Exotic snails enter the United States through one main pathway – container traffic!

WANTED
Dead or Alive
Exotic Snails

Exotic species of plants and animals lack natural predators and consequently reproduce

The vineyard snail

The wrinkled dune snail

With the increase in container movement overseas and domestically, the opportunity for snail infestation increases.

As an importer, you have the unique opportunity to examine every overseas shipment that enters your facility. Your cooperation in reporting exotic pests can result in saving US taxpayers millions of dollars per year and reducing agricultural concerns among US trading partners.

Two exotic snails, the vineyard snail and the wrinkled dune snail, have recently entered Washington state. State and federal plant health officials are searching statewide for these pests. Please contact WSDA immediately, if you find either of these snails.

State of Washington
Department of Agriculture
Entomology Program
Pest Detection
Call Toll Free
1-800-443-6684

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Do you need this publication in another format? Contact the WSDA Receptionist at (360) 902-1976.
Exotic snails are of agricultural concern for many reasons. Snails consume some plants of agricultural importance. Snails climb plants, making harvesting difficult and spoiling the product. Snails also carry many plant, animal and human diseases.

Infestations of the Vineyard snail clog and damage harvesting machinery.

“The vineyard snail”
Cernuella virgata (da Costa)
Shell: Globular, high convex spire with 5-7 convex whorls, small umbilicus, mouth round with an internal rib which may be white or brown
Coloration: White or ginger, usually with dark brown spiral band
Size: 10-20 mm diameter

“The wrinkled dune snail”
Candidula intersecta (Poiret)
Shell: Depressed globular, spire flattened with 4-5 convex whorls with narrow umbilicus
Coloration: Whitish or yellowish white with dark bands and spots
Size: 7-11 mm diameter

Infestations of the Vineyard snail clog and damage harvesting machinery.