced curved or bent hairs; these may be rubbed off in adults, leaving tiny pits that are visible under magnification.



Figure 3–17—*Xerotricha conspurcata* (Draparnaud) (Images courtesy of P. Marquez)

Family Cochlicellidae

***Cochlicella acuta* (Müller)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–18 on page 3-13](#). The maximum dimension is usually about 20 mm. in height, but rarely up to 30 mm. The shell is somewhat delicate: a very elongated cone, with 8 to 10 convex whorls producing moderately indented sutures. The aperture is elliptical, higher than wide, and there is no evidence of an internal rib. Axial sculpture consists of little more than axial growth lines. The umbilicus is minute, almost completely obscured by the reflected columellar lip. The color is variable, even within the same population; ground color can be pure white to

pale yellow, and there is often a dark brown spiral band below the periphery. The ground color may be overlain with light to dark brown axial flames, separated by opposing lighter axial flames, or the entire surface can appear mottled.



Figure 3–18—Color forms of *Cochlicella acuta* (Müller) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)

***Prietocella
barbara*
(Draparnaud)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–19 on page 3-14](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 10 mm. in height, but occasionally up to 14 mm. The shell is delicate, highly conical, with 7 to 8 convex whorls producing moderately indented sutures. The aperture is elliptical, somewhat higher than wide, and there is no evidence of an internal rib. Axial sculpture consists of axial growth lines with periodic irregular, malleated ribs. The umbilicus is minute and partially obscured by the columellar lip.

The color is quite variable, even within the same population; ground color is white to very pale yellow, with often one or two brown spiral bands that may be interrupted by irregular, white, axial lines, producing a mottled appearance.



Figure 3–19—Color forms of *Prietocella barbara* (Draparnaud) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)

Family Helicidae

***Theba pisana* (Müller)**

Shell description—Refer to [Figure 3–20 on page 3-15](#) through [Figure 3–24 on page 3-16](#). Maximum dimension is usually about 25 mm. in diameter. Shell is solid, globular helicoid, with a somewhat depressed convex spire of up to 6 whorls, with shallow sutures. Last whorl turns down slightly in adults. Whorl outline is quite rounded. Shell sculpture consists of strong, irregularly spaced, spiral striations, crossed by axial striations, producing a diagnostic cross-hatching over the entire shell surface. Superimposed on this are irregular malleations, especially on the base.

Aperture is rounded, with an internal rib that may be white to yellow to bright pink; the entire aperture may be similarly colored. Coloration is extremely variable; the shell can be pure white without any markings. Many specimens are white to orange in base coloration, overlain with pale to dark brown spiral bands, lines of dots, or checkered squares, or any combination of these markings. The protoconch is usually (but not always) dark brown, almost black. The umbilicus, although small, is always present, and in adults is partially obscured by the flaring of the columellar lip.

The juvenile and immature shells appear quite different, so much so as to appear to belong to a distinct species. At first, the shell is quite carinate, producing an angular aperture, with the spire that can be almost flat. As the shell matures, the later whorls adhere to the earlier whorls just below the peripheral carina, producing a small but distinct spiral shelf that breaks the otherwise smooth outline of the shell.

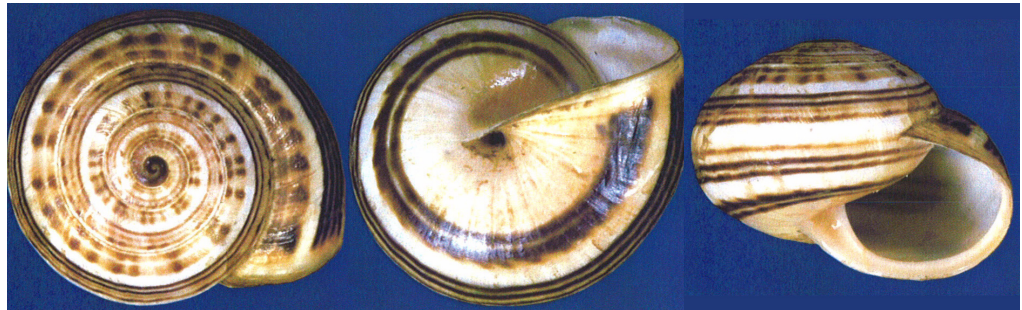


Figure 3–20—*Theba pisana* (Müller) (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–21—*Theba pisana* (Müller) (Images D. Robinson)



Figure 3–22— *Theba pisana* (Müller): Close-up of shell surface showing diagnostic cross-hatching sculpture and dark protoconch (Image courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–23— *Theba pisana* (Müller) juveniles and immatures (Images courtesy of D. Robinson)



Figure 3–24— *Theba pisana* (Müller) massing on fence posts in South Australia (Images courtesy of M. Leyson)

Family Arionidae

***Arion vulgaris*
Moquin-Tandon
(=*Arion*
lusitanicus of
authors, non
Mabille)**

Description—Refer to **Figure 3–25 on page 3-17**. *Arion vulgaris* is a large slug, up to 15 cm (rarely 20 cm) in length, with the distinct foot-fringe that is characteristic of all *Arion* species. As a sexually-mature adult, color is usually brick-red or dull red, but can be brown; usually the head and ocular tentacles are black. Immatures can show a darker stripe on either side the length of the body. The striped immature can sometimes be mistaken for the widespread *Arion subfuscus* (Draparnaud). A very similar species, *Arion rufus*, which is already widespread in Oregon and Washington, can be virtually indistinguishable and either species may only be accurately identified by dissection of the genitalia or molecular analysis.



Figure 3–25—Top: Mature *Arion vulgaris* (Moquin-Tandon) Bottom: Immature *Arion vulgaris* (Moquin-Tandon) (Images courtesy of I. Richling)

4

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 4

Survey Procedures

Contents

Introduction	page 4-1
Detection Survey	page 4-1
Delimiting Survey	page 4-3
Monitoring Survey	page 4-5
Visual Inspection	page 4-6
Trapping	page 4-11
Collection and Preparation of Specimens	page 4-11
Training Survey Personnel	page 4-12
Survey Records	page 4-14

Introduction

Chapter 4 Survey Procedures was designed to assist with the detection, delimitation and monitoring of infestations of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

Detection Survey

The purpose of a detection survey is to determine if a pest species exists in an area in which it is **not** known to occur. Detection surveys increase the chance of early detection of new pest infestations. A detection survey may be initiated after a specific risk or a pest pathway has been identified.

An ideal detection survey site is a single point identified to be at high-risk introduction of an exotic species. The site may be one property, or may include several property owners. Use the following tools to conduct a detection survey for TTG:

- ◆ **Pest Pathway Analysis on page 4-2,**
- ◆ **Targeting and Site Selection on page 4-2,**
- ◆ **Sentinel Survey Sites on page 4-3,**
- ◆ **Visual Inspection on page 4-6, and**
- ◆ **Trapping on page 4-11.**

Pest Pathway Analysis

Pest pathway analysis is a pre-survey tool used to identify likely sources of introduction and to help focus survey efforts on specific geographic sites. Survey managers can use this analysis for an initial detection survey or to identify additional infested sites after detection is made. Use the following protocol:

1. Consult import pest interception records available in the Web-based USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Emergency Action Notification (EAN) System. (A user name and password are required to view or enter data in the database.)

Address

USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Emergency Action Notification System

<https://mokcs14.aphis.usda.gov/aqas/login.jsp>

2. Search the records for local ports of entry, noting pest species, commonly-intercepted commodities, and countries of origin. Also query the EAN database and ATS databases for out-of-state Ports of entry that may serve as entry points for high-risk shipments destined for the host state. Review the movement of containers, cargo, and equipment into and from a target site.
3. Use the **Pre-Survey Interview on page B-4** as a guide to interview importers to gather information on business import practices, and to identify pathways.
4. With the information gained from pre-survey interviews, use the **Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone on page B-8** to identify the sites at greatest risk.

For additional information on this topic see **Pathways on page 9-1**.

Targeting and Site Selection

New introductions of temperate terrestrial gastropods will likely be related to commerce and human-assisted movement. For detection surveys, use the information from the **Pest Pathway Analysis on page 4-2** to develop a list of survey sites to target. The habitat and land-use type of each survey site may be variable, ranging from agricultural land, to residential or industrial features.

Conduct on-site analysis of the survey area to determine any direct points of introduction, such as ports, rail yards, container yards, and cargo distribution centers. Also consider habitats with features snails and slugs prefer, such as vegetated areas, and natural and anthropogenic sources of calcium, including:

- ◆ Alkaline soil;
- ◆ Limestone quarries and outcroppings;
- ◆ Construction sites or dumpsites containing concrete, limestone, or marble;
- ◆ Graveyards, headstones, or tombstones; and
- ◆ Agricultural fields, orchards or plantations that use lime to alkalize the soil.

Most snail and slug species will thrive in moist vegetated areas. Some species will prefer slightly drier microhabitats, and others such as the wrinkled dune snail *Candidula intersecta* will prefer sandy well-drained soils. Preferences for

microhabitats vary with species. Consult the biology of the target pests to identify any habitat or host preference information. If no information is available, or multiple species are targeted, allow surveys to cover a number of diverse habitats. [See Damage to Host Plants on page 2-3](#) for related information.

Once target sites are identified for survey, conduct a visual inspection of survey sites. [See Visual Inspection on page 4-6](#) for related information.

Sentinel Survey Sites

A sentinel survey site is a fixed location for doing survey inspections on a repeated basis. This method can be used to detect temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG). Sentinel survey sites were described in Anonymous (2008). According to the source, if a particular area is considered at high risk for mollusk introduction based on pathway studies, surveyors can use their time efficiently by establishing sentinel survey sites in that area. The best sentinel survey sites within the high risk area are chosen based on the biology and preferences of the TTG. Examples of preferred sites include areas of dense vegetation, garbage piles, or calcium carbonate deposits. Use the following protocol:

1. Use Visual Sample Plan Software (VSP) to determine the number of potential sample sites needed (per sentinel site) to detect an infestation within the high risk area (for example, a large rail yard or seaport). Contact Edward (Ned) Jones, USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST, for information on using VSP.

Address	Edward (Ned) Jones USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST Raleigh, North Carolina Telephone: (919) 855-7433
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2. Draw a grid around the areas chosen for sentinel site establishment.
3. Record the coordinates.
4. Establish and follow a schedule for inspecting the sentinel survey sites. The schedule should be on a regular time interval that coincides with weather and temperature conditions most suitable for TTG activity. The total number of visits may vary depending on the sample area and the length of time it may take to arrive at the site.

Delimiting Survey

After temperate terrestrial gastropods are detected in an area, use a delimiting survey to establish the magnitude of the infestation. Results from the delimiting survey will be used to determine the type and extent of control measures to apply.

First, establish a survey area by mapping the delimitation zone, based on the previous positive detection(s). The delimitation zone is the survey area where active delimitation sampling is focused.

Procedure

1. Identify the center of the infestation as the epicenter by marking the location of positive detections on a map.
2. Demarcate a circle with a 200-meter radius around each epicenter to define each delimitation zone ([Figure 4-1](#)).
3. Combine any overlapping delimitation areas. The core infested area is the area included between adjacent detection points ([Figure 4-2](#)).
4. Discard non-habitat areas such as paved areas or bodies of water ([Figure 4-2](#)).
5. Enlarge the delimitation zone to include commercial or residential properties where gastropods may have been introduced. Also consider environmental and structural features that create corridors that may encourage natural dispersal.
6. Conduct delimitation surveys in this zone. Deploy line sampling, plot sampling, and/or trapping, within the delimitation zone.
7. Interview property owners of infested areas to determine if any human activities may have contributed to the spread of the species to an adjacent or remote site. Conduct a detection survey at any of these remote sites. [See Detection Survey on page 4-1](#) for related information.

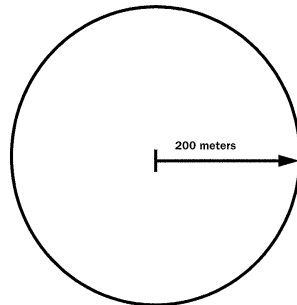


Figure 4-1—Circle with a 200-meter radius around each epicenter to define each delimitation zone

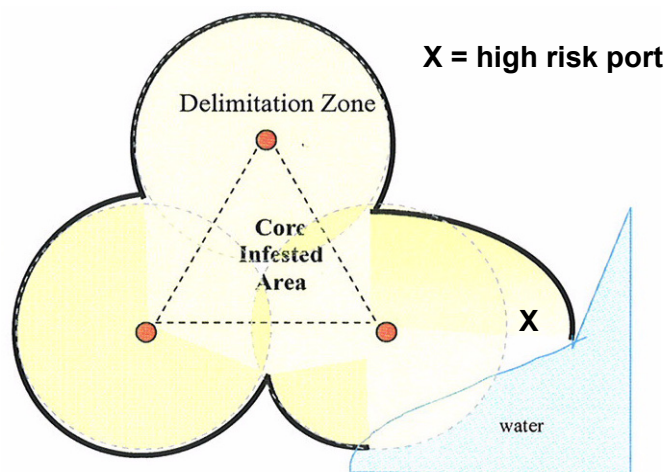


Figure 4–2—Combine any overlapping delimitation areas and eliminate non-habitat such as paved areas or bodies of water. Include areas at high risk.

Monitoring Survey

Use a monitoring survey to gather population and activity information that will assist in planning a strategy for containment, suppression or eradication. The monitoring survey is also used to evaluate the effectiveness of an action taken to contain, suppress or eradicate the pest.

Continue eradication measures for two to four years. After the termination of eradication or suppression measures, monitor the success of the program for one to two years.

Eradication Zone

Use data from delimitation surveys to establish eradication and regulated zones. To plan control strategies and halt the natural and human-assisted spread of the infestation, divide the infested area into separate management zones. [See Regulatory Procedures on page 5-1](#) for related information.

Conduct a plot survey to determine:

- ◆ Density of snails,
- ◆ Phenology and seasonal activity of snails,
- ◆ Efficacy of treatment, and
- ◆ Behavioral or biological responses of snails to treatments.

[See Plot Survey on page 4-7](#) for information on conducting a plot survey.

Visual Inspection



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling gastropods, as well as associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with them. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. These pests may also carry other diseases.

Visual inspection is the most effective method of survey for snails and slugs.

Other survey methods, such as trapping, may be effective at capturing certain temperate terrestrial gastropod species, and may be used as effective supplements to visual methods. [See Trapping on page 4-11](#) for more information on platform and baited traps.

One challenge with using visual sampling techniques for TTG surveys is the risk of inconsistent sampling effort. Variability in surveyor experience and habitat type may result in different sampling effort between sites, and may affect the confidence in the results of a survey. To minimize this variability, a survey program should include surveyor field training in visual sampling techniques. Subjectivity of a visual survey can also be addressed through the use of plot sampling, introduced in the following paragraphs. [See Training Survey Personnel on page 4-12](#) for more information on training personnel.

Procedure

Use the following survey criteria to standardize visual inspection techniques and increase the chance that targeted snail and slug species will be detected:

1. Conduct visual inspections during the ideal sampling season, and in microhabitats attractive to TTG. [See Targeting and Site Selection on page 4-2](#), [Survey Season and Timing on page 4-9](#), and [Microhabitats on page 4-10](#) for more information.
2. Use a global positioning device if available to determine the coordinates of the survey site or plot. Keep records on all plots surveyed, whether the results are positive or negative.
3. Collect and label any suspect snails or slugs and note the exact location of the find. Note the substrate, microhabitats and plant hosts on the [Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet on page B-2](#). [See Collection and Preparation of Specimens on page 4-11](#) for additional information.
4. Surveyors must be trained. [See Training Survey Personnel on page 4-12](#) for pertinent information.

5. Define survey protocols using time-based line survey or plot survey.

If:	Then use this method of visual inspection:
Quantification is not feasible	Line survey
Standardization and quantification is required for the detection survey	Plot survey
Other	Use Combined Line and Plot Sampling on page 4-8

Line Survey

A line survey is a transect across a target property that allows the surveyor the flexibility to choose inspection points likely to shelter TTG. This flexibility is useful for detection surveys, when several target species and habitat types need to be sampled. Line sampling can be used alone when survey resources are low, or can be combined with a plot survey when more quantification is needed, as with delimitation and monitoring surveys.

To conduct a line survey, examine microhabitats that include vegetation, duff, and structures that might serve as diurnal or seasonal refuge sites for TTG. Estimate the survey area, and coordinate line survey routes for each surveyor.

Standardize survey efforts between sites by requiring a minimum survey time. Require a minimum of one survey hour per two-acre site. Each survey hour is the sum of active survey time spent by each surveyor.

Example

A 4-acre field surveyed by two technicians would require each person to actively survey for a minimum of one hour.

Plot Survey

Use the plot survey method if further standardization and quantification is required. A plot is a small, defined area (for example, one square meter) that is used to conduct detailed, standardized subsampling throughout a target site. This method is effective for detecting immature and minute TTG species. [See Accuracy on page 4-8](#) for a statistical application of this method.

Construct a plot template of any size that is easy to use. A template is a precisely measured, reusable tool used to define a plot sample. Use PVC tubing or wood to construct a lightweight template. A square template measuring one meter on each side is easy to use, but the size can be adjusted to fit the goals of the survey program.

To begin surveying, randomly toss the template into the habitat. Stand outside of the plot while examining rocks, boards, litter, vegetation and other structures within the plot. Look under leaves, duff, and at the base of plants. Spend a standardized minimum amount of time surveying each plot. Repeat four times per acre of target property. Do **not** overlap plots in a survey site.

Accuracy—Using the plot sampling method, visual survey can be statistically supported. For example, to report with 95 percent confidence that less than 1 percent of the delimitation zone is infested, a minimum of 330 negative plot samples need to be gathered within the delimitation zone. To standardize and quantify the survey, the following protocols are required:

- ◆ Surveyors must be trained in survey procedures (see [Training Survey Personnel on page 4-12](#)),
- ◆ Plot samples **cannot** overlap,
- ◆ Plot samples must be searched for a minimum time of five minutes per plot, and
- ◆ Surveys must be conducted during the ideal sampling season (see [Survey Season and Timing on page 4-9](#)).

Combined Line and Plot Sampling

Detection Survey—If the target property is small (less than one acre), conduct one plot sample and then line survey the entire property.

Delimitation Survey—Use a combined line and plot sampling method to survey within the delimitation zone. See [Targeting and Site Selection on page 4-2](#) for information concerning site selection, environmental factors, and local conditions. One efficient method is to assign surveyors a survey route.

Use the survey route method to ensure different areas of the delimitation zone are covered and **not** overlapping. While walking between plot sites, surveyors should use visual line sampling techniques.

1. Place a square meter template at least 25 meters apart, targeting likely habitat (i.e., vegetation, daily refuge areas, etc).
2. Examine the entire area within the square meter plot for a minimum of five minutes. Inspect any surface substrate or vegetation, especially under leaves, rocks and in the whorl of plants.
3. Collect any suspect TTG found. Place specimens in a sealed vial with water and label. Label should include the site name, transect number, plot number and date. Collect the same information on the survey report form. Note the exact location of the longitude/latitude for **each plot** with a GPS.
4. Records should be kept on each plot, even if no specimens were collected.
5. Consult the following sections within this NPRG: Specimen Handling, Labeling Samples, and Sample Submission Procedures. Lab screening will confirm identification of snails and slugs and verify live/dead status. Other information will be gathered on address, ownership, and habitat type.

6. Conduct plot sampling survey within the Delimitation Zone until 330 plots have been taken with negative results (no target TTG were found).

If:	Then:
No target TTG were found	Continue sampling plots within the delimitation zone until 330 plots have been sampled.
New positive collections of snails and slugs are found within this area	Add a new 200-meter radius circle to the existing delimitation zone and plot a new survey.



Figure 4-3—Left: Platform trap (left) and plot survey tool (right). Right: Platform trap.

Survey Season and Timing

Most species of TTG are active during nocturnal hours, when environmental conditions are cool and wet. Some species may also be active during daylight, especially during overcast and rainy days in the Spring and Fall. During dry, hot periods, TTG species will seek shelter in cool, moist places shaded from the sun. Refuge preferences can differ between species. Slugs can be found in refuges such as cracks in mud, under rocks, in tree crevices, and under refuse. During extended periods of drought, slugs may move deep into the soil or refuge structure, too deep to be observed during a visual survey. If possible, plan surveys during spring and summer, and during early morning and overcast days.

In hot and dry environments, some snails will estivate to survive. Several snail species have the ability to survive long periods of dry conditions by withdrawing into their shell and sealing the opening with a mucus membrane or epiphragm. Several hygromiid and helicid species will climb rock walls, vegetation and fences to escape high ground temperatures. These snails can attach themselves to the elevated surfaces and estivate until more favorable environmental conditions return. Surveys for these species should be directed at plant stems, fence posts, and other elevated surfaces.

Some species of TTG are difficult to identify in juvenile form. Mature adult specimens possess genitalic features that can help differentiate closely-related species. If possible, plan survey activities during the time when adult life stages are present. If phenology of target species is not known, surveys should be conducted in both spring and fall, when environmental conditions are ideal.

Microhabitats

Terrestrial snails and slugs may be found in cool refuges, near vegetation, under rocks, boards, and refuse. Some also climb into sheltered areas, such as tree crevices, and plant canopies. In some crops, such as vineyards and orchards, tree canopies serve as a cool refuge site for some snail species.

For survey, examine vegetation, and the underside of a variety of structures, refuse and litter, that is in contact with the ground. If the structure is safely movable, the item should be lifted and the underside examined for TTG. Most snails and slugs require calcium for proper formation of the shell and for successful reproduction in creating new eggshell for their offspring. Snails obtain calcium from numerous sources in the environment. Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) can be found in alkaline soils. Plants also provide a store of calcium silicates where free calcium is not readily abundant in the soil. In large populations, snails obtain mineral content from the empty shells of dead snails. When planning the survey route for a particular site, examine the following microhabitats:

- ◆ Near heavily vegetated areas, especially gardens and fields where plants have been damaged by feeding;
- ◆ Under rocks, asphalt or cement pieces that are in loose contact with the ground surface;
- ◆ Discarded wooden boards and planks, fallen trees, logs, and branches;
- ◆ Damp leaf litter (not wet or soggy), compost piles, and rubbish heaps.;
- ◆ Under flower pots, planters, rubber mats, tires and other items in contact with the soil; and
- ◆ Standing rock walls, cement pilings, broken concrete, grave markers.

While conducting a survey, look for clues that suggest the presence of terrestrial snails and slugs. Evidence may include the following:

- ◆ Snails, juveniles and adults;
- ◆ Eggs;
- ◆ Empty snail shells;
- ◆ Mucus and slime trails; and
- ◆ Ribbon-like feces.

Trapping

Although visual inspection is the recommended method for surveys, other methods can also be employed. Use platform and baited traps to supplement visual inspection.

Platform Traps

Use platform traps as artificial diurnal refuges for TTG. Platform traps are square cardboard or wood sheets, placed directly on the ground. If target species include large snails or slugs, the platform can be elevated one inch off the ground (Figure 4-3). Platform traps may be used for repeat monitoring at high-risk sites, or where existing refuges are lacking (for example, open fields) and or difficult to survey (brambles, dense grass). This method may not be effective for some target species.

Baited Traps

Make a baited trap for TTG by placing a food attractant inside a cup or bowl set into the ground. Use one of the following dry or wet feeding attractants:

- ◆ Bran,
- ◆ Molluscicide,
- ◆ Beer, or
- ◆ Other preferred food source.

Bran-based baits are generally attractive to TTG, but also attract mammals and arthropods. Dry molluscicide baits are also commonly used to attract and kill snails and slugs in back yard environments. Unfortunately, TTG that ingest the pesticide are not killed immediately, nor are they contained in the trap after feeding. Beer is generally effective at attracting and trapping many slug species; unfortunately, they are not effective for trapping many target species of exotic snails. Another trapping strategy uses trap crop stations, which involve placing a preferred food source such as lettuce or fruit at the site and examining daily.

Collection and Preparation of Specimens



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling snails and slugs associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with the snails. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. Additional diseases are carried by snails and slugs.

Specimen Handling

When collecting live samples, specimens should be placed directly into water and sealed for 24 hours or until drowned, then transferred to 70 percent ethyl alcohol. Replace the water with a 70 to 80 percent alcohol solution after the snail has extended from the shell. Label the container with the appropriate information.

Labeling Samples

Collection information is vital and should be completed immediately after a collection is made. Write directly on the collection container or on a paper label. Write the date, collector's name, and location, including any transect and plot numbers. If multiple vial samples are collected from a location, assign individual sample numbers. When transferring the specimens to alcohol, ensure the label accompanies the sample.

Sample Submission Procedures

Submit suspect TTG specimens according to sample handling guidelines. All snails and slugs found will be collected and placed in vials of water with a collection label. All collected specimens should be mailed or taken to an area malacologist for screening and identification. When submitting specimens for identification to PPQ, complete **PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination on page B-10** and include with the specimen. If special preparations are necessary, the area identifier will perform these techniques in consultation with the National malacologist.

Training Survey Personnel

Although visual inspection is very effective, the subjective nature of visual inspection, variability in habitat types, and differences in survey technician experience level, may cause a challenge with standardizing detection survey efforts between sites. To minimize this variability, a survey program should include surveyor field training in visual inspection techniques.

Due to the reliance on visual observation for a TTG survey, standardized protocols should be used by all surveyors. Sufficient time should be allowed for training in survey methods. Use defined experience levels (**Table 4-1**) to stratify surveyor responsibilities.

TABLE 4-1 Defined experience levels

Level	Description
Untrained	No prior TTG training or survey experience.
Trained	Trained and with survey experience at three or more sites.
Skilled	Trained and with survey experience at 20 or more sites.
Expert	Trained and with survey experience at 100 or more sites over multiple seasons and in variable habitats.

New surveyors who lack training and survey experience should only survey in tandem with another surveyor. Only after a surveyor has been trained should they be authorized to survey independently. Conduct in-field training when possible to encourage standardized survey techniques. Training should address the biology, life history, and behavior of TTG. Discuss details of site selection, habitat selection, identification, specimen handling, data collection and sample submission procedures. Adequate training on the various survey techniques, sampling procedures, and data management will likely require two to three working days. Some of the topics to cover in a training session include the following:

- ◆ Snail and slug biology,
- ◆ Target species,
- ◆ Survey methods,
- ◆ Specimen labeling,
- ◆ Specimen submission,
- ◆ Data collection procedures,
- ◆ Safety issues and concerns,
- ◆ TTG identification (if taxonomic screening),
- ◆ Personnel requirements (time records, travel vouchers, etc.), and
- ◆ Equipment assignment.

Surveyors will require the following equipment:

- ◆ Forceps (soft),
- ◆ Large permanent marker,
- ◆ Collecting vials with water-tight caps,
- ◆ Water (1 gallon),
- ◆ Blank collection labels,
- ◆ Survey forms,
- ◆ GPS unit,
- ◆ Disposable vinyl gloves,
- ◆ Plot sampler (PVC for m² samplers),
- ◆ Resealable bags,
- ◆ Platform traps,
- ◆ Boots,
- ◆ Magnifying lens,
- ◆ Resealable freezer bags,
- ◆ Pocket notebook,
- ◆ Scoopula spatula, and
- ◆ Rain clothing.

Survey Records

Records should be kept for each survey site. Negative survey data must be recorded even if **no** TTG are found or **no** samples are collected at a surveyed site. Survey records and data recording formats should be consistent, to allow for standardized collection of information.

If automated field collection devices are used, such as the Integrated Survey Information System (ISIS), ensure that all surveyors are training in the technology before beginning survey. Use appropriate ISIS templates for TTG survey type. To reduce the burden on field data collectors, pre-enter any known contact or address information into the database and hand-held data recorders. At the end of the survey, all survey data should be entered into a designated State or National pest database.

For specific directions on how to access the ISIS template for snail and slug pests, contact ISIS Customer Support.

Address

Telephone: 866-910-9091
Email: ISIS.Support@aphis.usda.gov
ISIS Web portal
<http://ppqcoop.aphis.usda.gov/web/Default.aspx?alias=ppqcoop.aphis.usda.gov/web/isis>

5

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 5

Regulatory Procedures

Contents

Introduction	page 5-1
Instructions to Officers	page 5-1
Cooperation With Tribal Governments	page 5-2
Guidelines for Gaining Compliance From Industry and Property Owners	page 5-3
Potential Regulated Articles	page 5-4
Regulated Establishments	page 5-6
Regulatory Procedures	page 5-6
Property Survey	page 5-6
Use of Pesticides	page 5-6
Approved Treatments for Regulatory Articles	page 5-7
Principal Regulatory Activities	page 5-7
Regulatory Inspection for Snails and Slugs	page 5-7

Introduction

Use *Chapter 5 Regulatory Procedures* as a guide to the regulations that must be followed by personnel when conducting pest survey and control programs against temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

Instructions to Officers

Officers must follow instructions for regulatory treatments or other procedures when authorizing the movement of regulated articles. Understanding the instructions and procedures is essential when explaining procedures to persons interested in moving articles affected by the quarantine and regulations. Only authorized treatments can be used in accordance with labeling restrictions.

Find instructions for regulatory treatments in the *PPQ Treatment Manual*. If a regulatory treatment does not appear in the manual, the proposed treatment must be reviewed and tested by CPHST treatment specialists.

Address

PPQ Treatment Manual

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/treatment.shtml

Issuing an Emergency Action Notification

PPQ 523 Emergency Action Notification on page B-12 can be issued pending positive identification or further instruction from the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Deputy Administrator.

If necessary, the Deputy Administrator will issue a letter directing PPQ field offices to initiate a specific emergency action under the Plant Protection Act of 2000 until emergency regulations can be published in the *Federal Register*.

Emergency Quarantine Action

The Plant Protection Act of 2000 provides for authority for emergency quarantine action. This provision is for interstate regulatory action only. Intrastate regulatory action is not Federally mandated and provided under State authority.

However, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that an extraordinary emergency exists and that the measures taken by the State are inadequate, USDA can take intrastate regulatory action provided that the governor of the State has been consulted and a notice has been published in the *Federal Register*.

If intrastate action cannot or will not be taken by a State, PPQ might find it necessary to quarantine an entire State.

Access to Private Property

PPQ works in conjunction with State departments of agriculture to conduct surveys, enforce regulations, and take control actions. PPQ employees must have permission of the property owner before accessing private property.

If an extraordinary emergency is declared or if a warrant is obtained, PPQ can enter private property without owner permission. PPQ prefers to work with the State to facilitate access when permission is denied; however, each State government has varying authorities regarding accessing private property. A General Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between PPQ and each State. PPQ officers must have permission of the owner before accessing private property. For clarification, check with your State plant health director (SPHD) or State plant regulatory official (SPRO) in the affected State.

Cooperation With Tribal Governments

PPQ works with Federally recognized Indian tribes to conduct surveys, enforce regulations and take control actions. Each Tribe stands as a separate governmental entity (sovereign nation) with powers and authorities similar to State governments. Permission is required to enter and access Tribal lands.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian and Tribal Governments, states that agencies must consult with Indian Tribal governments about actions that may have substantial direct effects on tribes. Whether an action is substantial and direct is determined by the tribes. Effects are not limited to current Tribal land boundaries (reservations) and may include effects on off-reservation land or resources which tribes customarily use or even effects on historic or sacred sites in States where tribes no longer exist.

Consultation is a specialized form of communication and coordination between the Federal government and Tribal government. Consultation must be conducted early in the development of a regulatory action to ensure that tribes have the opportunity to identify resources which may be affected by the action and to recommend the best ways to take actions on Tribal lands or affecting Tribal resources. Communication with Tribal leadership follows special communication protocols.

For additional information, contact PPQ's Tribal liaison or visit the Web site of the APHIS Native American Working Group. To determine if there are sacred or historic sites in an area, contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Address APHIS Native American Working Group
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/anawg>

Address State Historic Preservation Officer
<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/shpolist.htm>

Guidelines for Gaining Compliance From Industry and Property Owners

Conducting surveys and taking actions to stop movement of potentially infested articles or conveyances will require cooperation from land owners or managers. The issuance of an Emergency Action Notification may not always be necessary if cooperation can be gained. In order to enhance efforts to control TTG, it is critical to gain cooperation and compliance from the parties involved at the new or existing infested site. The parties involved can vary from large corporations and industry such as rail companies to small property owners.

The first step is to make contact with the property owner or company that has or may have an established population of TTG. This ensures that you are dealing with the person who has authority to speak and act for the company. Follow the company's chain of command. If you encounter resistance, you may have to go higher in their chain of command.

Send an email or letter to gain permission to survey the property. This allows the property owner to understand your authority. After an exotic snail is found on the property, verify its identification. Send a letter of confirmation and arrange to meet.

Before the meeting, conduct research to learn more about the client's business and how the exotic snails will impact them. In the worst case, they will be directly impacted and will have to be regulated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ.

During the meeting, discuss the pest and why it is of concern. Most people are unaware that snails can be important pests. If the company needs to be regulated, discuss with them what they can do to resolve this issue. If cooperation with a control program is achieved, they will no longer be regulated and the result will be the same but done in the spirit of cooperation. In every meeting, use science-based arguments yet be flexible to gain compliance.

Ask clients about their property management in order to identify existing practices that can enhance control of the snails. This lessens the financial impact on the company and only requires fine-tuning. For example, vegetation management can be used to do habitat alteration that will increase the effectiveness of treatments performed. Companies may already have plans, such as paving areas, expanding buildings or other site alterations. These can be used to the advantage of snail management, as long as snails are not moved during the process. Do not hesitate to ask what they can and are willing to do to help with snail control. These may include purchasing and applying molluscicide bait, habitat modification (weed maintenance, debris removal) and additional control methods that can be implemented based upon unique site characteristics.

Many meetings, site visits, emails and calls may be required so that PPQ and the property owner are both working together to achieve the common goal of eradicating these invasive pests. Always be available to answer any question or concerns and address them in a timely manner. Always thank them for their efforts and cooperation. There is no set way to handle every company or landowner that is involved. By doing research, working with existing practices and having a cooperative approach, a company or property owner can greatly increase your chances of success in managing a snail control program.

Use [Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet on page B-2](#) and [Pre-Survey Interview on page B-4](#) as job aides when working with clients.

Potential Regulated Articles

Regulated articles may include any product, article, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of snails and the person in possession thereof has been notified. Depending on the species and risk situation at a site, the following articles may present a risk of dissemination of snails or snail eggs:

Plant Material—

- ◆ Preferred food plants in the regulated area
- ◆ Crops harvested from quarantine areas
- ◆ Crops harvested from high-risk crops
- ◆ Potted plants rooted in soil or media¹
- ◆ Compost
- ◆ Forest products (leaves, needles, wood, mushrooms)
- ◆ Vegetation used as packing material
- ◆ Nursery stock
- ◆ Sod

Soil and Building Materials—

- ◆ Bricks, blocks, and tiles
- ◆ Concrete
- ◆ Compost
- ◆ Soil from the infested area
- ◆ Sand
- ◆ Stone, gravel, and rocks

Miscellaneous Items—

- ◆ Cargo transportation conveyances (containers, truck trailers, railcars)
- ◆ Discarded household or yard items
- ◆ Containers
- ◆ Manure
- ◆ Used equipment

1 Plants may be removed and washed with pressure sprays to facilitate visual inspections. Plants that pass inspection can be repotted in sterile media, certified, and sold or shipped

Regulated Establishments

Field personnel will attempt to detect these pests within the regulated area at all establishments where regulated articles are sold, grown, handled, moved, or processed. Establishments may include the following:

- ◆ Ports, container yards, rail yards;
- ◆ Airports;
- ◆ Landfill sites;
- ◆ Processing plants;
- ◆ Vehicle depots;
- ◆ Sod and soil firms;
- ◆ Farmers' produce and flea markets;
- ◆ Nurseries;
- ◆ Flower shops;
- ◆ Schools;
- ◆ Swap meets;
- ◆ Pet shops; and
- ◆ Any other establishments that handle regulated articles.

Regulatory Procedures

Surveys may be set up at establishments deemed to be at risk by project personnel. Set and service two traps baited with a molluscicide, or equivalent, per establishment. Service traps daily if catches of snails are great, or every week if trap catches are few.

Property Survey

Set traps on properties in the regulated area on which snail detections have been made when snails are active. This includes periods of rainfall, after rains, or on properties where watering or irrigation will keep the snails active. [See Survey Procedures on page 4-1](#) for related information.

Use of Pesticides

The *PPQ Treatment Manual* and this document identify authorized pesticides, and describe methods, rates of application, and special application instructions. Concurrence by PPQ is necessary before using any other pesticide or procedure for regulatory purposes. [See Laws Pertaining to Pesticide Use on page 6-1](#) for related information.

Approved Treatments for Regulatory Articles

Approved regulatory treatments for temperate terrestrial gastropods are determined by program management or a technical panel in conjunction with the USDA–APHIS–Center for Plant Health, Science, and Technology (CPHST). Find directions for utilizing the treatments in the *PPQ Treatment Manual*.

Address *PPQ Treatment Manual*
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/treatment.shtml

Apply the following approved treatments before removing or moving regulated articles from a quarantine area:

Cold Treatment—Application of cold temperatures lethal to a target snail (below the biological threshold or for a time period beyond the snail’s ability to endure). May be used alone or in combination with fumigation.

Fumigation/Cold Treatment—Application of an approved fumigant in conjunction with cold treatment procedures.

Fumigation/Vacuum—Application of an approved fumigant in conjunction with vacuum procedures.

Sanitation—Removal and destruction of leaves, flowers, stems, stalks, rotting or fallen fruit, vegetables, and other food plant material.

Soil Treatment—An approved molluscicide applied to the soil within the drip line of food plants. Hold plants for one week after treatment before certifying for movement after reinspection.

Principal Regulatory Activities

The degree of regulatory activity required depends, among many other factors, on the degree of the infestation. For example, it may not be necessary to safeguard vegetable stands throughout the regulated area if they are engaged in local retail activity only and the infestation is limited.

Regulatory Inspection for Snails and Slugs

Make a thorough inspection of all material and personal household effects prior to movement from a known snail area to any designation. Because of the tendency of snails to hide, inspect the interior as well as the exterior of containers, when likely entry holes are noted. The smaller snails resemble ordinary pebbles, in color, markings

and size. Therefore, a significant infestation could be overlooked on a superficial inspection of contaminated articles. The presence of snails may be indicated by a faint slime trail.

Boxes, particularly when they have been in contact with soil, offer a number of havens for snails—bottom runners (some of which are hollow), life hook slots, and holes in weathered boxes. Closely examine all sides of each likely item, noting any cracks, crevices, or other areas not readily observable. Fork lifts will frequently be required in order to inspect bottoms of boxes, crates, and the heavier articles.

Steel cylinders present good hiding places—under the screw cap and adhering to the pallets of which the cylinders are often fastened. Pipes of all types are especially attractive to snails since caps or plugs are seldom feasible.

In the case of half-tracks, cranes, and other heavy equipment, steam or water-jet cleaning is recommended in lieu of or in addition to examination. In the examination of ships before loading, attention should be given to the bottom of holds and ledges around the sides.

Hold bulkheads near the engine room, being warmer, are favored snail sites. Snail-free cargo should never be loaded until holds have been thoroughly inspected and found or made snail-free.

Additional Factors Involving Movement

Equipment (fork-lifts, tractor-trailers, trucks, and rail cars) and materials (pallets, dunnage, and tarpaulins) utilized in the storage and transportation of supplies must be snail-free. When not in use, equipment and materials should be returned to snail-free areas. Equipment and materials that are utilized to handle or transport snail-infested supplies should not be utilized to transport snail-free cargo unless it has been fumigated.

To prevent the contamination of military or commercial cargo carried during the movement of supplies from one location to another, limit shipments to snail-free cargo.

Household Movement

Establish adequate procedures to prevent snail stowaways in personal household effects of military and civilian personnel. Packing should be accomplished indoors or in a place equally secure from snails. Lawn furniture, garden hoses and tools, sporting goods (boats, motors, etc.), bicycles, motor scooters, and utility trailers that are allowed to remain outdoors must be fumigated before packing for shipment from snail infested areas.

Household furniture and packing materials should never be placed on the ground or lawns while being prepared or packed for shipment.

Yard and Landscape Maintenance

Such companies may need to be under compliance agreement if their activities present a risk of dissemination of snails or snail eggs in the course of their normal work. After training of workers, compliance agreements can be implemented detailing the

conditions and precautions companies and their employees must adhere to safeguarding the movement of potentially infected plant materials, machinery, vehicles, or tools.

Snail-free Storage Areas

Only snail-free supplies, equipment, or vehicles should be stored in warehouses or permitted access to snail-free storage areas. Infested, noninspected, or untreated items should never be mixed with snail-free cargo in storage or in transit.

Snail-free storage areas should be established at those installations where large quantities of items are stored in open areas. The snail-free area will serve two purposes:

- ◆ Incoming snail-free items can be stored to prevent infestation, and
- ◆ Noninspected or untreated items that are scheduled to be moved can be decontaminated several weeks before the scheduled shipping date and placed in the snail-free area.

See Treatment Zones on page 6-6 for related information concerning the creation of snail-free areas within storage areas of rail yards or ports.

Transporters and heavy equipment including buses, trains, trucks, bulldozers, etc., when not in use must be stored in snail-free areas to prevent infestation. Containers have been a major source of snail interceptions at the ports of entry in the past. They must not be stored or allowed to remain on the open ground. Cargoes or household effects infested with snails should never be packed in containers for shipment.

Interior Storage

Supplies, equipment, and vehicles coming in from outside the regulated area should be stored in warehouses. Land snails do not normally enter buildings to estivate, therefore, enclosed structures provide the greatest protection against infestation.

Exterior Storage

If warehouses are not available, use paved open storage. However, such areas must be protected by a sound, aggressive, and continuous snail control program. Areas covered with asphalt or concrete provide the most suitable and lasting types of ground cover for storage areas, and less maintenance will be required.

However, in the event neither warehousing nor paved areas are available for supply storage, it will be necessary to construct an area of suitable storage. Concrete or asphalt is preferred, but crushed stone may be utilized. A layer of crushed stone six inches or more deep should be laid on the soil. The depth will depend on the soil conditions.

Ground Maintenance Equipment

Equipment utilized in ground maintenance work must not be parked, stored, or left idle in snail infested areas. Clean and return equipment to a protected storage area at the end of each work day to prevent further spread of the snails.

Principal Activities

Principal activities for conducting a regulatory program to contain snails include the following:

1. Advise regulated industry(ies) of required treatment procedures.
2. Supervise, monitor, and certify commodity treatments of commercial lots of regulated articles.
3. Make regulatory visits to the following:
 - ❖ Security and airline personnel
 - ❖ Soil and sod firms
 - ❖ Vegetable stands
 - ❖ Flower stands
 - ❖ Local growers, packers, and processing plants
 - ❖ Farmer's associations, produce markets, and flea markets
 - ❖ Local vehicle and maintenance depots, vehicle fleet operators
 - ❖ Local building contractors
 - ❖ Local vehicle dealers, garages, service stations
 - ❖ Truck and trailer rental firms
 - ❖ Commercial haulers of regulated articles
 - ❖ Public transportation
 - ❖ Post offices
4. Visit warehouses, canneries and other processing and storage establishments.
5. Monitor the movement of waste material to and from landfills to ensure adequate disposal of regulated articles.
6. Monitor the movement of regulated articles through major airports and other transportation centers.
7. Observe major highways and quarantine boundaries for movement of host materials.

Removing Areas From Quarantine

Project managers should identify and remove areas from quarantine requirements after the snail is declared eradicated from those areas.

Eradication is achieved when sufficient time, equal to two years, has passed since the last specimen recovery. Regular monitoring and control will help to minimize a population increase. At a minimum, one year must elapse after control activities have ceased. APHIS will publish a Notice of Quarantine Revocation in the *Federal Register* when areas are removed from quarantine requirements.

6

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 6

Control Procedures

Contents

Introduction	page 6-1
Laws Pertaining to Pesticide Use	page 6-1
Environmental Monitoring	page 6-2
Efficacy of Treatment	page 6-3
Site Assessment	page 6-3
Safeguarding Against Artificial Movement	page 6-5
Treatment Zones	page 6-6
Treatment Options	page 6-6
Molluscicides	page 6-7
Cultural Controls	page 6-9
Control in Commercial Nurseries	page 6-12

Introduction

Use *Chapter 6 Control* to learn more about the methods used to eradicate an infestation of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

Laws Pertaining to Pesticide Use

The [Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act \(FIFRA\)](#) authorizes the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) to regulate pesticides. All persons using and applying pesticides should understand the laws pertaining to pesticide use and application. The following are provisions of FIFRA that are most pertinent to emergency pest control programs:

- ◆ Restricted use pesticides must be applied by a certified applicator,
- ◆ Use of any pesticide inconsistent with the label is prohibited, and
- ◆ Violations can result in heavy fines or imprisonment.

States can register pesticides on a limited basis for special local needs according to the following Sections:

- ◆ **Section 18**—EPA administrators can exempt federal or state agencies from FIFRA if it is determined that emergency conditions exist that require such exemptions; and
- ◆ **Section 24e**—A state can provide registration for additional uses of federally registered pesticides formulated for distribution and use within that state to meet special local needs in accordance with the purposes of this act.

For additional information concerning exemptions, see *PPQ Emergency Programs Manual*, Section 14.

Address *PPQ Emergency Programs Manual*, Section 14
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/emergency/downloads/epm.pdf

Contact staff at PPQ–EDP–Environmental Compliance to be sure that any pesticide being considered as part of an eradication program conforms to pesticide use requirements. Obtain all required environmental documentation before beginning.

Address USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Emergency and Domestic Programs
Environmental Compliance
4700 River Road, Unit 150
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone: 301-734-8247

Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring is an important consideration in all programs. Contact staff at PPQ–EDP–Environmental Compliance to learn if environmental monitoring is required. Environmental Compliance staff may evaluate the environmental impact of controls by monitoring the following:

- ◆ Water, to detect insecticide levels resulting from direct application, leaching, and runoff;
- ◆ Soil, to determine insecticide levels and residues;
- ◆ Foliage, to identify residues;
- ◆ Non-target organisms before, during and after applications, to determine impact of pesticides; and
- ◆ Air, to determine presence of residual airborne pesticides.

Address USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Emergency and Domestic Programs–Environmental Compliance
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/compliance/environmental_guidance.shtml

Efficacy of Treatment

Continue eradication measures for two to four years. After the termination of eradication or suppression measures, monitor the success of the program for one to two years. [See Monitoring Survey on page 4-5](#) for related information.

Site Assessment

Site assessment is the foundation of snail and slug control. Consult survey records prior to treatment. Interview all persons for relevant information on site history and property ownership. Information gained from the property owner may help to locate the source of infestation, or other sites where TTG remain undetected. Contact the area identifier to learn more about identification and characters of similar appearing species.

Address

Lists of PPQ Area Identifiers and National Specialists in *PPQ Manual for Agriculture Clearance*, Appendix G
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/mac_pdf/g_app_identifiers.pdf

Assessment for modes of artificial and natural movement from a site is important during this stage. Review [Pest Information on page 2-1](#) as well as recent research findings to learn more about behavior, life cycle and other information that may be useful in the control process. See [Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet on page B-2](#) and [Pre-Survey Interview on page B-4](#) for similar assessment job aides.

Site Visit

Communicate frequently with the person responsible for the site. Keep a log of your observations at the site. Mark areas with invasive species with flags or ribbon; record GPS readings or use other electronic devices. Take notes on who owns the property. In many cases more than one property owner is involved and research needs to be performed to gain this information. Much of this information may have already been recorded during survey investigations.

Use the answers to the following questions to prepare a status report:

- Is the terrain sloped or flat?
- Is there a source of calcium carbonate?
- Are water sources nearby?
- What is the property used for?
- Is the area secure?
- Does the area contain debris, trash or other obstacles?
- Does the area contain an overgrowth of weeds and brush?
- Are any hot zones close to other properties (for example, intermodal container yard or freight forward business)?

- ❑ What is the general condition of the property?
- ❑ Are snails climbing weeds, high brush or into trees?
- ❑ Are there modes for artificial movement at the site that need to be addressed to prevent movement? (**See Issuing an Emergency Action Notification on page 5-2** for related information.)
- ❑ Are sensitive flora and fauna present at the site? (**See Endangered Species Act on page 7-2** and **Other Laws on page 7-3** for related information.)

Classification

Development of a control plan depends on the type of property infested. Site access, security, containment, and ownership type may dictate a particular direction in eradication options. Prepare a concise overview of the infested area. This means recording information about the infested property, including the following:

- ◆ Location;
- ◆ Type of property ownership (government, private, tribal, commercial, residential or agricultural);
- ◆ Current and past property uses;
- ◆ Snail distribution;
- ◆ Status of security and containment; and
- ◆ Modes of artificial movement.

Mapping

Prepare a detailed map of the infested site, pinpointing the location and severity of infestations of TTG. The map should include as much information as possible, such as acreage, roads, tree lines, water sources, property uses, and GPS coordinates. Map the property lines to indicate different property owners.

The use of aerial maps can save time. Many resources are available, such as Google Earth™. Aerial maps can be used in a graphics computer program to indicate details. ArcMap® can be used to produce excellent detailed maps. If possible, consult your regional GIS personnel. They can produce detailed maps.

See an example of a site map in [Figure 6-4](#).



Figure 6-4—Example of a map using grids to divide infestations into manageable units

Safeguarding Against Artificial Movement

Artificial movement occurs when pests are moved by cargo, conveyances, or passengers. Snails and slugs can hitchhike on many objects ranging from intermodal containers to nursery stock. When new infestations are found, search the site for items that might serve as carriers. After risks have been identified, immediately implement plans to prevent future spread. These risks need to be reviewed and some traceback work performed to insure movement has not occurred prior to the discovery of the infestation.

Each container in the infested area should be lifted by yard personnel and examined by an inspector. Do **not** go underneath a container when it is lifted off the ground. Use a flashlight to look at all areas under the container. When snails or slugs are found, use a long extension pole to remove them. Crush or dispose of snails after the container has been removed. The container can be stored in an area free of snails. Apply a barrier of rock salt between the infested area and the TTG-free area. [See Salt on page 6-10](#) for related information.

All objects of risks in an infested area become a regulated item and steps need to be taken to eliminate the TTG. An Emergency Action Notice may need to be issued to insure compliance and remove risk. By safeguarding risks the focus then can be on treatment plans and zones. [See Issuing an Emergency Action Notification on page 5-2](#), and [PPQ 523 Emergency Action Notification on page B-12](#) for related information.

Treatment Zones

Zones or grid areas can be implemented for containment strategies. The use of zones can be done for the total infested area or broken down to the level of property owner. The cost of a quarantine as well as the size of the infestation could require prioritizing treatment zones. Site zoning can be designed to meet the need specifically.

Primary Inner—The primary inner zone is the point of introduction and is also known as the core area. It is a source of information on introduction and possible spread where the TTG population is most heavily concentrated.

Primary Outer—The primary outer zone is characterized by a random distribution of TTG.

Secondary—The secondary area (also known as the barrier area) is crucial for containment and should be addressed first. Treat the outside of the infestation and then work inward.

Tertiary—The tertiary zone is characterized by the absence of TTG.

Treatment Options

Treatment may include the application of the following:

Molluscicides—Several products and formulations are effective. [See Molluscicides on page 6-7](#) for more information.

Cultural Control—Cultural control methods used in combination with chemical control is the most effective treatment regime against this group of snail pests. [See Cultural Controls on page 6-9](#) for more information.

Biological Control—Currently, there are no effective, specific non-invasive biological control methods available for control of TTG.

Eradication of snail species may be most feasible in port, railyard, or nursery environments. If adjoining neighborhoods or natural areas are generally infested, it may only be possible to maintain suppression or local eradication in these situations. A snail eradication program in residential or natural areas must be seriously considered because of the public outreach necessary to gain cooperation, the resources

required to be successful, and the impacts of pesticides applied in these environments. The risk of the particular species spreading to agricultural areas of causing significant damage in residential and natural area must be balanced with the risk of control activities.

Formulate a treatment plan addressing specific issues based on the site classification and types of resources needed to complete the treatment.

Consider the following:

- ◆ All activity in infested area,
- ◆ Available resources and contacts
- ◆ Need for counter measures, and
- ◆ Cooperation of property owner.

Widespread or random infestations may warrant treatment zones.

Molluscicides

At the initiation of an eradication or suppression program, evaluate all available molluscicides. Select a molluscicide after considering local conditions, survey results and efficacy of available products.

The labels for several products have been amended by their manufacturer to include non-crop areas such as rail yards, ports, and right-of-ways. Check also for registrations to assure the compound you have chosen is registered for use in the State where applications are taking place.

Use the highest rate allowed by the label in first time treated areas. Depending on the population levels, several repeated applications may be necessary in a particular area within a season or over the course of years in order to achieve effective eradication or suppression. Monitoring for snail mortality and population resurgence is an important consideration when deciding to make additional applications. [See Monitoring Survey on page 4-5](#) for related information.

Prepare a Categorical Exclusions for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for each site or property owner where treatments will be performed. [See National Environmental Policy Act on page 7-2](#) for more information.

Application

Strategy in control approaches must be flexible since infested sites and setting can vary greatly. Types of infested conditions could limit or preclude options utilized for one site while accommodating multiple chemical formulations for another. A multifaceted strategy will be needed to manage invasive TTG outbreaks.

Spread baits evenly. Reverse the pattern of application on repeat treatments, since spots may be missed during ground application. Pellets are usually colored and easy to see. Use a granular product if visible bait is undesirable. Schedule treatments before or after rains, since snails are active at this time and more likely to encounter bait. Bait treatments are much more effective with moisture. Metaldehyde pellets are one of the most utilized form of bait. It is applied and used in a wide array of conditions. Granular metaldehyde formulations such as Durham[®] granules may be more appropriate in settings where pellets may be unsightly or pose a potential focus of curiosity.

Liquid applications may be effective when bait formulas cannot reach target snails. Metaldehyde spray formulations provide another application format that has potential to accommodate snail control needs alone or in concert with other approaches.

Difficult terrain areas which present problems in applying baits could indicate the need for a spray or even a more specialized form of application equipment such as bait blower.

Metaldehyde

Metaldehyde is the most widely used chemical snail bait treatment. It comes in many formulations with various attractant systems. Metaldehyde baits containing 4 percent metaldehyde are significantly more effective than those products containing only 2 percent metaldehyde. Some metaldehyde products are formulated with carbaryl, partly to increase the spectrum of pests controlled to include soil and debris-dwelling insects, spiders, and sow bugs. However, carbaryl is toxic to soil-inhabiting beneficial organisms, such as ground beetles and earthworms, and should be avoided if snail and slug management is all that is required.

Deadline[®] M-Ps[™] and Metarex are bait treatments that have been very effective in recent years for invasive snail eradication. Deadline[®] 40 and Slugfest are liquid formulations of metaldehyde. Metarex is a smaller bait pellet and has more bait points per given area applied at label rates. This bait also produces less dust and breaks down slower in moist conditions as compared to Deadline[®].

Methiocarb

Methiocarb is an organophosphate chemical. Most formulations of methiocarb are classified as Restricted Use Pesticides. Restricted use products may only be applied by a certified pesticide applicator or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. According to some researchers, methiocarb produces better kill than metaldehyde under wet conditions. Mesurol 75-W[®] is formulated as a wettable powder with 75 percent active ingredient. Mesurol Pro[®] is a food bait with 2 percent active ingredient.

Iron Phosphate

Iron phosphate is a relatively new active ingredient for slug and snail food baits. Iron phosphate baits are considered generally safe for the environment. Unlike metaldehyde and methiocarb products, baits containing iron phosphate are thought to be safe for pets and other non-target animals. After feeding on baits containing iron phosphate, slugs and snails will cease feeding but will not die until 3 to 6 days later. For some slug and snail species, there is evidence that iron phosphate baits are less

effective than those containing metaldehyde or methiocarb. Indications are that iron phosphate, while not as effective as metaldehyde and methiocarb, has potential in chemically sensitive areas due to its low toxicity.

Iron phosphate pellet formulations can assist in filling a treatment void in cases in which a home or landowner's may have reservations of chemical control options. Iron phosphate may be impractical on large scale eradication but allow for treatment in smaller or sensitive areas.

Sluggo® is granular bait containing 1 percent iron phosphate. This bait can be used in areas that have public access or other areas of concern in place of metaldehyde use.

Cultural Controls

Rely on a combination of cultural methods in non-emergency situations. Cultural controls can also be used in combination with other treatments. Some cultural controls—such as draining wetlands—may be subject to obtaining environmental documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Check with the program manager to make sure documentation is in order. [See Microhabitats on page 4-10](#) for related information concerning environments that TTG seem to prefer.

Alteration of Snail Habitat

In order to increase the efficacy of treatments, habitat modification or alteration is needed. Modification can range from extensive alteration of the landscape by removing vegetation and grading the site, to very basic alteration that includes keeping vegetation mowed in order to keep the snails closer to ground level for easy access to bait/treatments when treatments are applied. The least amount of modification at a site should be keeping the area clean and clear along with mowing vegetation. Treatments and site modification are best applied in concert with each other, as any one of them alone has limited impact.

The most cost effective approach is to gain the cooperation of property owners. Prior to treatments, assess the different properties in order to come up with a habitat modification site plan for each property. After the assessments, discuss with the property owners what they can do to help with site modifications.

If the property is overgrown with various types of vegetation, have the site mowed or otherwise maintained. Without modification, the snails will be difficult to control in overgrown areas. Perform extensive modification by removing small trees, brush, and other vegetation. When removing large areas of trees and brush, it should be chipped on-site to prevent artificial movement of snails and slugs. Inspect equipment before it leaves the site to prevent artificial spread.

After vegetation removal, manage the property by keeping regrowth mowed. The site can also be plowed and disked, or an herbicide can be applied. The property should be safeguarded by treatment around the border to prevent reintroduction of snails to the

modified area if infestations occur outside of the modified area. If snails still exist in the altered area, a treatment plan should be used. This aggressive alteration should drastically reduce population numbers of the snails in this area. Survey work is needed in this area in the following years to confirm this and treatments applied when detected.

Removal of trash, litter or debris must be done in such a way as to prevent the spread of an infestation. Equipment used for maintenance, roadwork, etc., should **not** be parked, stored or left idle in snail infested areas, but cleaned and returned to storage at the end of each work day. Idle equipment should be removed from the infested area, unless protected by barriers or stored inside buildings kept clear of any infestation.

Barriers

Copper Foil

Install strips of copper foil to repel snails and prevent their access to tree foliage or planting beds for several years. Snails will not cross the copper foil. Snail Bari[®] is a copper foil product widely available from suppliers of agricultural products.

Salt

Salt is an effective barrier for snails to safeguard items of risk or concern.

Soil

Snails limit their movement on bare soil. Consequently, a strip of bare earth about 1.5 meters wide around cultivated areas will give some protection. This form of control is made more effective if combined with chemical means of control and regular hand collection of snails.

Bordeaux Mixture

Brush copper sulfate or Bordeaux mixture (10 pounds of copper sulfate, 10 pounds of lime, and 100 gallons of water) on tree trunks to repel snails. Bordeaux mixture will withstand rainy weather better than copper sulfate alone. [See Copper Sulfate and Bordeaux Mixtures on page A-1](#) for related information.

Hand Collecting



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling gastropods, as well as associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with them. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. These pests may also carry other diseases.

Look for snails in areas with abundant calcium carbonate (limestone, marble, etc.) or when they are aestivating in high numbers on vegetation or other objects. Regular and extensive collection of snails should be carried out in tandem with other control methods or when performing survey work. Community cooperation can help to reduce

snail numbers significantly, particularly in newly infested areas. Collecting has proven to be effective at small sites with low numbers of snails. Use the following methods to dispose of snails:

- ◆ Freeze at -10°C for three days;
- ◆ Immerse in boiling water, rubbing alcohol, ethanol, seawater; or
- ◆ Incinerate.

Disruption of Soil

In open fields, plowing the soil twice yearly will reduce small populations of TTG. Disking and cultipacking will help to reduce snail populations in areas of thin topsoil or where erosion is a problem.

Sanitation

Sanitation is a continual process. Destroy snail habitats by clearing underbrush, eliminating refuse piles and loose boards, and checking underneath stones. All infested properties must be cleaned thoroughly to facilitate survey operations and to improve the effectiveness of control treatments.

Trapping

Traps have limited use and are not effective on a large scale or site. This method is time-consuming and should be used on small sites in concert with hand collecting. Trap TTG under boards or flower pots positioned throughout the landscape. Inverted melon rinds also make good traps. [See Survey Procedures on page 4-1](#) for other methods of trapping.

Burning

Collect, pile and burn host material if local ordinances and fire officials permit.

Controlled burning as a management tool might reduce snail numbers or eradicate snails. It will remove food sources and destroy snail habitat. There is a need for research and documentation to review the possibility of this management tool.

Application of Herbicides

Using herbicides to control wild and cultivated hosts has proven to be effective by removing food sources and habitat. If baits are also being used as a control tool, apply them after vegetation dies back. The bait then becomes the new and only food source. Without baiting, in an area in which herbicides were used to clear the vegetation the snails will migrate to new areas to find a new food source and habitat. [See Molluscicides on page 6-7](#) for more information on using baits.

Approved Treatments for Regulated Articles

[See Approved Treatments for Regulatory Articles on page 5-7.](#)

Control in Commercial Nurseries

Temperate terrestrial gastropods can be easily spread to multiple environments through the sale and movement of plant material. Before addressing potential invasive TTG issues in the commercial environment, confirm the official position of PPQ for the particular outbreak through your SPHD. Clarity on the agency position, pest risk potential, site information and clear communication will be paramount.

Nursery Assessment and Considerations

After initial assessment and classification has been conducted, further control and safeguard issues for the commercial environment must be addressed. [See Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet on page B-2](#), [Pre-Survey Interview on page B-4](#), and [Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone on page B-8](#) for related assessment materials.

General Nursery Assessment

Determine the type of nursery, type of infestation, and type of material sold such as cuttings, potted material or shrubbery. Determine if the property includes both greenhouse and field locations.

Use the following checklist when assessing the structures and environment:

- Are greenhouses isolated?
- What is the construction type (plastic, glass, type of entry)?
- Are the greenhouses automated?
- Do the greenhouses contain multiple types of plant material?
- What is the general state of hygiene of the greenhouses?
- What is the type of floor (dirt, gravel, marl, concrete, asphalt)?
- What is the type of planting system (raised or floor)?
- What is the type and height of rack system?
- What type of material are the racks and their stands made of (metal, wood, concrete, plastic)?
- How are greenhouse debris and trash handled?
- Is an area designated for debris and waste media?

Nursery Field Assessment

Determine the type of growing system used (for example block plantings, varied, mixed species), and identify general types of soil and terrain.

Use the following checklist when assessing the nursery field:

- Are calcium carbonate sources present?
- What is the overall condition of the field area?
- Are the field areas clean and free of grass, weeds and other host materials?
- Are waste or debris piles in or near planting field areas?
- How is debris and plant waste material handled in field areas?

Pest Management

Obtain information on the type of pest management system used by the nursery. Use the following checklist when assessing the pest management at the nursery:

- Does the nursery already treat for TTG pests?
- Does the nursery use pesticides?
- Which TTG control strategies are used?
- What types of pests are targeted?
- Are herbicides used?
- Are pesticide dips or treatments used for plants being shipped?
- Are insecticidal soaps or washes used for plants being shipped?

Chapter 6

Control in Commercial Nurseries



Chapter 7

Environmental Compliance

Contents

Introduction	page 7-1
National Environmental Policy Act	page 7-2
Endangered Species Act	page 7-2
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	page 7-3
Other Laws	page 7-3
Environmental Monitoring	page 7-3

Introduction

Use *Chapter 7 Environmental Compliance* as a guide to environmental considerations pertinent to an infestation of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

A key element in designing a program or an emergency response is consultation with Environmental Services (ES), a unit of APHIS' Policy and Program Development Staff (PPD). ES prepares environmental documentation such as environmental impact statements (EIS) and environmental assessments (EA) to aid in program operational decisions, as well as Endangered Species consultation. ES also coordinates pesticide registration and approvals for APHIS programs, ensuring that registrations and approvals meet program use needs and conform to pesticide use requirements. In addition, PPQ's Environmental Compliance Team (ECT) assists ES in the development of required documentation and implements any environmental monitoring that may be required of program activities. Refer to the Resources Section of this document for additional information.

Disclaimer

All uses of pesticides must be registered or approved by appropriate Federal, State, and/or Tribal agencies before they can be applied. The information provided on pesticide labels may not reflect all of the actual information, including precautions and instructions for use, which you are required to follow in your specific state or locality. It is the responsibility of persons intending to use a pesticide to abide by the label, including labeling that has been approved for the particular state or locality in which the chemical is to be used, and to comply with all federal, state, tribal, and local laws and regulations relating to the use of the pesticide. Staff within APHIS programs are responsible for their compliance with applicable environmental regulations, which often include measures above and beyond those listed on pesticide labels.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that federal agencies document the potential adverse effects of their actions. The process often requires public input. The exact nature of the documentation and public involvement is dictated by the potential for adverse effects and the significance of those effects.

It is likely that most pest control responses will include actions that need up to 30 days of public comment prior to initiation. Therefore, it is imperative to involve staff from PPQ Environmental Services and Environmental Compliance early in the planning process. Doing so assures public involvement and a quick response.

Depending on the proposed program, NEPA requirements will be met with a categorical exclusion, environmental assessment, or environmental impact statement. Some programs can prepare their own NEPA documentation. Contact PPQ Environmental Services or Environmental Compliance if you are unsure which document should be prepared, or if you have little experience writing such documents.

Address

USDA-APHIS-PPQ-Emergency and Domestic Programs
Environmental Compliance
4700 River Road, Unit 150
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone: 301-734-8247

Address

USDA-APHIS-Policy and Program Development
Environmental Services
4700 River Road, Unit 149
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone: 301-734-8565

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires that all Federal actions, including emergency responses, do not harm Federally protected threatened or endangered species. ESA is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Before an action can begin, it must be determined if protected species are in the project area. If such species are present, measures must be put in place to protect them from potential adverse effects of the action. Such work requires coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Several methods are available to ensure compliance with ESA, but the exact one chosen is dictated by the nature of the emergency, proposed response, and location. As soon as possible in the early stages of the response, contact staff at Environmental Services or Environmental Compliance, who can provide the necessary guidance and support in conducting the necessary analyses and developing the required documentation.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires that chemicals used for control have approved labels and that all label requirements are followed. These requirements can include applicable uses, maximum application rates, handling instructions, and personal protective equipment. If no label is available for the emergency in question (i.e., the pest of concern is not listed as one for which the chemical may be used), it is possible to obtain a new label or a label exemption. If a label change is needed or no label can be located for your program needs, immediately contact Environmental Services, who can assist in label changes and emergency use exemptions.

Address	USDA–APHIS–Policy and Program Development Environmental Services 4700 River Road, Unit 149 Riverdale, MD 20737 Telephone: 301-734-8565
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Other Laws

The National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, are of critical importance to all pest control programs, but other laws may apply depending on program locations and activities. These include the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. By including Environmental Services and Environmental Compliance early in program planning, guidance can be provided on meeting the requirements of these and other laws that may apply.

Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring of APHIS pest control activities may be required as part of compliance with the above laws, as requested by program managers, or as suggested to address concerns with controversial activities. This is especially true for less benign chemical controls and aerial application of chemicals.

Monitoring may be conducted with regards to worker exposure, quality assurance and control, off-site deposition, or program efficacy. Different tools and techniques are used depending on the monitoring goals, program chemicals, and control techniques. Environmental monitoring is coordinated by Environmental Compliance (EC). Staff from EC will work with the program manager to develop an environmental monitoring plan, conduct training to implement the plan, provide day-to-day guidance on monitoring, and provide an interpretive report of monitoring activities.

8

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 8

Public Education

Contents

Introduction [page 8-1](#)

Resources [page 8-1](#)

Legislative and Public Affairs [page 8-2](#)

Introduction

Use *Chapter 7 Public Education* as a guide to interacting with the public during an infestation of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Public education plays a key role in the early detection and eradication of snail and slug pests. In addition, education of homeowners, workers, and managers in areas at risk of snail and slug introduction can aid in identifying new infestations, and in estimating the size of survey areas.

Resources

Public education may provide clues helpful in identifying the source of the infestation. Once identification has been confirmed by a specialist, initiate a public education campaign utilizing the following resources:

- ◆ Media (newspaper, television and radio);
- ◆ Contact with local Cooperative Extension Service personnel;
- ◆ Contact with local horticultural and agricultural groups;
- ◆ Contact with city government officials;
- ◆ PPQ brochures, pest alerts, and posters;
- ◆ Flyers and pamphlets distributed in infested communities;
- ◆ Public meetings;
- ◆ Involvement of schools, community groups, and volunteer organizations; and
- ◆ Neighborhood liaisons.

Hand-picking of snails, and site clean-up to remove snail refuges, are simple yet effective tasks for communities experiencing an outbreak of these pests.



Consumption of snails and slugs, or of vegetables and fruits contaminated by snails and slugs, may lead to infection by pathogens that are easily transmitted by these pests. Wear rubber or latex gloves when handling gastropods, as well as associated soil, excrement, and other materials that may have come in contact with them. Immediately after removing protective gloves, thoroughly wash hands with hot soapy water and rinse well. Consult a physician if, after handling snails and slugs, you experience symptoms resembling forms of meningitis, including headache, stiff neck, tingling or painful feelings in the skin, low-grade fever, nausea, and vomiting. These symptoms could indicate an infection by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*, a parasite carried by snails and slugs. These pests may also carry other diseases.

Legislative and Public Affairs

All contact with news media sources and the public must be coordinated with APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA).

Address

APHIS—Legislative and Public Affairs
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/contact_us/news_contacts.shtml

9

Temperate Terrestrial
Gastropods

Chapter 9

Pathways

Contents

Introduction	page 9-1
Interceptions	page 9-1
Countries of Origin	page 9-3
Destinations	page 9-3
Risk of Establishment	page 9-3
Prevention	page 9-3

Introduction

Use *Chapter 9 Pathways* to learn more about interceptions of temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. Selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae are discussed here as these are currently of particular concern, but these guidelines are applicable for most if not all temperate terrestrial gastropods (TTG).

Interceptions

Inspectors intercepted the temperate terrestrial gastropod species listed in **Table 9–1 on page 9-2** more than 8,000 times during the period 1985–2007. These species were detected on 230 genera of plants; containers; quarry products (including bricks, ceramic, earthenware, granite, limestone, marble, slate, and tiles); and military equipment (AQAS, 2008).

Travel

These terrestrial species were intercepted 201 times in passenger baggage (AQAS, 2008).

Natural

Natural spread of any of these fourteen species to the United States is not expected unless they become established elsewhere on the North American continent and move over land. Natural spread over water is unlikely (Garland, 2004; Godan, 1983; Sullivan *et al.*, 2004).

Commerce

Nearly 75 percent of interceptions of these species of snails were via maritime, and the rest were at airports. Many of these interceptions were found to be associated with containers on rail cars from Canada, but the containers with snails did not originate in Canada. More than 55 per cent arrived via Italy, and the Mediterranean countries of Italy, Israel, and Spain accounted for 79 per cent of interceptions. The majority of

these interceptions were on quarry products such as tiles (45 percent) and on containers (15 percent), and the total of interceptions on containers, tiles, and other quarry products was 66 percent (AQAS, 2008; Robinson and Tang, 2003; Sullivan *et al.*, 2004).

Table 9–1 Interceptions of fourteen species of invasive terrestrial snails at U. S. ports of entry during the period 1985–2007 (AQAS, 2008; Robinson, 2006)

Species	Host Genera		Interceptions		Countries of Origin		Number of Destinations
	Number	Top Ranked	Number	Top Ranked ¹	Number	Top Ranked	
<i>Arion spp.</i> ²	61	<i>Abies</i> <i>Brassica</i> <i>Narcissus</i>	238	P, M, Q, P	26	France, Canada, U. K.	23
<i>Candidula intersepta</i>	10	1 each of various	76	C, QP, P	17	Colombia, Italy, France	16
<i>Cernuella virgata</i>	21	<i>Pittosporum</i> <i>Citrus</i>	395	QP, C, P	16	Italy, Spain, Australia	28
<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>	8	<i>Citrus</i> <i>Mentha</i>	111	QP, C, P	12	Italy, Spain, Australia	21
<i>Hygromia cinctella</i>	11	<i>Ruscus</i> <i>Hydrangea</i> <i>Danae</i>	167	QP, C, P	7	Italy, France, Netherlands	25
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	15	<i>Aconitum</i> Herbs	337	C, QP, P	19	Italy, Spain, France	30
<i>Monacha syriaca</i>	82	<i>Phlox</i> <i>Aconitum</i> <i>Ruscus</i>	384	P, C, QP	15	Israel, Netherlands, Turkey	24
<i>Prietocella barbara</i>	62	<i>Mentha</i> <i>Pittosporum</i> <i>Phlox</i>	538	P, C, QP	27	Italy, Israel, Spain	27
<i>Theba pisana</i>	151	<i>Aconitum</i> <i>Pittosporum</i> <i>Phlox</i>	1,935	P, C, QP	42	Italy, Israel, Spain	35
<i>Xerolenta obvia</i>	1	<i>Melilotus</i>	22	C, QP	5	Italy, Germany, Spain	8
<i>Xeropicta derbentina</i>	2	<i>Rosmarinus</i> <i>Allium</i>	35	C, P, QP	7	Turkey, Israel, Italy	12
<i>Xeropicta krynickii</i>	5	<i>Rosmarinus</i> <i>Mentha</i> <i>Satureja</i>	23	C, P, QP	3	Turkey, Israel, Germany	5
<i>Xeropicta vestalis joppensis</i>	32	<i>Rosmarinus</i> <i>Mentha</i> <i>Thymus</i>	129	P, C, QP	7	Israel, Jordan, Syria	17
<i>Xerotricha conspurcata</i>	50	<i>Ruscus</i> <i>Pittosporum</i> <i>Citrus</i>	3,611	QP, C, P	29	Italy, Spain, Greece	43

1 P=Plants; C=Containers; QP=Quarantine Products; M=Mushrooms

2 Most *Arion spp.* cannot be readily determined from immatures other than with DNA analysis. The actual count of actionable *Arion vulgaris* interceptions in PestID for the period 1985–2007 was three.

Countries of Origin

During the period 1985–2007, interceptions of these fourteen species of snails originated in 77 countries around the globe. The majority of interceptions originated in Italy and nearly 25 per cent more in other Mediterranean countries (AQAS, 2008; Robinson and Tang, 2003).

Destinations

When an actionable pest is intercepted, officers ask for the intended final destination of the conveyance. During the period 1985–2007, interceptions of these fourteen snail species were bound for 47 States or U. S. territories; many of them to areas where establishment could or has already occurred; *e. g.*: Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Portland, and Seattle (AQAS, 2008; Hitchcox, 2006; Sullivan *et al.*, 2004).

Risk of Establishment

The fourteen species of snails treated herein pose a medium- to high-establishment risk to the United States:

- ◆ At least four of these snail species have established following entry into the United States via one or more of the pathways discussed (Hitchcox, 2006; Sullivan *et al.*, 2004),
- ◆ These snails have been associated with at least 230 genera of plants (AQAS, 2008),
- ◆ Some of these snails feed on crops such as alfalfa and pose harvest risks to crops such as wheat (Baker and Hopkins, 2003; Godan, 1983; Hitchcox, 2006),
- ◆ At least one of these snails poses a threat to U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services threatened and endangered species (USFWS, 2003), and
- ◆ Some of these snails carry parasites that can infest U. S. cattle and sheep (Godan, 1983).

Prevention

Re-establishment of these snails should be prevented and eradication of those established should be carried out wherever these snails are found in the United States. All pathways that serve to provide entry of these snails should be thoroughly inspected and determined to be free of these snails, including but not exclusive to: containers, either by ship or rail; contents of containers, especially quarry products such as Mediterranean tiles; cut flowers; nursery stock; and mushrooms. Mitigations should be applied to those pathways and conveyances that serve to provide entry for these snails (Baker and Hopkins, 2003; Hitchcox, 2006; Robinson and Tang, 2003; Sullivan *et al.*, 2004).

Glossary

APHIS. Acronym for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

apex. Tip of the spire of a snail shell, at the opposite end from the aperture.

aperture. Mouth or principal opening of the shell, through which the body of the gastropod passes out of the shell.

artificial movement. Movement of pests by cargo, conveyances, or passengers. *See also natural movement.*

AQAS. Acronym for Agricultural Quarantine Activity System, a Web database accessible from any USDA–APHIS computer.

attractant trap. Trap employing a lure which incites the target snail to come to it and be caught.

barrier. Natural or artificial obstacle to movement.

biometric survey. Survey succeeding the delimiting survey, in which properties are number- and letter-coded for survey purposes on a rotational basis.

body whorl. Last whorl of a snail shell, from the aperture to the line directly above the aperture on the previous whorl. Normally, it is the largest portion of the shell, and as such, partially encloses the rest of the shell.

buffer zone. Area extending 75 meters (81.9 yards) beyond the core zone.

columella. Central column of the shell, around which the shell whorls coil.

commercial production area. Area in which host material is grown for sale.

confirmed detection. Positive laboratory identification of a submitted specimen.

core zone. Minimum distance of 25 meters (27.3 yards) in all directions of any confirmed target snail infestation.

core infested area. Known edges of infestation, defined by the area between several adjacent positive points. This may include multiple positive points, and multiple properties. The boundaries are established where positive species have been found.

delimiting survey. Survey to determine the extent of the infestation in an area after the target snail has been detected.

detection. Collection of any life stage of the target snail.

detection survey. Survey conducted in a susceptible area not known to be infested with the target snail.

dry heat. Use of high temperatures as a treatment.

egg survey. Collection and holding of suspect eggs when no hatched snails are available to determine the extent and nature of an infestation.

epicenter. Initial site of an infestation.

epiphragm. Hardened mucous barrier that seals the aperture in most land snails and prevents desiccation during dry spells.

eradication zones. Areas or properties slated for eradication measures.

fumigation. Application of an approved fumigant, such as methyl bromide, as a treatment (methyl bromide).

generation. Period of time for the pest to complete all stages of development predicated on the basis of biological information.

ground spray. Using ground spray equipment to apply molluscicide to the ground, selected resting places, or host vegetation in a target snail infested area.

host. Plant species, substrate, debris, or other food reproduction of the target snail.

infestation. Collection of one or more target snails from an area.

infested area. Infested properties or core areas of no less than 25 meters (27.3 yards) on a side each, unless biological factors indicate the need for more or less area.

monitoring. Or evaluation survey. Using interdependent visual and/or trapping surveys in an area where treatment has been applied to evaluate the effectiveness of the application. *Also known as evaluation survey.*

natural movement. Dispersal of pests without assistance from man or other means.

PPQ. Acronym for Plant Protection and Quarantine.

pathway. Means by which plant pests are introduced.

parietal callus. Layer of shell secreted over the parietal area.

PestID. Database containing all the information recorded from the PPQ Form 309 Pest Interception Record.

positive point. Refers to a single point where a specimen(s) of the target species was detected.

regulated zone. Zone that extends at least 100 meters (109 yards) in any direction from an infested property. The regulated zone may

be extended to include any other nearby regulated areas as seems practical or within 1 kilometer (0.6 miles).

regulatory inspection. Visual examination of host material, containers, and transport.

SPHD. Acronym for State plant health director.

steam sterilization. Use of live steam as a treatment on selected regulated items.

suture. Line of contact or fusion between one shell whorl and the next.

target snail. Exotic species of snail found to be established in a given area of the United States against which it has been determined to conduct eradication and/or regulatory action.

trap survey. Determining the presence or absence of a pest by the use of traps placed in a predetermined pattern and serviced on a given schedule.

TTG. Acronym for temperate terrestrial gastropods. TTG was used in the *Guidelines* to refer to temperate climate pest snails and slugs in the United States and collaborating territories. TTG includes selected species in the gastropod families Arionidae, Cochlicellidae, Helicidae and Hygromiidae.

urban area. Noncommercial crop production area containing multiple or single-family dwellings. *Also known as residential area.*

USDA. Acronym for United States Department of Agriculture.

visual survey. Examining hosts, substrate, or hiding places for eggs, adults, or visible damage; either in the field, in regulated establishments, or in monitoring the movement of regulated articles.

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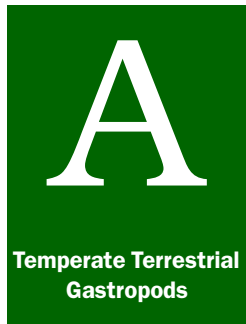
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Resources

Pesticide Supplies

Mesuroi® Products—

Gowan Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569
Telephone: (800) 883-1844 X 2
<http://www.gowanco.com>

Deadline® Products—

Pace International
1011 Western Ave., Suite 505
Seattle, Washington 98104
(800) 936-6750
<http://www.paceint.com>

First Choice® Sluggo Slug and Snail Bait—

Western Farm Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 1168

Fresno, California 93711
(559) 436-2800
<http://www.westernfarmservice.com>

Copper Sulfate and Bordeaux Mixtures—

CR Chemical Corp.
4450 Trade Center Blvd., ITC Park
Laredo, Texas 78045
(956) 753-0175
<http://www.crchemical.com>

Statewide IPM Program
Agriculture and Natural Resources
University of California
Pests in Landscapes and Gardens
Bordeaux Mixture
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7481.html>

Pest Management Supplies

BioQuip Products, Inc.
2321 Gladwick Street
Rancho Dominguez, CA 90220
Telephone (310) 667-8800
<http://www.bioquip.com/>

Wards Natural Science
PO Box 92912
Rochester, NY 14692-9012
Telephone 800-962-2660
<http://www.wardsci.com/>

Carolina Biological Supply Co.
2700 York Road
Burlington, NC 27215-3398
Telephone (800)334-5551
<http://www.carolina.com/>

Hercon Environmental Corporation
PO Box 467 Aberdeen Road
Emigsville, PA 17318-0467 USA
Telephone (717) 764-1191
Fax (717) 767-1016
<http://www.herconenviron.com/>

Cooper Mill Ltd
RR3
Madoc, Ontario K0K 2K0
CANADA
Telephone (613) 473-4847
Fax (613) 473-5080
<http://www.coopermill.com>

ISCA Technologies, Inc.
P.O. Box 5266
Riverside, CA, 92521

Telephone (909) 686-5008
Fax (815) 346-1722
<http://www.iscatech.com/exec/index.htm>

Great Lakes IPM, Inc.
10220 Church Road
Vestaburg, Mi 48891-9746
Telephone (989) 268-5693 or (989)
268-5911
Fax (989) 268-5311
<http://www.greatlakesipm.com/index.html>

Environmental Compliance

**Environmental Monitoring,
Categorical Exclusions—**
USDA–APHIS–PPQ–Emergency and
Domestic Programs
Environmental Compliance

4700 River Road, Unit 150
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone: 301-734-8247

Environmental Services

**FIFRA, ESA, Environmental
Assessments—**
USDA–APHIS–Policy and Program
Development
Environmental Services

4700 River Road, Unit 149
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone: 301-734-8565

Predicting Pest Development

Univ. of CA Integrated Pest Mgt. Prgm.
(<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER>)

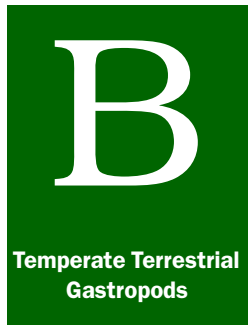
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

NAPPFAST (North Carolina State
University, APHIS, Plant Pest Forecasting
System) ([http://www.nappfast.org/
index.htm](http://www.nappfast.org/index.htm))

U.S. Department of Commerce

Local Cooperative Extension Service

Private, State, university, or industry sources



Appendix B

Forms

Contents

Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet	page B-2
Pre-Survey Interview	page B-4
Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone	page B-8
PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination	page B-10
PPQ 523 Emergency Action Notification	page B-12

Snail Detection Survey Data Sheet

Survey
Number:
Date:

Surveyor Information

Name	
Code	Affiliation

Client Information

Name(s) of resident(s) or landowner(s)	
Business name	Name of contact
Street address	City, State, Zip Code
Telephone (office, home, or cell)	

Site Information

Location or landmarks	
Usage (farm, residence, nursery, etc.)	Size (acres)
Longitude	Latitude
Description of vegetation or habitat	
Name of host plants exhibiting damage	
Other observations	

Sketch of site, route, or collections

Code	Description	Species	Identifier	Number of Molluscs			
				A ¹	E ²	I ³	T ⁴
A							
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							

- 1 Adults
- 2 Eggs
- 3 Immatures
- 4 Total

Pre-Survey Interview

Business Information

Name		
Address, City, State, Zip Code		
Name of contact person		
Telephone,	FAX	Email address
Latitude	Longitude	

Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Maritime port	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rail yard	
<input type="checkbox"/> Container yard	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tire importer	

Questions

1. Do you import directly to this facility?

If your answer is:	Then:
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Use the following table to indicate how often you receive imported products from this location, and then go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Which distributor do you receive your products from? Write your answer here, and then go to the next question.

Code	Product or material	Country of Origin	Frequency	Volume
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				

2. For how long have you received products or materials from overseas? _____

3. Is the product stored at another location or warehouse?

If your answer is:	Then:
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	What is the location? Write your answer here, and then go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Go to the next question.

4. Have you noticed snails, insects or other pests in any imported materials?

If your answer is:	Then:
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	Go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Explain here, and then go to the next question. Include approximate frequency, types, locations:

5. Have you noticed snails or slugs around your property or neighboring properties?

If your answer is:	Then:
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Explain here, and then go to the next question. Include locations:

6. What type of solid wood packing material (SWPM) is received with this product?

- none
 crates
 pallets
 spools
 dunnage
 spacers
 skidders
 chips
 shavings
 other

7. What is the quality of the solid wood packing material (SWPM) when it is received?

- bark
 dimensional lumber
 other:

8. Is foreign-origin tile or solid wood packing material (SWPM) forwarded from here to other locations?

If your answer is:	Then:
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Go to the next question.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Explain here, and then go to the next question.

9. How is solid wood packing material (SWPM) normally handled and disposed of?

If SWPM is:	Then explain how, location, or frequency:
<input type="checkbox"/> Stored inside	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stored outside <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reused as SWPM <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site <input type="checkbox"/> Another way	
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycled into other wood products ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Drop box <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Given away <input type="checkbox"/> Free Wood sign <input type="checkbox"/> Employees <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Burned <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Off-site	

1 Include the name of the recycling company or site.

10. Have you noticed any damaged, dead or dying trees or shrubs on your property or nearby?

- Yes No Do not know
 Comments:

11. Are you aware of other businesses that regularly import products or materials from overseas?

- Yes No Do not know
 Comments:

Interviewer

Date

Appendix B

Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone

Pathway Risk Index for Importers of Tile, Marble, Granite, Travertine, and Natural Stone

Use the answers to the questions in [Pre-Survey Interview on page B-4](#) and the following pathway risk index to identify high-risk sites and prioritize field survey activities. The index scores the answers in the interview, and then tallies them for a total risk index to indicate the level of risk. The point allocations are based on reviews of historical pathway information and port interception data. As new risks and pathways are identified, this index may be adjusted.

If your business imports:	Then earn this score:	And tally score in this column:
Directly to this facility	4	
Indirectly from a local distributor	2	
From countries at high risk (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Colombia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, S. Australia, Spain, Yugoslavia)	3	
From countries at medium risk (Brazil, Chile, China, France, Great Britain, India, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey)	2	
From countries at low risk (Other countries)	1	
Once each year	0	
2-3 times each year	1	
4 times or more each year	2	
Less than 1 crate per shipment	0	
More than 1 crate per shipment, container whole or in-part	1	

If the length of the business at its current site is:		
Less than 1 year	0	
1-3 years	1	
More than 3 years	2	

Has your business reported seeing snails or other plant pests on imported material?	1	
---	---	--

Total Risk Index 	
---	--

If your total risk index is this number:	Then the priority of your site is:
None	None
3 to 5	Low
6 to 8	Medium
9 to 13	High

PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination

This report is authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 147a). While you are not required to respond your cooperation is needed to make an accurate record of plant pest conditions. *See reverse for additional OMB information.* **FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0010**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
SPECIMENS FOR DETERMINATION**

Instructions: Type or print information requested. Press hard and print legibly when handwritten. Item 1 - assign number for each collection beginning with year, followed by collector's initials and collector's number. Example (collector, John J. Dingle): 83-JJD-001.
Pest Data Section - Complete Items 14, 15 and 16 or 19 or 20 and 21 as applicable. Complete Items 17 and 18 if a trap was used.

FOR IIBIII USE
LOT NO.
PRIORITY

1. COLLECTION NUMBER		2. DATE MO DA YR		3. SUBMITTING AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> PPQ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
SENDER AND ORIGIN	4. NAME OF SENDER		INTERCEPTION SITE	5. TYPE OF PROPERTY (Farm, Feedmill, Nursery, etc.)	
	6. ADDRESS OF SENDER			7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OR OWNER	
	ZIP			COUNTRY/ COUNTY	
PURPOSE	8. REASON FOR IDENTIFICATION ("x" ALL Applicable Items)				
	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Control (Target Pest Name _____)		E. <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock, Domestic Animal Pest		
B. <input type="checkbox"/> Damaging Crops/Plants		F. <input type="checkbox"/> Possible Immigrant (Explain in REMARKS)			
C. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspected Pest of Regulatory Concern (Explain in REMARKS)		G. <input type="checkbox"/> Survey (Explain in REMARKS)			
D. <input type="checkbox"/> Stored Product Pest		H. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in REMARKS)			
9. IF PROMPT OR URGENT IDENTIFICATION IS REQUESTED, PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF EXPLANATION UNDER "REMARKS".					
HOST DATA	10. HOST INFORMATION NAME OF HOST (Scientific name when possible)			11. QUANTITY OF HOST NUMBER OF ACRES/PLANTS PLANTS AFFECTED (Insert figure and indicate <input type="checkbox"/> Number <input type="checkbox"/> Percent):	
	12. PLANT DISTRIBUTION <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SCATTERED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDESPREAD		13. PLANT PARTS AFFECTED <input type="checkbox"/> Leaves, Upper Surface <input type="checkbox"/> Trunk/Bark <input type="checkbox"/> Bulbs, Tubers, Corms <input type="checkbox"/> Seeds <input type="checkbox"/> Leaves, Lower Surface <input type="checkbox"/> Branches <input type="checkbox"/> Buds <input type="checkbox"/> Petiole <input type="checkbox"/> Growing Tips <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers <input type="checkbox"/> Stem <input type="checkbox"/> Roots <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits or Nuts		
	14. PEST DISTRIBUTION <input type="checkbox"/> FEW <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON <input type="checkbox"/> ABUNDANT <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREME		15. <input type="checkbox"/> INSECTS <input type="checkbox"/> NEMATODES <input type="checkbox"/> MOLLUSKS NUMBER SUBMITTED LARVAE PUPAE ADULTS CAST SKINS EGGS NYMPHS JUVS. CYSTS ALIVE DEAD		
PEST DATA	16. SAMPLING METHOD		17. TYPE OF TRAP AND LURE		18. TRAP NUMBER
	19. PLANT PATHOLOGY - PLANT SYMPTOMS ("X" one and describe symptoms) <input type="checkbox"/> ISOLATED <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL				
	20. WEED DENSITY <input type="checkbox"/> FEW <input type="checkbox"/> SPOTTY <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL		21. WEED GROWTH STAGE <input type="checkbox"/> SEEDLING <input type="checkbox"/> VEGETATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> FLOWERING/FRUITING <input type="checkbox"/> MATURE		
22. REMARKS					
23. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION					
24. DETERMINATION AND NOTES (Not for Field Use)					FOR IIBIII USE DATE RECEIVED NO. LABEL SORTED PREPARED DATE ACCEPTED RR
SIGNATURE _____			DATE _____		

PPQ FORM 391 Previous editions are obsolete.
(AUG 02)

This is a 6-Part form. Copies must be disseminated as follows:

- PART 1 - PPQ PART 2 - RETURN TO SUBMITTER AFTER IDENTIFICATION PART 3 - IIBIII OR FINAL IDENTIFIER
 PART 4 - INTERMEDIATE IDENTIFIER PART 5 - INTERMEDIATE IDENTIFIER PART 6 - RETAINED BY SUBMITTER

Figure B-1—Example of PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination [side 1]

OMB Information

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0010. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .25 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Instructions

Use PPQ Form 391, Specimens for Determination, for domestic collections (warehouse inspections, local and individual collecting, special survey programs, export certification).

BLOCK	INSTRUCTIONS
1	<p>1. Assign a number for each collection beginning the year, followed by the collector's initials and collector's number</p> <p>EXAMPLE In 2001, Brian K. Long collected his first specimen for determination of the year. His first collection number is 01-BLK-001</p> <p>2. Enter the collection number</p>
2	Enter date
3	Check block to indicate Agency submitting specimens for identification
4	Enter name of sender
5	Enter type of property specimen obtained from (farm, nursery, feedmill, etc.)
6	Enter address
7	Enter name and address of property owner
8A-8L	Check all appropriate blocks
9	Leave Blank
10	Enter scientific name of host, if possible
11	Enter quantity of host and plants affected
12	Check block to indicate distribution of plant
13	Check appropriate blocks to indicate plant parts affected
14	Check block to indicate pest distribution
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check appropriate block to indicate type of specimen • Enter number specimens submitted under appropriate column
16	Enter sampling method
17	Enter type of trap and lure
18	Enter trap number
19	Enter X in block to indicate isolated or general plant symptoms
20	Enter X in appropriate block for weed density
21	Enter X in appropriate block for weed growth stage
22	Provide a brief explanation if Prompt or URGENT identification is requested
23	Enter a tentative determination if you made one
24	Leave blank

Distribution of PPQ Form 391

Distribute PPQ Form 391 as follows:

1. Send Original along with the sample to your Area Identifier.
2. Retain and file a copy for your records.

Figure B-2—Example Of PPQ 391 Specimens For Determination [Side 2]

PPQ 523 Emergency Action Notification

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information is 0579-0102. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

FORM APPROVED - OMB NO. 0579-0102

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION		SERIAL NO.	
3. NAME AND QUANTITY OF ARTICLE(S)		1. PPQ LOCATION	2. DATE ISSUED
		4. LOCATION OF ARTICLES	
6. SHIPPER		5. DESTINATION OF ARTICLES	
		7. NAME OF CARRIER	
9. OWNER/CONSIGNEE OF ARTICLES		8. SHIPMENT ID NO.(S)	
		10. PORT OF LADING	11. DATE OF ARRIVAL
Name: _____ Address: _____		12. ID OF PEST(S), NOXIOUS WEEDS, OR ARTICLE(S)	
		12a. PEST ID NO.	12b. DATE INTERCEPTED
PHONE NO. _____ FAX NO. _____ SS NO. _____ TAX ID NO. _____		13. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	14. GROWER NO.
		15. FOREIGN CERTIFICATE NO.	
		15a. PLACE ISSUED	15b. DATE

Under Sections 411, 412, and 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 USC 7711, 7712, and 7714) and Sections 10404 through 10407 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 USC 8303 through 8306), you are hereby notified, as owner or agent of the owner of said carrier, premises, and/or articles, to apply remedial measures for the pest(s), noxious weeds, and or article(s) specified in Item 12, in a manner satisfactory to and under the supervision of an Agriculture Officer. Remedial measures shall be in accordance with the action specified in Item 16 and shall be completed within the time specified in Item 17.

AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS NOTIFICATION, ARTICLES AND/OR CARRIERS HEREIN DESIGNATED MUST NOT BE MOVED EXCEPT AS DIRECTED BY AN AGRICULTURE OFFICER. THE LOCAL OFFICER MAY BE CONTACTED AT:

16. ACTION REQUIRED

TREATMENT: _____

RE-EXPORTATION: _____

DESTRUCTION: _____

OTHER: _____

Should the owner or owner's agent fail to comply with this order within the time specified below, USDA is authorized to recover from the owner or agent cost of any care, handling, application of remedial measures, disposal, or other action incurred in connection with the remedial action, destruction, or removal.

17. AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS NOTIFICATION COMPLETE SPECIFIED ACTION WITHIN (Specify No. Hours or No. Days):	18. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER:
--	---------------------------

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the foregoing notification.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE:	DATE AND TIME:
----------------------	----------------

19. REVOCATION OF NOTIFICATION

ACTION TAKEN:

SIGNATURE OF OFFICER:	DATE:
-----------------------	-------

PPQ FORM 523 (JULY 2002) Previous editions are obsolete.

FIGURE B-3 Example of PPQ 523 [<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/ppq523.pdf>]