

## **The Behavior of *Pomacea canaliculate* and How to Limit their Impact**

Hina Amaki Kento Osugi Haruki Takeuchi Keiji Tsubomoto Ken Murakami

### **1. Abstract**

“Sukumiringogai (*Pomacea canaliculate*),” were brought from Taiwan in 1981 as a food source and they are now found south of the Kanto region. They cause damage to local rice fields. We conducted questionnaires about awareness and recognition. Overall, student knowledge of the snails could be improved, so we aim to educate the public more and improve environmental protection.

### **2. Introduction**

They are a nuisance to rice farmers because they feed on the young shoots of rice plants. Our goal was to investigate the ecology of the snails and share this information to control damage.

### **3. Theory and Experiment**

- Questions for Himeji City Aquarium: Interview with curator Osamu Masuda
- Rice paddy owners: Interview farmers about species damage to fields
- Questionnaire survey of 3,582 students: Awareness investigated

### **4. Result**

The percentage of correct answers to questions on recognition, egg masses, habitat and staple food all exceeded 50%. On the other hand, responses to questions on the time of year of activity were scattered, suggesting that snails are found in all seasons.

### **5. Conclusion**

Extermination is important to limit damage and to not add new organisms. Posters with this information should be distributed to schools to raise awareness.

### **6. References**

NIES Invasive Species Database (2024). Preventive measures against damage by the apple snail (2024). MAFF Group 2. Osamu Masuda (2011) “Creatures in the Rice Paddies”. The Japanese freshwater snails2(2004). Freshwater Shells of Japan, including brackish water areas.

### **7.Keywords**

*Pomacea canaliculate*, rice fields, conservation, awareness