**Evaluation of Some inorganic salts against land snails, *Monacha obstructa* and *Eobania vermiculata* under laboratory condition and their field efficiency**

# ABSTRACT

Some laboratory experiments and field trials were conducted to study the effect of different concentrations of four inorganic salts (sodium hydroxide, potassium bromide, sodium nitrite, and copper sulfate) against the terrestrial snails, ***Monacha obstructa*** and ***Eobania vermiculata*** , under laboratory and field conditions. Results revealed that the tested materials exhibiting noticeable land snails effects under laboratory as well as field conditions. Mortality percentages increased with increasing concentration. sodium nitrite was the most effective one followed by copper sulphate, potassium bromide ,sodium hydroxide for *Monacha obstructa* , where the mortality rate of **tested** infected snail reached 86.67, 80,80 and 73% respectively at the highest levels. The corresponding LC50 values were 8.69, 0.1548, 1.2966 and 4.7173% for the four inorganic salts, respectively. It was obvious that copper sulphate, was the most effective, followed by sodium nitrite ,sodium hydroxide ,potassium bromide for *Eobania vermiculata*, where the mortality rate of infested snail reached 86.67, 80,80 and 60% respectively at the highest levels. The corresponding LC50 values were 0.6901, 40.3541, 19.3519 and 12.037% for the four inorganic salts, respectively. It is interest to note that inorganic salts achieved complete inhibition for egg production.

**Keywords:** *Monacha obstructa* and *Eobania vermiculata***,** Inorganic salts, Toxicology, Pest control.

**INTRODUCTION**

Land snails had become one of economic serious pests in several Egyptian governorates causing yield reduction in fruits and infested field crops (Nakhla and Tadros, 1995). Among these pests, the glassy clover snails, *Monacha obstructa* (Muller) which was considered the most predominant snails in all localities at Qalyubia Governorate attacking agronomic, horticulture and ornamental plants (Khidr, 2009).

These pests possess chewing mouthparts, which result in visible damage to the leaves of the plants they feed on. In some instances, they also burrow into other parts of the affected plants, causing harm to a variety of plant species. This leads to significant economic losses in nurseries, orchards, and agricultural fields across many regions worldwide (Bonnelly, 1965; Calabrese et al., 1977). The harmful snail species as *Monacha cartusiana* (Muller) cause bad effects on economy resulting from the feeding on various plants (Foad, 2005). In addition, harmful snail species secret unsuccessful

mucous substance on plants (Kassab and Daoud, 1964) inhibits feeding of human and his domestic animals on that toxic plants that loss their marketing price in several countries (Baker& Hawke, 1990; Ittah & Zisman, 1992). This study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of four inorganic salts (sodium hydroxide, potassium bromide, sodium nitrite, and copper sulfate) against the terrestrial snail, *Monacha obstructa* and *Eobania vermiculata*, under laboratory and field conditions.

**Materials and Methods**

**Tested compounds**

1. Inorganic salt. Four inorganic salts were tested, which are sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium nitrite (NaNO3), each salt is white powder 99%, potassium bromide and copper sulfate. All tested salts were produced by Biochem Chemicals for Libraries.

# Experimental animals

Adult ground snails were gathered from Egyptian clover fields (*Monacha obstructa*) and citrus trees (*Eobania vermiculata*) in **Shiblinga** village, located in the Banha district of Qalyubia governorate. The animals were relocated to the laboratory. and housed in glass boxes containing moist soil (5-10 cm height). Each glass boxes was covered with gauze to prevent the snails from escaping.Fresh green lettuce was provided for acclimatization purposes, and calcium powder was sprinkled on the soil surface twice a week to serve as a calcium source. The glass containers were regularly cleaned to remove dead animals and breeding waste.

# Laboratory experiments

Snails were exposed to various concentrations of the tested salts for seven days using the thin-film technique. This contact method was conducted following the procedure outlined by Asher and Mirian (1981). Each salt concentration was prepared with water and applied in a Petri dish. Two ml of the solution were distributed evenly across the inner surface of the dish by gently rotating it, allowing the water to evaporate at room temperature within a few minutes, leaving a thin film of the compound on the dish's surface. The land snails were then subjected to these different concentrations for one week, with three replicates per concentration. A control test, using water only, was also included. Dead snails were counted and removed daily, and mortality percentages were recorded.The Mortality percentages were corrected according using Abbott’s formula (1925) to ensure accuracy.

No. of snails in treatment after treatment

Abbott's formula = 1 − x 100

No. of snails in control after treatment

# Effect of four inorganic salts on snail’s productivity

Latent effect of survival snails in low concentrations of sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrite, potassium bromide and copper sulfate were maintained in laboratory until death to investigate its capability to laying egg masses in comparison to untreated snails. The

snails were fed daily on fresh lettuce. The numbers of eggs/snail were recorded weekly for four weeks.

# Field application

The two effective inorganic salts, copper sulfate and sodium nitrite were tested against the two land snail species under field conditions at Qalubyia Governorate **Banha** district (Shiblanga) on plantation of citrus nursery trees against *Eobania vermiculata* and *Monacha. obstructa.* Twelve plots were divided (each of 4 m2) as four replicates for each compound and for the untreated control. Each plot was far from the other by at least 4 meters distance. The tested compounds were applied as a trunk spray. The snails infested plants were counted in each plot, pre as well post treatment during 1,3,7,15 days. The efficiency of salts was based on the reduction of snails population after 1,3,7,15 days of treatment according to the formula of Henderson and Tilton (1952). as follows :

Population Reduction% = 1 −

( C1 × T2)

( C2 × T1)

x 100

C1 = Number of snails in control before application. C2 = Number of snails in control after

application. T1 = Number of snails in treatment before application. T2 = Number of snails in treatment after application.

# Results

**Laboratory studies:**

In this investigations the tested for inorganic salts, namely sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrite, copper sulphate and potassium bromide were evaluated against land snails, *Monacha obstructa and Eobania vermiculata.* The evaluation of the tested toxicants was compared as follows:

# Comparison on basis of mortality percentages, LC50 and LC90 values: 1.1-Effect on land snails, *Monacha obstructa*:

Results presented in table (1) and illustrated graphically in fig.(1) showed that the concentrations of copper sulfate of 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25 and 0.5% caused 26.66, 40,

66.66, and 80% mortality, respectively, while sodium hydroxide achieved 20, 40, 60, and

73.33% mortality for concentrations of 1.56, 3.125, 6.25, and 12.5%, respectively.

Furthermore, sodium nitrite gave 13.33, 26.66, 46.66, 66.67, and 86.67% mortality at

the rate of 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20%, respectively , while potassium bromide recorded 6.66,

13.33, 33.33 , 53.33 and 80% mortality at the concentrations of 0.195, 0.39, 0.78,1.56 and 3.125 %, respectively. The requised equitoxic values,i.e. LC50 and LC90 values represented in table (1) and depicted in fig.(1) cleared the toxicity of the tested four inorganic salts that mentioned previously against land snails, *M. obstructa.* The obtained data indrcated that the trend of the toxicity of the tested toxicants was similar at the two determined LC50 and LC90 values. It was obvious that copper sulphate as well potassium bromide were the most promising inorganic salts against land snails, *M.*

*obstructa* at the two levels of evaluation ,i.e. LC50 and LC90 values. On the other hand, sodium nitrite was the least efficacy toxic compound against *M. obstructa.* The inorganic salt, sodium hydroxide occupied the meddile situation among the other three toxicauts. **Generally**, based the LC50 and LC90 values against land snails, *M. obstructa,* the efficiency of the tested products could descendingly arranged in order as follows: copper sulphate, potassium bromide, sodium hydroxide and sodium nitrite. The corresponding LC50 and LC90 values were 0.1548 & 0.8834, 1.2966 & 5.747, 4.7173 & 28.6236 and

8.69&35.469%; respectively .

**1.2. Evaluation against land snail, *Eobania vermiculata*:**

The tested four inorganic salts were evaluated against the land snail, *E. vermiculata* via determining the mortality percentages as well as both LC50 and LC90 values.In this study, the toxicity of the four tested inorganic salts against *E. vermiculata* via on basis of mortality percentages is summarized in table (2) and depicted graphically in fig.(2).It is clear that there was positive correlation between concentrations used of the toxicants and the resulted mortality percentages. In other words , mortality percentages were increased with increasing the concentration of tested products .The implemented concentrations used for Sodium hydroxide; I.e. 1.56, 3.125, 6.25, 12.56 caused 13.33,

40, 60 and 80% mortality; concentrations used in case of sodium nitrite were 2, 5, 10, 15

and 20 exhibited 13.33 ,20, 46, 66.67and 80% mortality. For potassium bromide, the

tested concentrations 0.195, 0.39, 0.78, 1.56 and 3.125 recorded 6.66, 6.66, 26.66,

46.66 and 60% mortality .Concerning copper sulphate , the tested concentrations of copper sulphate 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5% gave20, 33.33, 60 and 86.77% mortality. On the other light of comparison on basis of LC50 and LC90 values, the obtained results are shown in Table (2) and illustrated graphically in fig.(2). It was obvious that similarity trend of the implemented toxicity of the four inorganic compound at the two LC50 and LC90 values was clear noticed . According to both LC50 and LC90 values, the toxicity of the tested inorganic salts used in the investigation could be descendingly arranged in order as follows: copper sulphate , potassium bromide, Sodium hydroxide and sodium nitrite, the corresponding LC50 and LC90 values were 0.1757 & 0.6901; 2.0149 &12.037 ; 4.6985 & 19.3519 and 9.5608 & 40.3541% ; respectively .

**Table (1)** Effect of four inorganic salts against terrestrial snail, *M. obstructa,* after treatment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Monacha obstructa*** |  |
| **Salts** | **Concentration (%)** | **Mortality(%)** | **LC50****(%)** | **LC90 (%)** | **Slope**+/-**SE** |
| Sodium hydroxide | 1.56 | 20 | 4.7173 | 28.6236 | 1.6367 +/-0.2054 |
| 3.125 | 40 |
| 6.25 | 60 |
| 12.5 | 73.33 |
| sodium nitrite | 2 | 13.33 | 8.69 | 35.4697 | 2.0981+/-0.1935 |
| 5 | 26.66 |
| 10 | 46.66 |
| 15 | 66.67 |
| 20 | 86.67 |
| potassium bromide | 0.195 | 6.66 | 1.2966 | 5.7474 | 1.9819+/-0.1708 |
| 0.39 | 13.33 |
| 0.78 | 33.33 |
| 1.56 | 53.33 |
| 3.125 | 80 |
| copper sulphate | 0.0625 | 26.666 | 0.1548 | 0.8834 | 1.6941+/-0.2057 |
| 0.125 | 40 |
| 0.25 | 66.66 |
| 0.5 | 80 |

Fig.(1): L.d.p. lines of four inorganic salts on laboratory of *Monacha obstructa*

Table (2) Effect of four inorganic salts against terrestrial snail, *E. vermiculata,* after treatment

|  |
| --- |
| Eobania vermiculata |
| **Salts** | **Concentration (%)** | **Mortality(%)** | **LC50 (%)** | **LC90** | **Slope+/-SE** |
|  | 1.56 | 13.33 |  |  |  |
| Sodium hydroxide | 3.125 | 40 | 4.6985 | 19.3519 | 2.0847+/-0.2159 |
| 6.25 | 60 |
|  | 12.5 | 80 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 13.33 |  |  |  |
| sodium nitrite | 5 | 20 | 9.5608 | 40.3541 | 2.0493+/-0.1951 |
| 10 | 46.67 |
| 15 | 66.67 |
|  | 20 | 80 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.195 | 6.66 |  |  |  |
| potassium bromide | 0.39 | 6.66 | 2.0149 | 12.037 | 1.6510+/-0.1690 |
| 0.78 | 26.66 |
| 1.56 | 46.66 |
|  | 3.125 | 60 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0625 | 20 |  |  |  |
| copper sulfate | 0.125 | 33.33 | 0.1757 | 0.6901 | 2.1568+/-0.2182 |
| 0.25 | 60 |
|  | 0.5 | 86.67 |  |  |  |

Fig.(2): L.d.p. lines of four inorganic salts on laboratory of *Eobania vermiculata*

1. **Comparison on basis of toxicity index values.**

In this respect, sun (1950) decribed the toxicity index as a mean for comparing the relative toxicity of insecticides. In comparing the toxicity of the tested inorganic salts against *M. obstructa* according to toxicity index are **shown** in table (3) and **illustrated** in fig. (3). In this investigation, copper sulphate the highest toxicity one was taken the standar insecticide and given the arbitrary index values as 100 units. It was obvious that the toxicity index values at LC50 and LC90 levels of Sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrite and

potassium bromide again land snails, *M. obstructa* were 3.28 & 3.09, 1.78 & 2.49 and 5.747 & 15.37% as toxic as the toxicity of copper sulphate; respectively .

It could be noted that the obtained results revealed that toxicity values at both LC50 and LC90 levels showed similar trend. In case of the land snails, ***E. vermiculata,*** copper sulphate was the most promising toxic product as presented in Table (4) and illustrated graphically in fig. (5) which selected as standard toxicant in this study and given the arbitrary index value 100 units . It is clear that the toxicity index values at LC50 and LC90 levels of Sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrite and potassium bromide against the land snails of ***E. vermiculata*** recorded 3.739 & 3.567; 1.838 & 1.710 and 8.720 & 5.733% as toxic as the toxicity of copper sulphate; respectively .

**Table (3): Toxicity index values of the tested four inorganic salts against land snails, *M. obstructa.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inorganic salts | LC50% | LC90% | Toxicit index based on |
| LC50 | LC90 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 4.7173 | 28.6236 | 3.28 | 3.09 |
| sodium nitrite | 8.69 | 35.4697 | 1.78 | 2.49 |
| potassium bromide | 1.2966 | 5.7474 | 11.94 | 15.37 |
| copper sulphate | 0.1548 | 0.8834 | 100 | 100 |

Toxicity index =

LC50 of most effective compound

LC50 of other tested compound

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

LC50

LC90

Sodium Sodium nitrite Potassiume

hydroxcide

bromide

**Inorganic salts**

Copper

sulphate

**Toxicity index**

x 100

**Fig.(3):** Toxicity index values of the tested four inorganic salts against land snails, *M. obstructa*

# Table (4): Toxicity index values of the tested four inorganic salts against land snails, E. vermiculata.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inorganic salts | LC50% | LC90% | Toxicity index based on |
| LC50 | LC90 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 4.6985 | 19.3519 | 3.739 | 3.567 |
| sodium nitrite | 9.5608 | 40.3541 | 1.838 | 1.710 |
| potassium bromide | 2.0149 | 12.037 | 8.720 | 5.733 |
| copper sulphate | 0.1757 | 0.6901 | 100 | 100 |

Toxicity index =

LC50 of most effective compound

LC50 of other tested compound

x 100

**Toxicity index**

**Fig.(4):** Toxicity index values of the tested four inorganic salts against land snails, *E. vermiculata****.***

120

100

80

60

40

LC90

LC50

20

0

Sodium

hydroxide

Sodium nitri

Potassium Copper sulphate

bromide

**Inorganic salts**

# Comparison on basis of slope values of toxicity lines, LC90/ LC00 ratio and relative potency levels agains land snails, *M. obstructa.*

The obtained data are presented in table (5) and illustrated graphically in fig.(5): It is demonstrated that the steepest toxicity line was noticed in case of treating the inorganic salt, sodium nitrite against *M. obstructa,* the corresponding slope value of the toxicity line was 2.098.On the other hand, the flattest one was observed in case of treating the inorganic salt, sodium hydroxide, where the corresponding slope value of the toxicity line recorded 1.636. The slope value of potassium bromide and copper sulphate occupied the meddile situation among the tested toxicants, the corresponding slope value of toxicity lines was 1.981 and 1.694; respectively .The above mentioned conclusion is correct whether it is the slope values of the LC90/ LC50 ratios, since the later method simply expressed the steepness of the Ld.P lines in a reversal way to the slope values. Therefore, an increase in slope value is paralled to decrease in LC90/ LC50 ratios. As summarized in table (5) and depicted in fig. (5),the relative potency levels expressed as

number of folds were obtained by dividing the LC50 or LC90 for the least toxic compound by the other tested products. Through the light of relative potency levels, results showed that similarity in the order of the potency levels at both LC50 and LC90 values against land snails, *M. obstructa.* It was obvious that sodium nitrite the least toxic one was taken as a standard agent at the LC50 and LC90 values. The relative toxicity of the tested inorganic salts Sodium hydroxide, potassium bromide and copper sulphate at both LC50 and LC90 values

were 1.842 & 1.239, 6.702 & 6.171 and 9.837 & 20.937 folds as toxic as the toxicity sodium nitrite against land snails, *M. obstructa* ; respectively *.*

# Table (5): Slope, LC90/ LC00 and relative potency levels of the tested inorganic salts against land snails, *M. obstructa.*

LC50

LC90

25

20

15

10

5

0

Sodium hydroxcide Sodium nitrite

Potassiume

bromide

Copper sulphate

**Inorganic Salts**

**Relative potency levels**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inorganic salts | Slope | LC50 (%) | LC90 (%) | LC90/ LC50 | Relative potencylevels based on |
| **LC50** | LC90 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 1.6367 | 4.7173 | 28.6236 | 6.068 | 1.842 | 1.239 |
| sodium nitrite | 2.0981 | 8.69 | 35.4697 | 4.082 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| potassium bromide | 1.9819 | 1.2966 | 5.7474 | 4.32 | 6.702 | 6.171 |
| copper sulphate | 1.6941 | 0.1548 | 0.8834 | 5.706 | 9.837 | 20.937 |

**Fig.(5):Relative potency levels of the tested inorganic salts against land snails, *M. obstructa.***

**Comparison on basis of slope values of toxicity lines, LC90/ LC00 ratio and relative potency levels agains land snails, *E. vermiculata.***

Results shown in table (6) and depicted in fig. (6) cleared that the Slope values of toxicity lines could be descendingly arranged in order as follows: copper sulfate, sodium hydroxide , sodium nitrite and potassium bromide; the corresponding Slope values were 2.156, 2.084,

2.049 and 1.551; respectively .

Data presented in table (6) and illustrated in fig. (6) demonstrated that sodium nitrite the lowest toxic compound was chosen as a standard product at both LC50 and LC90 levels . It was obvious that the relative toxicity of sodium hydroxide, potassium bromide and copper sulfate at LC50 and LC90 levels were 2.035 & 2.085 ,4.747 &3.352

and 54.629 & 58.484 times as toxic as the toxicity of sodium nitrite against land snails, *E. vermiculata* ; respectively.

# Table (6): Slope, LC90/ LC00 and relative potency levels of the tested inorganic salts against land snails, *E. vermiculata*.

70

60

50

40

30

20

LC90

LC50

10

0

Sodium

hydroxide

Sodium nitri

Potassium Copper sulphate

bromide

**Inorganic salts**

**Relativ potency levels**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inorganic salts | Slope | LC50 (%) | LC90 (%) | LC90/ LC50 | Relative potencylevels based on |
| **LC50** | LC90 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 2.084 | 4.698 | 19.351 | 4.119 | 2.035 | 2.085 |
| sodium nitrite | 2.049 | 9.560 | 40.354 | 4.221 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| potassium bromide | 1.551 | 2.014 | 12.037 | 5.977 | 4.747 | 3.352 |
| copper sulphate | 2.156 | 0.175 | 0.690 | 3.943 | 54.629 | 58.484 |

**Fig.(6):**Relative potency levels of the tested inorganic salts against land snails, *E. vermiculata*.

# Effect of four inorganic salts on land snail productivity

To study the effect of four inorganic salts on **land** snail fecundity or egg productivity, thirty health individuals of both *Eobania vermiculata* and *Monacha obstructa* treated with low concentrations of sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate , potassium bromide, and copper sulfate were separately collected and compared with the untreated survival snails. Results indicated that, the laid eggs of treated terrestrial snails of *E. vermiculata* and *M. obstructa* were nil (Table, 7).

# Table (7): Egg production and hatchability of *Eobania vermiculata and Monacha obstructa* treated with sodium hydroxide and sodium nitrate ,potassium bromide and copper sulfate. in comparison with healthy untreated snails

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Eobania vermiculata*** | ***Monacha obstructa*** |
|  | No, of | No. of eggs/ mass |  |  | No, of | No. of eggs/ mass |  |  |
| **Tested** | egg | No of | Hatchability | egg | No of | Hatchability |
| **compound** | masses/ | hatching | % | masses/ | hatching | % |
|  | Snail |  |  | Snail |  |  |
| Control | **6** | **72.33** | **33.33** | **71.71** | **5** | **95.2** | **91.6** | **96.22** |
| sodiumhydroxide | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| sodiumnitrite | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| potassiumbromide | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| coppersulfate | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |

**Field studies**

Hatchability % =

No. of hatching in one mass

No. of egg in one mass

x 100

The field performance of the two tested inorganic salts (sodium nitrite and copper sulfate) against *Eobania vermiculata* and *Monacha. obstructa* population is shown in Table (8 &9). The two tested inorganic salts were more effective against the two species of land snails (*E. verniculata* and *M. obstructa*). Results revealed that sodium nitrate and copper sulfate, after 15 days of treatment, caused 77.06, 85.315% reduction in population of *E. vermiculata* and 85.315, 77.51% reduction in population of

*M. obstructa*, respectively.

**Table (8) Field Performance of two inorganic salts against terrestrial snail, *Eobania vermiculata,* after 15 days of treatment.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tested compound | Concentration | No. of snailsbefore treatment | No. of live snailsafter treatment | Populationreduction% |
| Control | - | 170 | 115 | - |
| sodium nitrite | 200g/L | 116 | 18 | 77.06 |
| copper sulfate | 5g/L | 151 | 15 | 85.315 |

**Table (9) Field Performance of two inorganic salts against land snail, *Monacha obstructa,* after 15 days of treatment.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tested compound | Concentration | No. of snailsbefore treatment | No. of live snailsafter treatment | Populationreduction% |
| Control | - | 68 | 56 |  |
| sodium nitrite | 200g/L | 45 | 8 | 85.315 |
| copper sulfate | 5g/L | 54 | 10 | 77.51 |

**Discussion Laboratory tests**

The obtained results indicated a rise in mortality rates corresponding to higher concentrations of the tested salts. Among these, sodium hydroxide and copper sulfate demonstrated a highly toxic impact on the land snails., *Eobania vermiculata* compared with the land snail *Monacha obstructa*, and sodium nitrite, potassium bromide highly toxic effect against the land snail, *Monacha obstructa* compared with the land snail *Eobania vermiculata* . It was notice- able that inorganic salts extended a highly toxic effect after a time of treatment. This result may be due to that inorganic salts take a time arriving to the site of action in the land snails’ body. Corrao Norah et al. (2006) reported that 500 ppm of nitrite gave low mortality against land snail till 4 days after treatment. Hegab *et al*. (2013) studied the toxic effect of copper sulphate against *Eobania vermiculata* and found that the compound caused 65, 70, 80, and 85%

mortality at 1, 3, 5, and 7% concentrations respec- tively, after seven days of treatment. Ismail *et al*. (2010) said that the copper hydroxide had a low effect on the land snali *Monacha cartusiana* under laboratory and field conditions. Chauhan et al. (2011) said that the plant extract Lantana indica caused a reduction in fertility and hatchability of the water snail *Lymnaea acuminata* at concentrations of 20 and 40% concentrations .

The land snail egg production was reduced compared with control snails After 15 days of treatment with nitrite, (Cofone et al., 2020**).** El-Sabagh Marwa *et al*. (2015) observed that inorganic salts such as NaOH, Ca(OH)2, and CuSO4 achieved 100% sterility in cotton leaf worms (Spodoptera littoralis), inducing abnormalities during the pupal stage.

Similarly, Goddard and Martin (1966) found that treatment with embactin benzoate significantly reduced the hatching rate of new snails. Adewunmi *et al*. (1987) reported a decline in glycogen and protein levels leading to reduced egg production in Biomphalaria glabrata and Lymnaea columella. The two tested inorganic salts demonstrated effective results against land snails*, Eobania vermiculata* and *Monacha. Obstructa* .

# Field studies

Abbas Nada (2020) reported that embactin benzoate and chitosan achieved population reductions of 66.6% and 74.3%, respectively, in snails under field conditions. Similarly, Eshra et al. (2016) investigated the effect of NPK fertilizer on land snails, specifically Monacha obstructa, under field conditions, observing a 66.8% reduction in population after seven days of treatment.

# CONCLUSION :

The tested inorganic salts exhibit a highly toxic effect on the terrestrial snails, *Monacha obstructa* and *Eobania vermiculata* , indicating their potential for use in field control programs. However, further research is needed to evaluate their impact on soil and other environmental components.

# REFERENCES

**Abbas Nada, M. (2020).** Effecacy of certain chemical control agents against land snails with special references to their physiological effects. PhD.Thesis Fac., of Agric., Cairo Univ. 2 pp.

**Abbott, W.S. (1925).** A method of computing the effectiveness of an insecticide. J. Econ.

Entomol., 18: 265-267.

**Adewunmi, C., Thueu, P., & Madsen, H. (1987).** Studies on aridarin, *Tetrapleura tetraptera* Potential plant molluscicides: The effect of sub lethal concen- trations of aridarin isolated from *T. tetraptera* and hayluscide on *Biompha- laria glabrata* and *Lymnaea collumella.* In *Proceedings of the international Conference on Schistosomiasis*. Rio de Janeiro. October 26–30p.

**Asher, R. S., & Mirian, F. (1981).** The residual contact toxicity of Bay Sir 8514 to

*Spodoptera littoralis* larva. *Phytoparasitica, 9*(2), 133–137.

**Baker, G.H. & Hawke, B.G. (1990).** Life history and population dynamics of Theba pisana (Mollusca: Helicidae), in a cereal pasture rotation. Journal of Applied Ecology 27: 16 – 29.

**Bonnelly de Calvent, I. (1965).** Copper poisoning in snail *Helix pomatia* and its effect on mucus secretion. *Annals of New York Acadaemy of Science, 118*, 1015–1020.

**Calabrese, A., Thurbuerg, F., & Gould, E. (1977).** Effects of calcium, Mercury, and silver on marine animals. *Marine Fisheries Review, 39*, 5–11.

**Chauhan, S., Shahi, J., & Singh, A. (2011).** Eco- Friendly management of *Lymnaea acuminate*, snail vector of fascioliasis in livestock in eastern Ultar Paradesh. *Global Veterinarian, 1*, 10–18.

**Cofone, R., Federica, C., Tersa, C., Giovanni, L., Antonetta, S., Carmela, G., Nieola, M., Macro, G., & Ida, F. (2020).** *Massylaea vermiculata* as a potential indica- tor of nitrite contamination in soil. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 204*, 1–8.

**Corrao Norah, M., Darby, Ph., & Pomory, C. (2006).** Nitrite impacts on the Florida apple snail, *Pomacea paludosa*. *Hydrobiologia, 568*, 135–143.

**El-Sabagh Marwa, M., Desoky Shimaa, M., & Ahmed Yasmein, E. (2015).** Using certain inorganic salts as a chemosterilant against *Spedopatera littoralis*. *Egyptian Academic Journal of Biological Sciences A Entomology, 8*(2), 97–102.

**Eshra, E., El-Deeb, H., & Shaat, M. (2016).** Laboratory and field evaluation of new fort as chemical fertilizer against some land snails. *Egyptian Scientific of Pesticides, 1*, 37– 41.

**Finney, D. J. (1971).** *Probit analysis* (3rd ed.). Cambrige Univ. Press.

**Foad, M.M. ( 2005 ).** Histological changes induced in the mucus glands of brown garden snails *Eobania vermiculata* treated with malathion and methomyle pesticides.

Egypt. J. Agric. Res., 83 (1) 251-259.

**Goddard, C., & Martin, A. (1966)**. Carbohydrate metabolism. In K. Wilbur & C. Young(Eds.), *Physiology of molluscs* (Vol. 2, pp. 275–308). New York: Academic Press.

**Hegab, A., Arafa, A., & Hilmy, A. (2013).** Effecacy of methomyl and copper sulphate against *Massylaea vermiculata* (Müller) and *Helicella vestalis* (Preiffer) snail under laboratory and field conditions. *Annals of Agricultural Science, Moshtohor, 51*(3), 271–275.

**Henderson, C., & Tilton, W. (1952).** Tests with acaricides against the brown wheat mite.

*Journal of Economic Entomology, 1*(2), 157–161.

**Ismail, Sh., Shataia, S., & Smah Abdel-Kader, M. (2010).** Effect of neem extract, Neemazoal on two land snail species under laboratory condition. *Journal of Plant Protection and Pathology Mansoura University, 1*(10), 799–806.

**Ittah, Y. & Zisman, U. (1992).** Evaluation of volatile allyl alcohol derivatives for control of snails on cut roses for export. Pest Science 35: 183-186.

**Kassab A. and Daoud H. (1964).**Notes on the biology and control of land snails of economic importance in U.A.R. Agric. Res.,Cairo. 42:77

**Khidr**, **E. K. (2009)** .Effect of some environmentally safety biopesticides on some land molluscs species in Qalubia and Sharkia governorates . PhD. thesis, Ain Shams University.

**Nakhla, J.M. and Tadros, A.W. (1995).** Studies on the seasonal abundance of land snails on date palm shoots in Sharkia Governorate. Egypt. J. Res., 73 (2): 347 – 355.