

Garden snail

The 2B class students made a terrarium with a Garden snail and studied its place in the ecosystem.

P 20 - creating a terrarium in the classroom with Garden snail

P 20 - Production of an insectarium presentation sheet



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Garden snail

There are cute creatures with small bodies, four horns and a compact house that is everywhere with them. These are the snails. Although slow, they are quite persistent and almost always reach their goal.

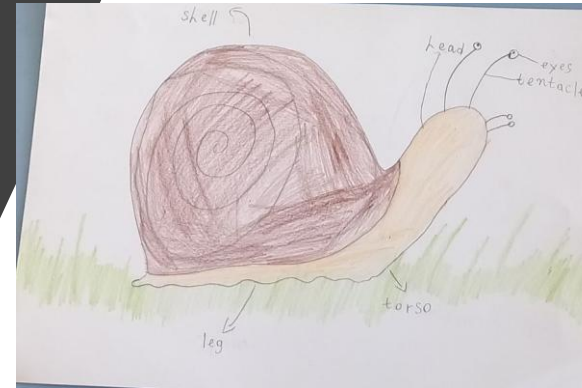
Initially, snails inhabited mopeds, but many of them came to life in fresh water and on land. They are the only group of mollusks from which they have switched to a terrestrial lifestyle. Their representatives inhabit the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, swamps and land in all its forms.



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- Snails have blue blood. Their blood contains a substance known as hemocyanin, which carries oxygen to the cells. The snail feeds on its horny jaw and a special cutting device called a radula. Radula resembles a grater with 150 rows of teeth, 100 in each row.
- Snail shells are present to varying degrees in different species. It consists of 3 layers - periostracum, ostracum and hypoostracum. The first is made of organic matter, the others - limestone. The tip of the shell is called the apex and the end is called the aperture. If the snail's shell is broken, he can repair it. The shell does not change.
- The snail has on its head two pairs of delicate tentacles with one miniature eye on top. The snail's vision is poor - it distinguishes only light, but its two shorter tentacles serve as organs of taste, smell and touch, through which it finds its food. Their hearing is completely gone. They are not able to make sounds. They interact with each other.



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Snails are unisexual or bisexual, but always form pairs. They mate for 10 hours, then lay eggs. The two snails do not always lay their eggs at the same time, it often happens that one of the two mates with another specimen. In order to lay its eggs, the snail digs a hole 5-8 cm deep, in which it lays them and buries them with soil. Hatching of young snails occurs after 12-25 days. The young come to the surface to feed. The weight of one copy is from 0.02 to 0.04 g.



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What do snails eat?

Snails are omnivorous. They are usually not very picky and eat both dead and fresh plants. They prefer the most fragile parts of plants that can easily scrape with their rough tongue. In addition to vegetables and fruits, some species of snails feed on live insects, such as mosquito larvae, or carrion, if possible.



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- The maximum speed at which they move is 55 m / h. They have a really strange trajectory, and you can hardly make them move in a straight line. Snails can even move upside down. The reason is the mucus, which helps them form a vacuum and prevents them from falling.
- The snail survives on whatever surface it moves. If his skin is injured, it recovers very quickly. He can completely make his shell whole again, using his own mucus.
- The oxen live for about 15 years. There are also species that reach 25 years. In good times, the conditions can last from half a year to eight months. With the onset of cold snails dig holes in the ground where they can maintain a temperature of 7-9 degrees.



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Bulgarian snails have a unique strain of bacteria that has a beneficial effect on the human body. They have a beneficial effect on the human digestive system due to the antitumor effect of the colon. Lactic acid bacteria, found only in our snails, stimulates immune function, reduces toxic metabolites in the small intestine, assimilates cholesterol from bacterial cells. The favorable and still pure nature of Bulgaria is the best explanation of the results of the research of the Bulgarian snails.



