

BURROWING SNAILS

Malaysian Trumpet Snails

Burrowing or Malaysian Trumpet Snails are a peaceful, omnivorous snail that is naturally found in South-East Asia. They are a hardy snail that is a suitable choice for beginners.

INTRODUCING SNAILS

Once your aquarium snails arrive, you need to take care to introduce them to your aquarium slowly as there is a significant risk that they will drown if introduced too fast. Float them in a plastic container in your aquarium or put them on a ledge above your aquarium water and let them work their way into the aquarium in their own time. This allows them the time to collect an air bubble prior to submerging, which is essential for their survival. If snails are introduced into an aquarium without having the opportunity to slowly collect a bubble of air into their shells, they will sink to the bottom and then quickly drown. Dropping snails into an aquarium is a sure way to kill them. Snails will also need unblocked access to the water surface to collect new air bubbles from time to time. They will typically get this by climbing up the aquarium glass or accessories that protrude from the water such as driftwood.

LIFE SPAN

Burrowing Snails most commonly live for approximately one year, however as a hardier species, with the right parameters and a little bit of luck, they may live even longer!



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TRANSPORT

Transporting and introducing snails correctly can help increase their likelihood of survival. Once your aquarium snails arrive, you need to take care to introduce them to your aquarium slowly. Float them in a plastic container in your aquarium and let them work their way into the aquarium in their own time. This allows them the time to get an air bubble prior to submerging, which is essential for their survival. During transportation and arrival, your snails should be kept warm, but out of direct sunlight.

TEMPERATURE

Burrowing Snails will enjoy a temperature range of 10-25°, however as a hardy species and depending on the other inhabitants of your tank, they can also survive at a more common range of 22-27°C.

COPPER

Aquarium snails are extremely sensitive to copper in their water. This can be problematic for existing aquariums because common sources of copper are tap water, stones and decorative rock, anti-fungus/ bacterial treatments and products designed to rid your tank of snails. A key guide to unsafe levels of copper:

- Snails - 0.10mg per litre
- Shrimp - 0.03 per litre
- Algae and bacteria - 0.08 per litre

Never use a plant fertiliser or treatments that include copper. The presence of copper is especially prevalent in tap water sourced through copper pipes. Regular use of a copper test kit can provide peace of mind.

pH LEVEL

To help your Burrowing Snails thrive, you should aim for a pH level of 7-7.5 pH. You can monitor your pH levels using an [aquarium test kit](#).

COMPATIBLE FISH

While fish all have their own temperaments and preferences, there are some fish which are known to commonly eat snails and should therefore be avoided in your aquarium:

- Clown Loaches
- Betta Fish
- Gourami
- Cory Catfish
- Goldfish
- Assassin Snails

BREEDING

Burrowing Snails reproduce asexually, and gestate their eggs internally, carrying between 1-60 babies in their brood pouches.

They do breed quite easily, and as such, there is usually no special action required to produce babies. However, if babies are unwanted but appearing anyway, you can reduce the amount of food you are supplying for your fish, as overfeeding your fish can result in an excess of snails!

DIET

Burrowing Snails are omnivorous and will feast on leftover fish food flakes and pellets as well as miscellaneous debris and soft algae growing within your aquarium. They also enjoy living in an aquarium filled with live plants, which shed edible materials that the snails will feast on. Interestingly, though, they don't seem to eat the actual plants themselves!

If your tank doesn't have enough debris for your Snails, you can supplement their diets with pellets.

