Snail Snap – Citizens helping document the special land snail genus *Bothriembryon*

Snail Snap 2023









What is a Both?



- Native Australian land snail, not a garden pest!
- Affectionately called "Boths"

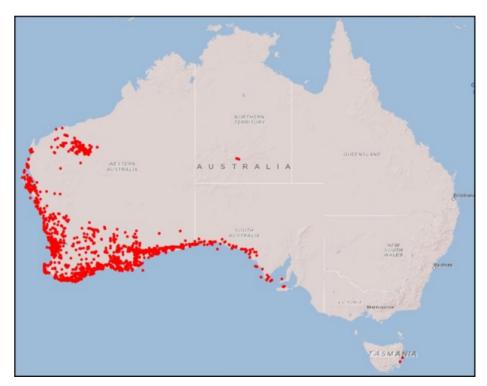






Bothriembryon perobesus Iredale, 1939 Moore River National Park © Ben Schneider

- Very old group, gondwanan ancestry
- Mostly confined to wet, cooler SW region of WA where most diverse
- 50 described species



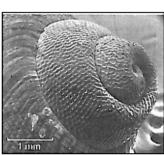
Bothriembryon records in WA Museum

What is a Both?



- Shell
 - 1-5cm in length (ovate to elongate-conical)
 - sculpture smooth to nodulose
 - colour uniform, striped or banded
 - `Honeycomb` protoconch sculpture





Protoconch SEM

B. richeanus Iredale, 1939

B. perobesus Iredale, 1939

- Soft- bodied animals
- Large foot, variety of colours
- Some possess nape stripe
- Two pairs of tentacles at anterior end



Ecology



- Adapted to harsh Australian climate
- Aestivate during summer, mucoid or calcareous epiphragm
- Hermaphroditic, egg-layers in soil
- Occupy many habitats











Rocky Terrain

Woodlands

Gorges/Gullies

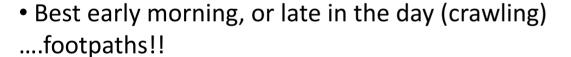
Coastal scrub/heath

Where to find them



Healthy bushland with native vegetation

• During or after rainfall, often on vegetation



• During day often under fallen branches, logs etc.







Why study Bothriembryon? WANN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

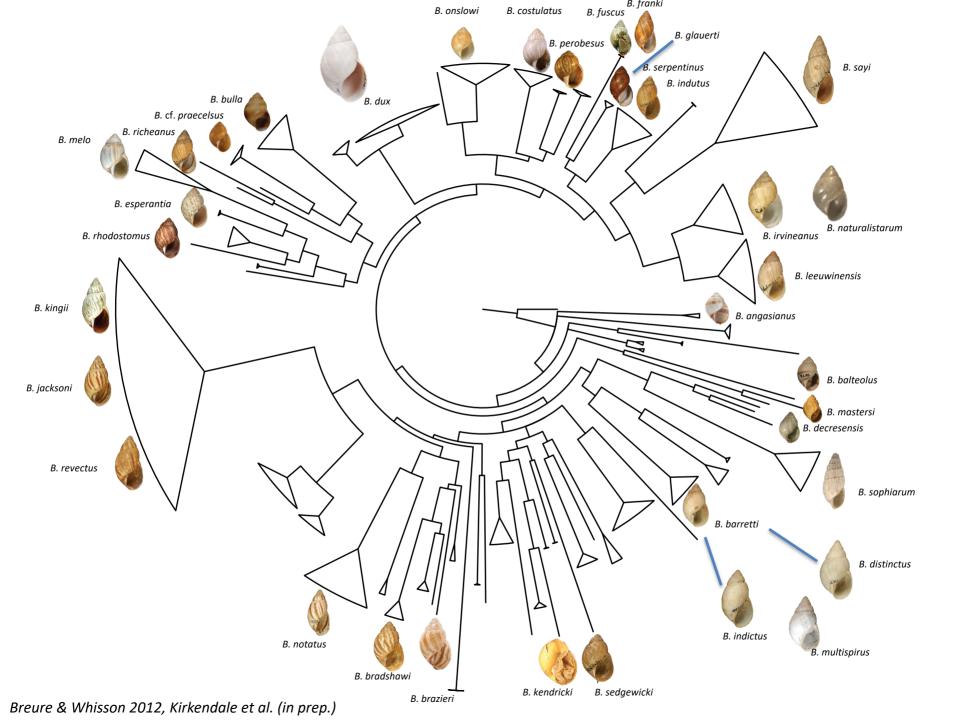
- Over 20 years working on molluscs at WAM, specializing in land snails
- Boths are an iconic, largely Western Australian fauna found near most populated areas
- Many public enquiries on Bothriembryon, but little known, we needed to know more.
- Completed my Masters in 2019 on the group
- Molecular tree highlighted many undescribed species











Conservation Significance GORGHANT AUSTRAL MUSEUM

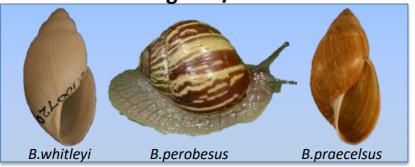


- Eight species (17%) listed as threatened on IUCN Red List (2018), 7 of these SWWA species, many with short distributional ranges (SRE's)
- Threats when listed ranged from few recollections; land clearing; fires and urban sprawl
- Onset of mining led to focus on land snail conservation, especially Boths

Priority Listed and/or Vulnerable



Endangered/Extinct

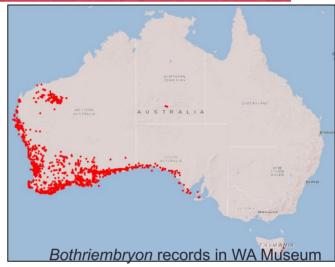


Why Snail Snap?



- Western Australia is a vast state, impossible for museum scientists to cover it all.
- Sampling is incomplete. Many more species to be discovered...."Both in my Backyard"
- Boths relatively large (visible) but only active during winter (short window)
- Fun, healthy activity for bushwalkers, families, naturalists etc.
- Sparse ecological data (diet, predation, life-span, habitat)

Free, online user-friendly platform iNaturalist available for the project







What is Snail Snap 2023





- Runs for 3 months during winter (Jun-Aug), look out for crawling snails or even shells
- Users can install iNaturalist APP on phone, become SNAIL SNAP 2023 MEMBER, then allow LOCATION and take photo and upload.
- Or users can become MEMBERS on iNaturalist website and upload images
- For those less tech savy users, they can email to WA Museum, and we upload for them.

What is Snail Snap 2023



- Museum scientists maintain active profile on the Snail Snap 2023 page:
 - identify images every few days
 - comment on images
- Museum scientists provide clues to identifying species and the significance of the records
- Museum scientists provide regular updates on project page and museum facebook page

Snail Snap 2023







Snail Snap 2022 Summary



Very successful first year!

- 166 observations across 31 members (One CS a staggering 79 observations!)
- Membership has grown to 36 citizen scientists
- At least 17 described species captured
- At least 6 undescribed species found, some not encountered by WAM scientists before
- Habitat information (where found, GPS)
- Ecological information (feeding, mating pairs)



Bothriembryon observations from Snail Snap 2022



Stunning Images – New Species



Northcliffe area © Joshua Goodchild



B. roseotinctus Morrison & Schneider, 2022 © Kath Gray



Mount Barker area ©Loxley Fedec



Albany region © Kath Gray



Jurien Bay area © thebeachcomber



Ecological Observations



Bothriembryon bulla (Menke, 1843) Kings Park, mating pair © lwsimmons



Bothriembryon kendricki Hill et al, 1983 Shenton Park, mating pair © fancytuna03



Bothriembryon fuscus Thiele, 1930 Walpole, likely rodent predation, © HSeaman

Snail Snap 2023 – thus far



14 days in....!

- 35 observations across 10 contributors
- Membership has grown to 11 citizen scientists
- At least 9 described species captured
- At least 2 undescribed species found)



Potential new species Albany region, Kath Gray



Bothriembryon observations from Snail Snap 2023



Potential new species Porongurup region, Kevin Bull

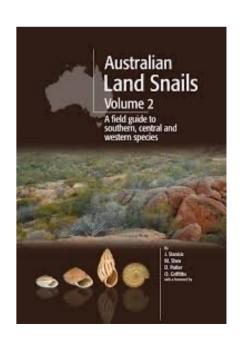
Snail Snap Focus 2023



- Will outline some focus areas for Citizen Scientists:
 - wheatbelt region
 - goldfields region
 - rare taxa
- Conduct a joint Citizen Science/WAM fieldtrip (based on Snail Snap 2022 results)
- Provide similar talks on Snail Snap to community groups across WA
- WA Museum scientists will revisit locations of putative new species to collect, sequence and describe
- List vulnerable species for conservation
- Can visit Boola Bardip see Bothriembryon on display, and other native land snails



Bothriembryon praecelsus Iredale, 1939
Type Locality: Kellerberrin





Questions?



https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/snail-snap-2023



Gorgon Barrow Island Net Conservation Benefits Fund www.gorgon-ncb.org.au







Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Science