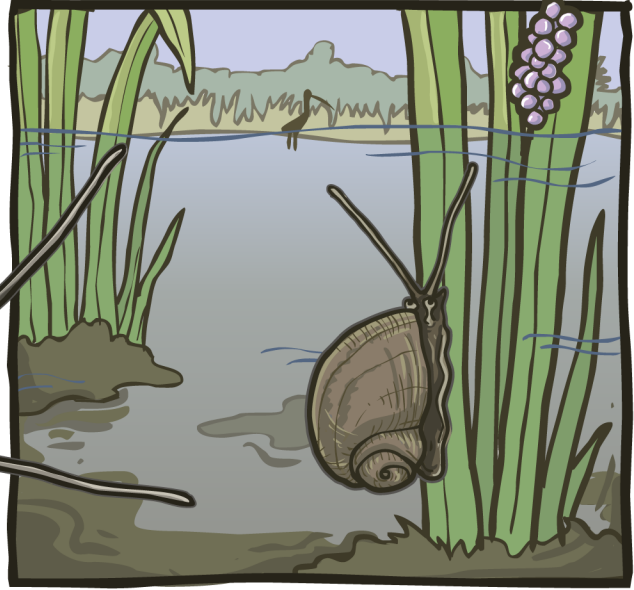


Channelled Apple Snail ↗



Florida Apple Snail ↗

Island Apple-Snail

(Pomacea insularum)

Instant ID

- Shell can be over four inches and are yellow to dark brown with darker banding
- Eggs are smaller than Florida apple-snails and bright pink with over 300 per cluster

Hijacked Habitats

- More adaptable to a wider variety of habitats than a native apple-snail

Favorite Foods

- Eats aquatic vegetation

Florida Apple-Snail

(Pomacea paludosa)

Instant ID

- Shell is up to two inches, olive green in color with brown bands running down the back
- Eggs are light pink and on a stem above the water line, in clusters of less than 100

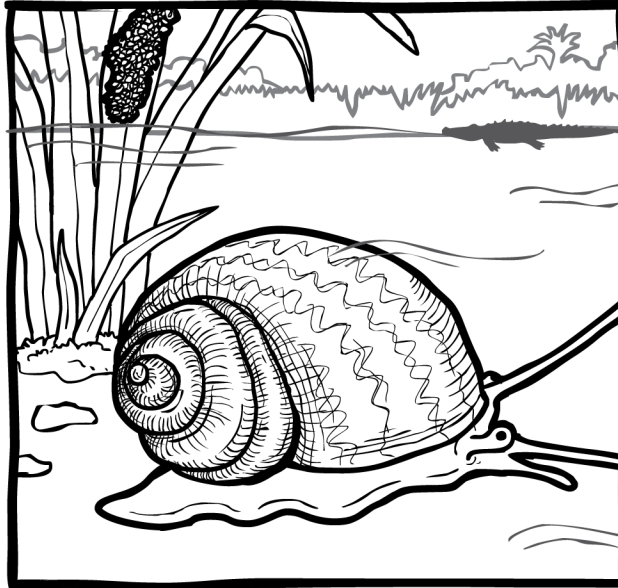
Native Niches

- Prefer freshwater wetlands and waterways with plant growth suitable for egg-laying

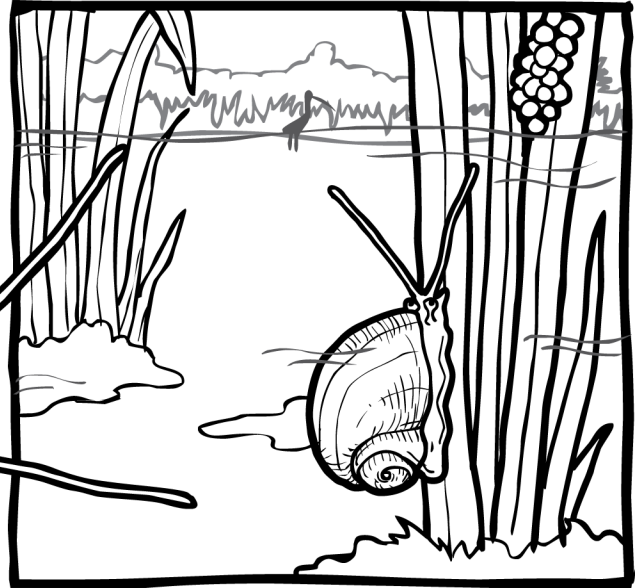
Favorite Foods

- Eats aquatic vegetation





Island Apple Snail ↗



Florida Apple Snail ↗

Island Apple-Snail

(Pomacea insularum)

Critter Characteristics

- Have an increasing range in Florida
- Also called island apple snail
- Can over-graze a habitat to the point of collapse
- Egg clutch clusters can cover large portions of habitats

Population Prevention

- Although used as a food source by wildlife, invasive species usually do more harm than good

Florida Apple-Snail

(Pomacea paludosa)

Critter Characteristics

- Limpkins and snail kites are specialized predators of apple-snails
- Eggs are more often seen than actual snail

Population Prevention

- Protecting Florida apple-snails protects the animals that rely on them for food
- Population is sensitive to changing water levels

