



STRIJTVEEN
WAGENAAR



MANUAL
NEMATODES AGAINST SLUGS

HOW TO RECOGNIZE SNAILS

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A SNAIL

Snails have a soft, elongated body and often leave behind a shiny slime trail. You see them mainly in damp weather, in the evening or early in the morning.

THIS IS HOW YOU RECOGNIZE THE DAMAGE

✓ Holes in leaves ✓ Young plants eaten ✓ Slime trails on leaves, pots, or tiles ✓ Seedlings that suddenly disappear

CHECK IF YOU HAVE SNAILS

Check around plants, pots, borders, and vegetable beds in the evening or after rain. Do you see snails, slime trails, or fresh feeding damage? Then you probably have a snail infestation.

WHERE ARE THE SNAILS?

Leatherjackets are elongated and grey-brown. Grubs are white, C-shaped, and have distinct legs at the front.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

MOISTEN THE BOTTOM

Water the soil before treatment. Snails and nematodes move better in a moist environment.

CHECK THE GROUND TEMPERATURE

Nematodes against slugs work from a soil temperature of 5 °C. Check the current soil temperature before you start.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MOMENT

Preferably treat in the evening, in cloudy weather, or after rain. Avoid strong sunlight and dry soil.

TREAT THE HIDING SPOTS

Especially treat areas where slugs are active or hiding, such as borders, vegetable beds, pots, and dense planting material.

EXPECTATION

The first results are usually visible after 1 to 2 weeks. In case of extensive damage, a second treatment may be necessary.



STEP 1: MIX THE NEMATODES

Mix the entire contents of the sachet with 1 liter of lukewarm water. Stir the mixture well and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Then stir again and rinse the empty sachet with a little water so that no nematodes remain.

STEP 2: DILUTE THE MIXTURE

Use 1 liter of water per m².

10 m² = 10 liter water

25 m² = 25 liter water

50 m² = 50 liter water

100 m² = 100 liter water

Stir regularly during distribution so that the nematodes remain evenly distributed.



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE THE NEMATODES

Distribute the mixture evenly over the soil around the plants. Treat areas especially where you see slugs, slime trails, or feeding damage.

Also water around pots, borders, vegetable beds, and other moist sheltered spots.

STEP 4: KEEP THE SOIL MOIST

Keep the treated areas slightly moist for 5 to 7 days. The soil does not need to be soaking wet, but it must not dry out either.

Do you still see many slugs or new feeding damage after 1 to 2 weeks? Then a second treatment is necessary.



WHY SNAILS CAUSE DAMAGE

THEY EAT AT YOUNG LEAVES

Snails mainly eat soft leaves, young shoots, and seedlings. As a result, plants can be damaged quickly.

DAMAGE OFTEN OCCURS AT NIGHT

Snails are mainly active in the evening, night, and early morning. During the day, you often only see the damage and slime trails.

THEY ARE HIDING WELL

Snails like to crawl away under leaves, pots, planks, stones, and dense plant material. As a result, you don't always see them immediately.

MOISTURE ATTRACTS SNAILS

Damp, sheltered spots are attractive to snails. Therefore, pay particular attention to wet corners, dense vegetation, and places where water stagnates for a long time.



HOW DO NEMATODES WORK?

STEP 1: LOOKING FOR SNAILS

Nematodes move through the moist soil and search for slugs on and around the treated areas.

STEP 2: PENETRATE AND DISABLE

They penetrate the snail through natural openings and disable it from the inside.

STEP 3: FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

The nematodes can multiply in the eliminated snail. Afterwards, they continue searching for new snails.

STEP 4: WHAT YOU NOTICE

Snails become less active and cause less new damage. You usually see a clear difference after 1 to 2 weeks.



LIFE CYCLE OF THE SNAIL

ALL YEAR ROUND

Snails are mainly active during damp periods. In mild winters, they can also remain active.

EGGS

Snails lay their eggs in moist soil, under leaves, stones, or other sheltered material.

YOUNG SNAILS

After a few weeks, young snails hatch from the eggs. They immediately start eating young plants and leaves.

This is often the best time to treat.

ADULT SNAILS

Adult snails continue to feed and can lay eggs multiple times a year. As a result, the population can increase rapidly.



PREVENT NEW SNAILS

REMOVE HIDDING SPOTS

Clear away leaves, plant debris, and other garden waste. This gives slugs fewer places to hide during the day.

WATER AT THE RIGHT TIME

Preferably water plants in the morning. The soil is drier during the day then and less attractive to slugs.

PROTECT YOUNG PLANTS

Young plants and seedlings are particularly susceptible to feeding damage. Therefore, check them regularly for slugs and slime trails.

KEEP CHECKING

Check your garden regularly, especially after rain or during damp periods. The sooner you discover slugs, the easier it is to prevent a major infestation.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WILL I SEE RESULTS?

You usually see a clear difference after 1 to 2 weeks. New feeding damage should decrease by then.

I STILL SEE SNAILS. IS THAT NORMAL?

That is possible in the event of a severe infestation. Not all slugs are reached at the same time, especially if they are well hidden.

DO I NEED TO TREAT THE ENTIRE SURFACE?

Focus on treating areas where slugs are active or hiding. Think of borders, vegetable beds, pots, and damp hiding places.

DOES EXISTING GROWING DAMAGE DISAPPEAR?

No. Holes in leaves do not heal. Pay particular attention to whether there is less new feeding damage and slime trails appearing.

