Island Apple-Snail  
\textit{(Pomacea insularum)}

**Instant ID**
- Shell can be over four inches and are yellow to dark brown with darker banding
- Eggs are smaller than Florida apple-snails and bright pink with over 300 per cluster

**Hijacked Habitats**
- More adaptable to a wider variety of habitats than a native apple-snail

**Favorite Foods**
- Eats aquatic vegetation

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Florida Apple-Snail  
\textit{(Pomacea paludosa)}

**Instant ID**
- Shell is up to two inches, olive green in color with brown bands running down the back
- Eggs are light pink and on a stem above the water line, in clusters of less than 100

**Native Niches**
- Prefer freshwater wetlands and waterways with plant growth suitable for egg-laying

**Favorite Foods**
- Eats aquatic vegetation
**Island Apple-Snail**  
*Pomacea insularum*

**Critter Characteristics**
- Have an increasing range in Florida
- Also called island apple snail
- Can over-graze a habitat to the point of collapse
- Egg clutch clusters can cover large portions of habitats

**Population Prevention**
- Although used as a food source by wildlife, invasive species usually do more harm than good

**Florida Apple-Snail**  
*Pomacea paludosa*

**Critter Characteristics**
- Limpkins and snail kites are specialized predators of apple-snails
- Eggs are more often seen than actual snail

**Population Prevention**
- Protecting Florida apple-snails protects the animals that rely on them for food
- Population is sensitive to changing water levels