

Testing the efficacy of low-cost control methods on giant applesnails (*Pomacea maculata*) egg masses

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Pomacea maculata | Life History & Invasion History

- South American origin
- Split from *P. canaliculata*, previously lumped into *P. insularum* "island applesnail"
- Florida 1989, in Louisiana 2006
- Now in nine states and Puerto Rico
- Found in North Carolina in the last year



Pomacea maculata Impacts

- Crop pest
- Macrophyte ingestion
- Prey item for birds
- Potential competition with native Florida applesnail
- Intermediate host for rat lungworm
 Rat lungworm now found in Georgia (2022) and more widespread in Louisiana









Taking over crawfish ponds in Louisiana

- High bycatch in crawfish traps
- Not only impacting crawfish yield, but huge biological waste
- Feed on seedling rice
- Changing farming practices, culture





AGFC discovers invasive apple snails in live crawfish shipments

BY Randy Zellers ON 04-09-2024



Contaminant in crawfish traps Recently shipped to Arkansas

- April 2024, Arkansas Game and Fish received a live crawfish shipment with *Pomacea* applesnail adults
- Identified by NAS, press release sent out
- No Pomacea exist in Arkansas at this time



Pomacea maculata Control

- Manual removal
 - Adults are large, but hatchlings numerous and tiny
- Copper sulfate and other chemicals
- Knocking eggs into the water?





Pomacea maculata Egg treatment experiment

Breeding colony of ~60 snails







Pomacea maculata Egg treatment experiment

- Water submersion
 - Egg clutches ≤24hr old
 - Egg clutches 7 days old
- Vegetable oil treatment
 - Egg clutches ≤24hr old
 - Egg clutches 7 days old
- Control (no treatment)



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est

5/2



Hat : Mar 14

Pomacea maculata Egg treatment experiment

~24 days

- 14 days of incubation
- **10 days to complete hatching**

Final Step

- Dissolve any leftover egg matrix to separate eggs and hatchlings
 - Count hatchlings

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Preliminary Information-Subject to Revision. Not for Citation or Distribution.

SHIE



Counting eggs Calculating effectiveness of treatment

To estimate the number of eggs per clutch (EPC), we followed the protocol of Kyle et al. (2013)*

- Fifty additional clutches were measured (L,W,H)
- Clutches dissolved in 10% NaOH, separating individual eggs for count
- Using a Generalized Linear Model, we can predict the EPC for each treatment clutch based on clutch measurements to estimate hatch out rate

*predicted that clutch length and depth were the most important components of calculating EPC





- Results are coming in, but still need more ulletreplicates to analyze the hatch data
- On track to have enough replicates to have results in July, 2024





Testing for rat lungworm in the Southeast Send your snails for testing



- Genetic testing for rat lungworm
- Will pay for shipping and provide you results
- Will require a large sample size over time
 - Can send in batches from same location

Contact: Jonah Nguyen, PhD student, Mississippi State jan342@msstate.edu



Traveling Trunk St. Pete Science Fest

- February 2024
- 5th grade day
- Science fest day, families typically
- Runs with "Marine Fest" in downtown St. Petersburg Florida



New Zealand Mudsnail Management Plan

- Submitted to ANS Task Force Yesterday
- Keep an eye out if this species is one you worry about moving south to your area







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Questions?

Thank you to my team at USGS

Lab personnel Audrey Jordon & Logan Stratton Program Leader Dr. Wesley Daniel Emeritus USGS Dr. Jacoby Carter

Southeast Regional Invasive Species & Climate Change (SE RISCC) Management Network

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