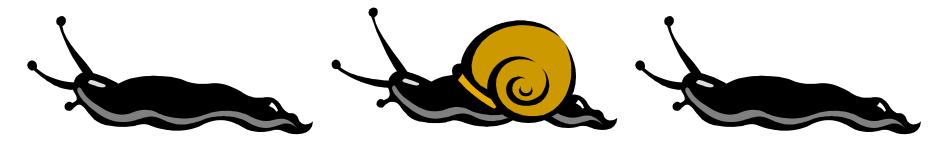
Slugs and Snails:



Know Your Enemy

Claudia Groth

Master Gardener Program Instructor claudia.groth.us@gmail.com



Slugs and Snails —

What are they good for?

Photo: Nature Publishing Group

The banana slug is a native

Forest dweller not a garden pest



Ariolimax columbianus

The colorful European Red Slug





Arion rufus

A cannibal - Great Gray Garden Slug



Leopard spots - tiger stripes



Limax maximus

The bad guy - Gray Garden Slug



Smallest - very destructive



Deroceras reticulatum

Interesting - shelled slug





More every day! Brown Garden Snail





Cornu aspersum (formerly Cantareus aspersus, Helix aspersa, and Cryptomphalus aspersus)

Not to be mistaken for ...





Pacific Sideband Monadenia fidelis

Brown Garden Snail Cornu aspersum

Photo: Robin Rosetta



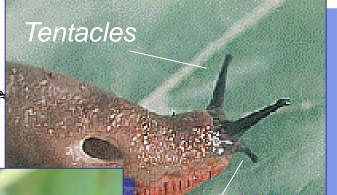
© 2005 Kristiina Ovaska

New ones keep coming



Your Basic Slug





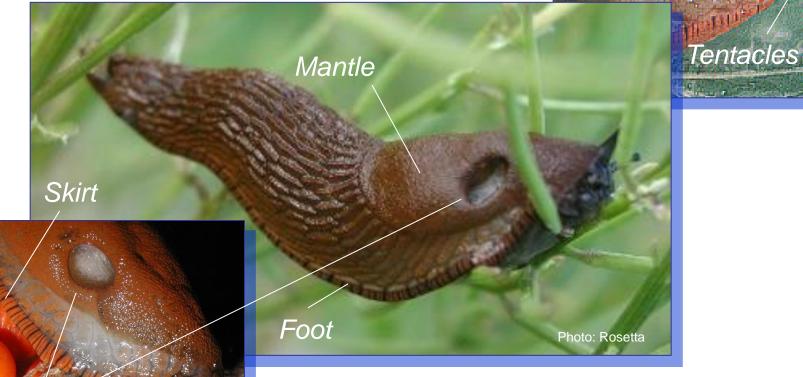


Photo: Rosetta

Breathing

Your Basic Snail

Shell Tentacles



Foot-

Tentacles

A most destructive garden pest



Eating

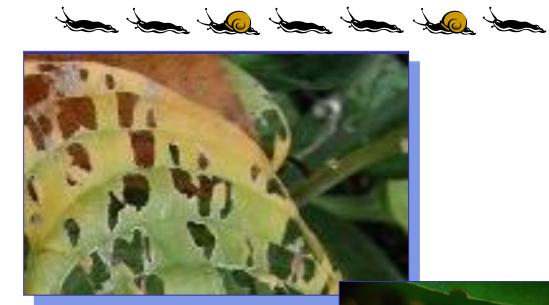
- Rasping "tongue"

- What?

- How much?



Could be mistaken for . . .





Imported cabbageworm

Photo Credit: Johnny Stark

Black vine weevil

Photo credit Michael Masiuk

Understanding Slugs and Snails

- · Moisture
- · Temperature
- · Night vs. day
- Light
- Territorial
- Strength
- Speed



Mating efficiency makes more!

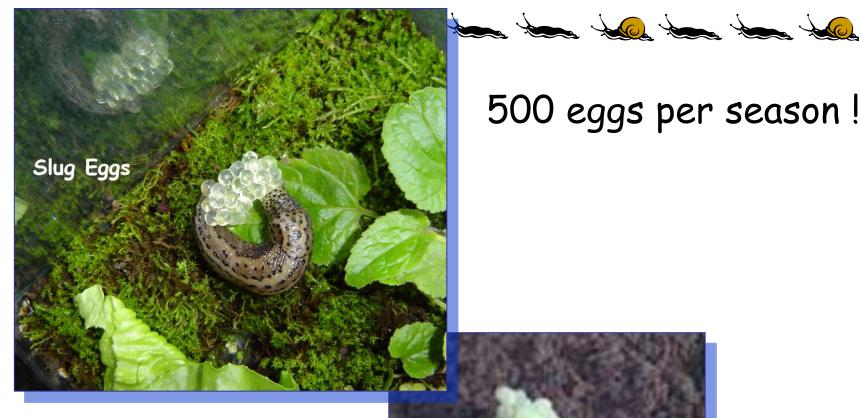


- Primarily in fall
- Hermaphrodites



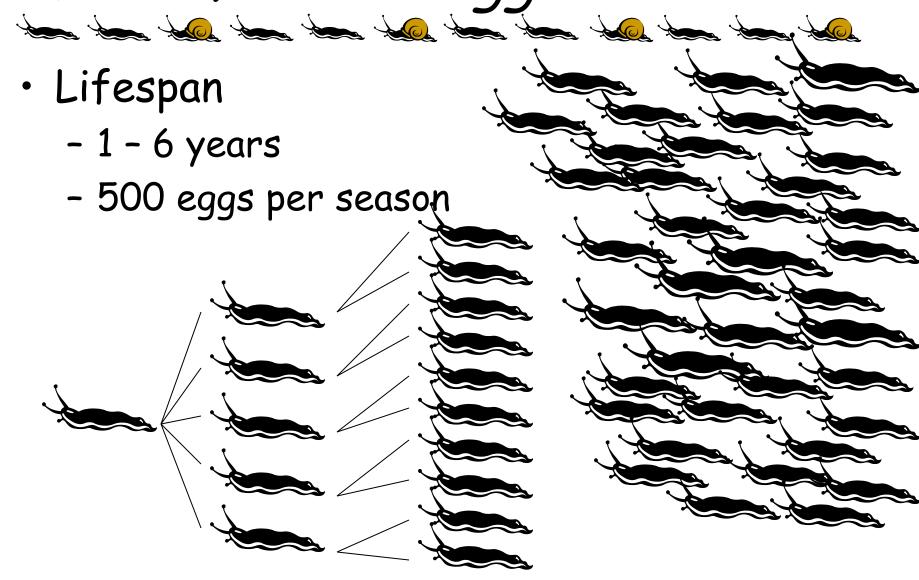
noto © 2008 Rasbak Wikimedia GFD

Egg laying on their terms



500 eggs per season!

What if all the eggs survived!!



Can We Prevent Attack?



Limit problems with plant choices



Slugs avoid eating

- Astilbe
- Bleeding Hearts
- Candytuft (evergreen)
- Ferns
- Foxglove
- Hens and chicks
- Impatiens
- Ivy
- Sedum
- Solomon's seal
- Sweet woodruff
- Wintergreen (teaberry)

Slugs love to eat

- Daffodils
- Hosta
- Lettuce
- Lilies
- Lobelia (perennial)
- Narcissus
- Primroses
- Strawberries
- Trillium
- Tuberous begonias
- Wild ginger

Do you know where they are?



Location



Options for control

Cultural and Physical

- Timing of watering

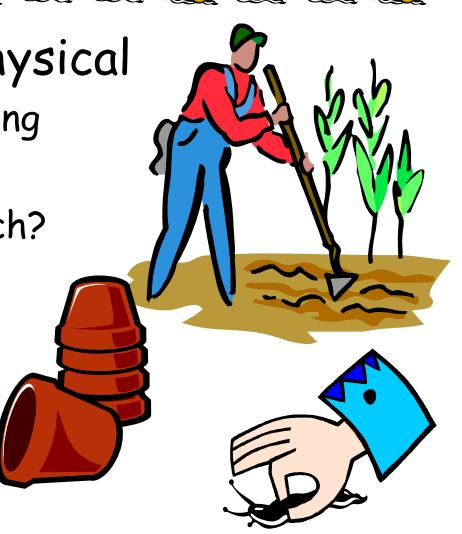
- Sanitation

- Mulch or no mulch?

- Tilling/hoeing

- Hand Picking





An ounce of protection

- Barriers
 - Copper strips/netting/sprays
 - Lime, ashes, diatomaceous earth
- Solarization





Another ounce of protection



- Encourage diversity
 - · Toads, salamanders, newts
 - Snakes
 - Beetles, millipedes, marsh flies
 - Foxes, porcupines, raccoons



· Birds, ducks

Divert them from your plants



- Traps
 - Pit Traps
 - · Purchased/homemade
 - Boards
 - Citrus/Melon
 - Pots



Give them an alternative





Baits

- -Beer
- Yeast (brewer's)



- Corn Meal
- Bran





Now that you have them

- ... what do you do with them?
 - Soapy water??
 - Ammonia
 - Vinegar
 - Out in the trash
 - Into the freezer



Have them go somewhere else

- Repellent products
 - plant extracts
 - · Neem
 - · Garlic
 - Peppermint
 - · Rosemary
 - · Cinnamon oil
 - copper

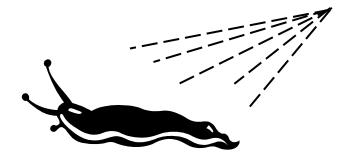


But you have to hit them



Botanicals

- Dazitol
 - Capsaicin and mustard oil
- All Natural
 - Plant extracts





Okay, you can poison them

- · Commercial Baits
 - Metaldehyde
 - (Deadline, Ortho, etc.)
 - Iron phosphate
 - · (Whitney Farms, Sluggo, Escar-Go, etc.)
 - Sodium Ferric EDTA
 - · (Corry's, Dr. T's Slug & Snail Killer)

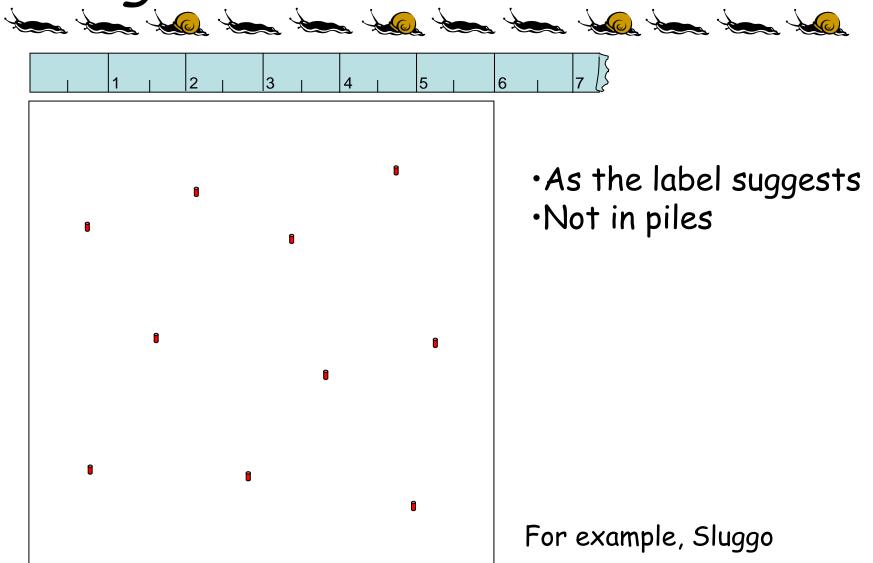
Okay, you can poison them

- · Commercial Baits
 - Placement
 - location, location
 - Timing

· Fall, Spring, Summer, if irrigating



Using the correct amount



Slug and Snail Control Strategy



- Reduce not eradicate
- Combine and customize methods
 - Fall is the most effective time
 - Prevent egg-laying
 - Throughout the season
 - · Barriers, baits, traps
 - Till, when appropriate
 - Sanitation always
 - Extra measures for favored plants

...keep on following that slime trail!







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