Betzold

Handreichung für den Unterricht
Handout for teaching

Lebenszyklus Schnecke

Life Cycle Snail

DE WICHTIG – SORGFÄLTIG LESEN. FÜR SPÄTERE VERWENDUNG AUFBEWAHREN.

Art.-Nr. 767566

Hinweise zur Entsorgung

Bitte entsorgen Sie die Verpackungsmaterialien nach dem Auspacken sofort umweltgerecht. Folien stellen eine Erstickungsgefahr für Babys und Kleinkinder dar. Entsorgen Sie Ihr ausgedientes Produkt bitte über den Hausmüll.

Garantie und Ersatzteile

Sie erhalten über die gesetzliche Gewährleistungsfrist hinaus (und ohne dass diese eingeschränkt wird) 2 Jahre volle Garantie.
Das heißt, Sie müssen nicht nachweisen, dass defekte Ware schon beim Kauf schadhaft war.
Wenden Sie sich im Garantiefall an Ihren Händler.

EN IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Art.-Nr. 767566

Notes for Disposal

Please dispose of all packaging material immediately after unpacking in an environmentally-friendly fashion. Plastic wrappings represent a danger of suffocation for small children.
Teaching materials can be disposed with regular household waste.

Warranty and Spare Parts

In addition to the legal guarantee (and without reducing it) you receive 2 years of total guarantee. That means, you do not have to prove that articles were already damaged at purchase. In case of guarantee, contact place of purchase.

Fill in the Blank

Eggs

The snail digs a (1) _____ for itself 4 to 6 weeks after mating (end of June to August) in a protected and moist place and lays its eggs in it. The eggs of the Roman snail have a protective (2) _____ and are about 6 mm in size. The (3) _____ takes about 20 to 30 hours. During this time, the snail lays 40 to 60 eggs. After laying the eggs, it withdraws from the (4) _____ and closes the hole in the ground with soil. The snail can now leave the (5) _____.

Fill in: shell – burrow (2×) – breeding site – egg-laying process

Hatchlings

The entire development into a snail takes place in the (6) _____ of the egg. As with all other molluscs, snails first develop into (7) _____ in the fertilised eggs. The larvae have transformed into a small snail with a (8) _____. The small snails (9) _____ after about 25 days with a soft, transparent snail shell. The (10) _____ can be seen beating.

Fill in: hatch – shell – larvae – interior – heart

Juvenile

For (11) _____, the newly hatched snails still remain in their (12) _____ in the ground. In the first time, they feed on the (13) _____ remains of the eggs. The lime intake is important so that they increasingly (14) _____ their shells. After about 10 days, they leave their burrow and crawl up (15) _____, if possible, so as not to be exposed to ants and other hostile insects without protection. Until their first (16) _____, the small snails should grow sufficiently in (17) _____ (up to approx. 10 mm). Due to (18) _____ , the shell becomes increasingly solid and larger. The juvenile snail already clearly resembles an adult (19) _____.

Fill in: lime deposits – snail – hibernation – size – protein- and calcium-containing – solidify – protection – plants – hole

Snail

The Roman snail reaches a body length of about 10 cm after the second (20) _____ _____. Due to the deposited (21) _____, one (22) _____ after the other is formed until the shell has reached a diameter of 4 to 5 cm. The shell is quite (23) _____ and provides good protection. Small damages to the (24) _____ can be repaired by the snail itself.

Fill in: coil – overwintering – lime – shell – hard

Solution: (1) burrow, (2) shell, (3) egg-laying process, (4) burrow, (5) breeding site, (6) interior, (7) larvae, (8) shell, (9) hatch, (10) heart, (11) protection, (12) hole (13) protein- and calcium-containing, (14) solidify, (15) plants, (16) hibernation, (17) size, (18) lime deposits, (19) snail, (20) overwintering, (21) lime, (22) coil, (23) hard, (24) shell

Name: Date:

From Egg to Snail

Put the pictures in the right order by writing the numbers 1 to 4 in the matching circles.
Write the correct headings for the texts.

_____

The snail digs a burrow 4 to 6 weeks after mating and lays its eggs in it. The eggs of the Roman snail have a protective shell and are about 6 mm in size. After laying the eggs, the snail withdraws from the burrow and closes the hole in the ground.

1

_____

The entire development into a snail takes place inside the egg. The snails develop into larvae in the fertilised eggs. The little snails hatch after about 25 days with a soft, transparent shell. The heart can be seen beating.

2

_____

Until their first hibernation, the small snails should grow sufficiently in size (up to approx. 10 mm). Through calcification, the shell becomes firmer and larger. The juvenile snail already clearly resembles an adult snail.

3

_____

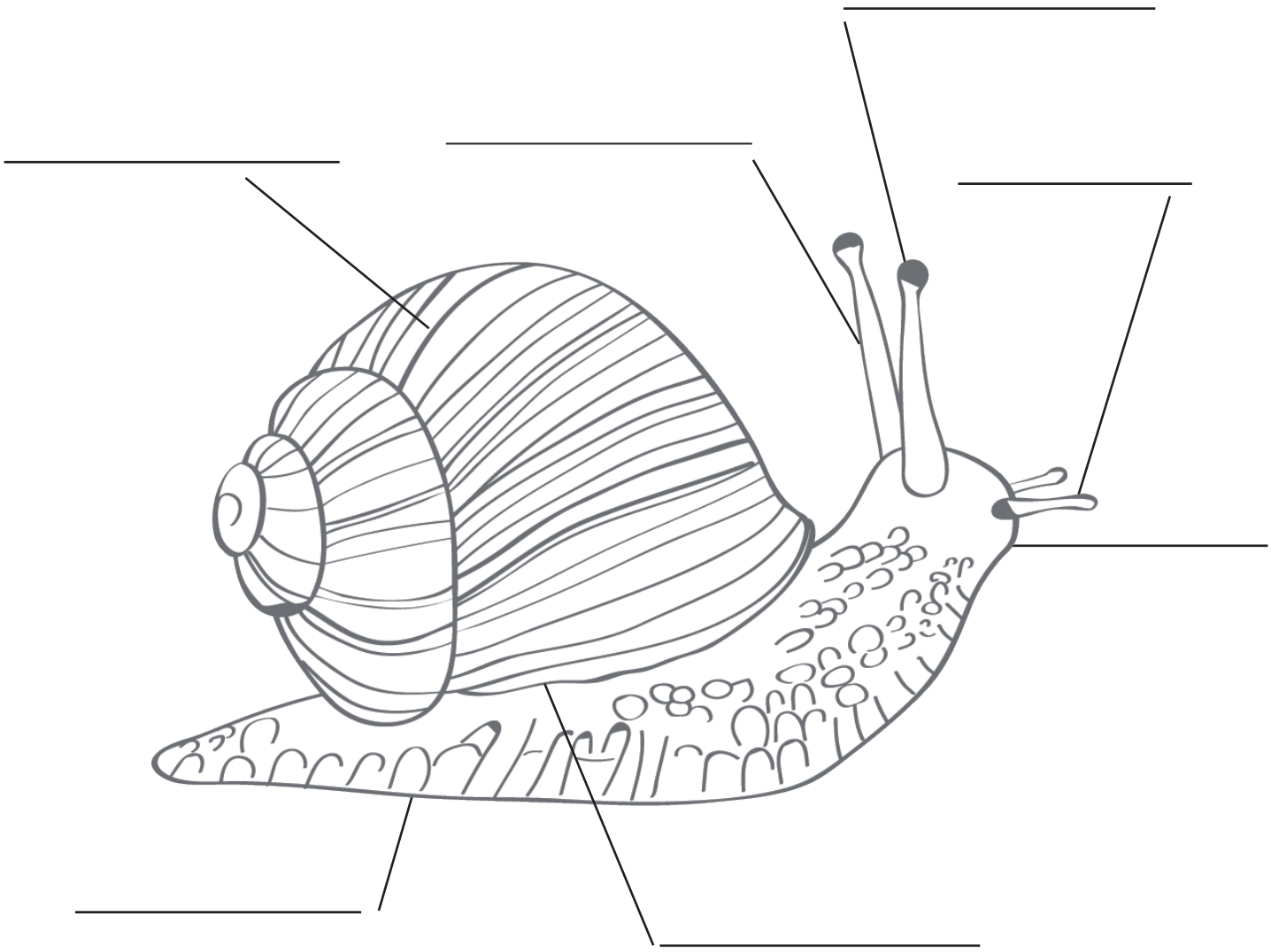
The Roman snail reaches a body length of approx. 10 cm after the second hibernation. Due to the deposited lime, one coil after the other forms. The shell is quite hard and offers good protection.

4

Name: Date:

The Morphology of the Snail

Fill in the corresponding body parts.

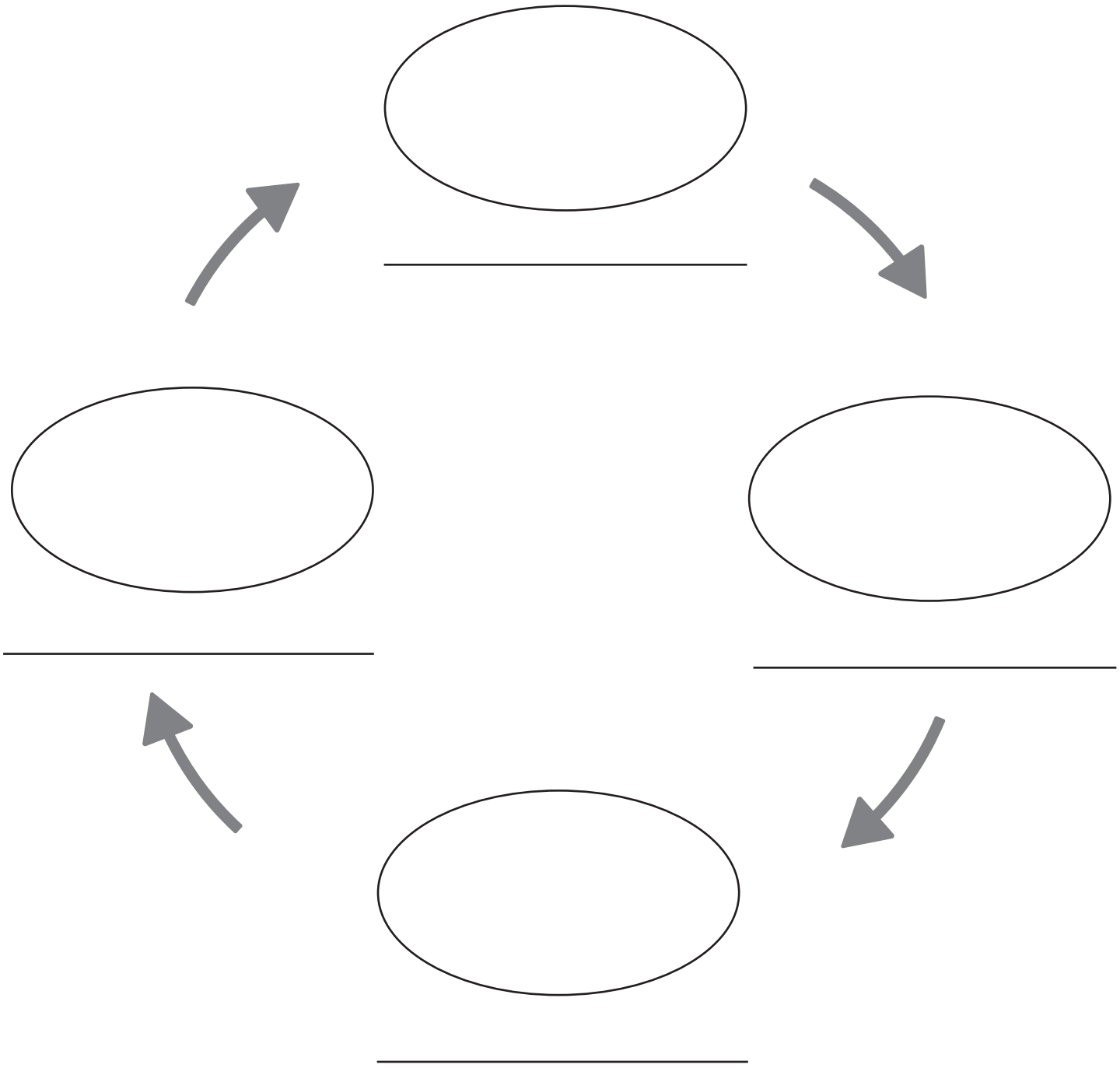


Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:
shell – upper tentacle (vision) – lower tentacle (feeling, smelling) – mouth – foot – breathing hole – eyes

Name: Date:

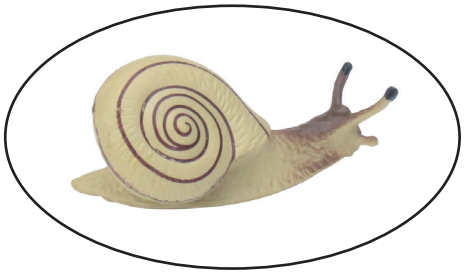
Life Cycle Snail to Cut Out and Stick On

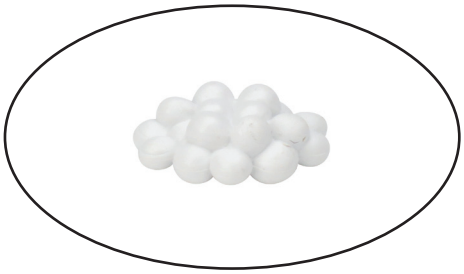
Cut out the pictures on the next page and stick them in the correct order in the cycle below. Then label the different stages of development with their names.

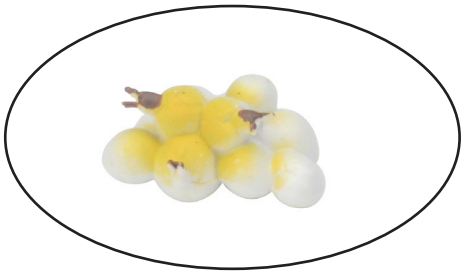


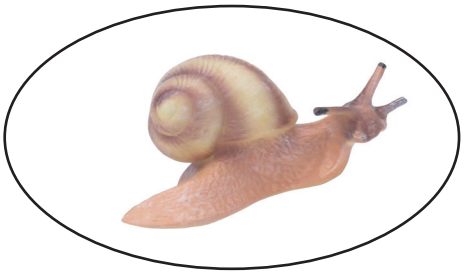
Name: Date:

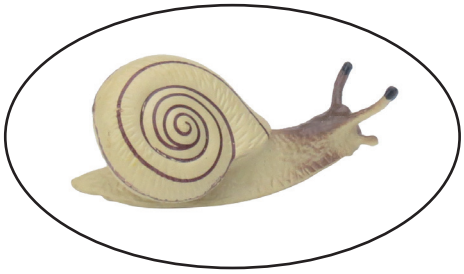
Pictures to Cut Out

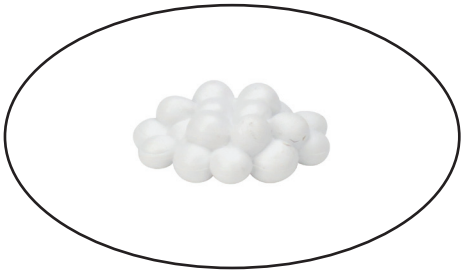


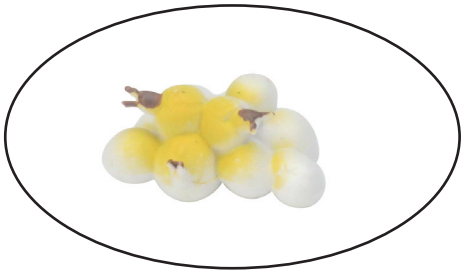


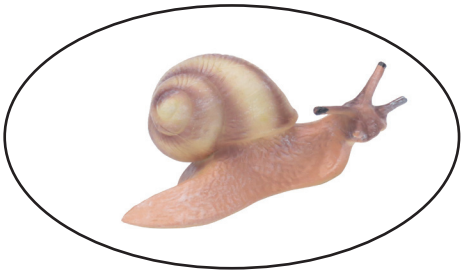












Name: Date:

Snail Fact Sheet

Research the snail and fill in the fact sheet:

Name:

Food:

Age / Life expectancy:

Reproduction:

Habitat:

Enemies:

Size:

Egg laying:

Weight:

Animal species:

Features / Appearance

Draw a snail in its natural habitat: