

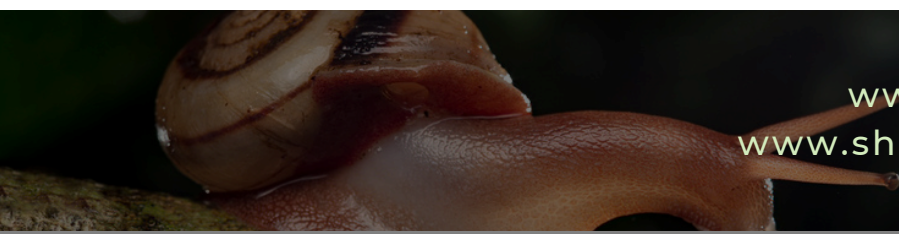


CARE GUIDE



BUNDABERG BANDED SNAIL

Figuladra vidulus



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PROFILE

Bundaberg Banded Snails are molluscs – a type of invertebrate. They do not have a backbone and have a soft body that is called a foot. They also have a hard shell they carry around on their back, which they can retreat into if they are threatened or if their environment is too hot or dry. As their name suggests, Bundaberg Banded Snails are native to the Bundaberg area in Queensland. This species is named 'vidulus', meaning suitcase in Latin, as a large community of these snails were found living within an old abandoned suitcase. Their shell pattern varies greatly from banded to a solid dark colour.

Snails eat a variety of foods, and so can be called omnivores. Some snails feed on plant material, some can feed on dead animals and some will hunt down other snails to eat! Pale Banded Snails are herbivores and feed on plant material, however, they will occasionally scavenge on dead animals.

An amazing fact about many snails (including Bundaberg Banded Snails) is that they are hermaphrodites. This means that all individuals are both male and female at the same time. Snails still need to find a mate though, and once mating has occurred, both snails will be able to produce eggs.

Snail eggs are a creamy white colour and are laid in clusters in a shallow burrow or under logs where it is moist. Baby snails hatch out looking like miniature adults, but their shells are very fragile. All snails need damp conditions to live in, or their soft bodies can dry out.

FOOD

Freshly cut fruit and vegetables, such as cucumber, carrot, lettuce and sweet potato, and Mollusc Food (available from Minibeast Wildlife Bug Shop). Replace the food every two days or earlier if it is all eaten. The food can be placed in a small, flat dish or directly onto the substrate. These snails will also benefit from feeding on some cuttlebone.

WATER

Mist spray the substrate once a day. This will keep the enclosure damp, and the snails will stay healthy. Ensure the enclosure doesn't become sodden (too wet), and short periods of dryer conditions won't hurt the snails.

ENCLOSURE

The enclosure needs to be about 15cm H x 15cm W x 20cm L. Place the enclosure in a spot exposed to some daylight each day, but be careful it does not overheat or dry out in direct sunlight.

SUBSTRATE

Coco-peat or sphagnum moss, or a combination of both, to a depth of around 3cm. You can find these in the Minibeast Wildlife Bug Shop. This should be kept damp to wet at all times to keep the snails active. Place a small plastic container (such as a halved plant pot) or piece of bark in the enclosure for the snails to shelter under.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Remove any uneaten food after 2 days and replace with fresh food. Remove any waste products, and spot clean the enclosure. The entire substrate should be changed every 6 months, or before if it becomes sodden or smelly.

HANDLING

These snails cannot bite and can be handled safely. They should be picked up gently by the shell, and their bodies should be carefully lifted away from the surface they are climbing on. They will sometimes prefer a wet hand to move on. The snails will leave a bit of a slimy residue on your hand, so make sure you wash your hands afterwards.

COMMON ISSUES

If your snail rarely comes out of its shell, its enclosure may be too hot, too cold or too dry. Make sure the substrate is kept damp to wet at all times. This will encourage your snail to be more active.

TEMPERATURE

These snails will do best at temperature between 20-26°C. At temperatures lower or much higher than this, activity is very restricted.



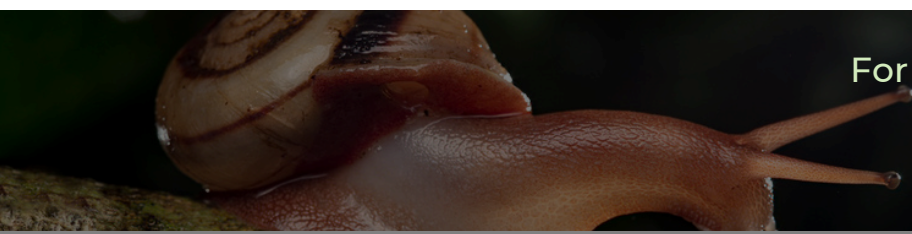
About 2-3 years life span



These animals are captive bred, and should not be released into the wild



It is important to keep a relatively high humidity of around 60-90%.



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