



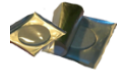
# Technical Bulletin for: Plum Curculio

*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst) • Coleoptera, Curculionidae • CONNEN



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	East of the Rocky Mountains in Canada and the United States.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Pome and stone fruits (apples, plums, peaches, cherries, pears, nectarine, apricot, quince, blueberry, fruited hawthorns, crab apples).
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Adult Moth</b>	Adults are small, hard bodied snout beetle, brownish-black with patches of gray, white, or orange areas, 4 humps on back, about 6 mm long.
<b>Larvae</b>	Mature larvae are yellowish-white, legless, with curved bodies and brown heads, about 6-9 mm.
<b>Eggs</b>	Tiny white, oval-shaped. Female cuts a crescent shaped slit in developing fruit, creating a flap under which she lays her eggs.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	Adults overwinter under yard debris or protected areas of an orchard, coming out of hibernation shortly after peaches bloom or when apples reach the pink stage. They fly to hosts to feed. When young fruit forms, egg-laying begins. Over about 4 weeks females lay 60 to 150 eggs. They hatch within 7 days. Larvae work toward pits where they feed extensively for 10 to 16 days, then burrow out of the fruit. They drop into the soil where they create a small cell and transform into a whitish pupa. In 5 weeks adults emerge (July/August) and feed aggressively on fruit, preferentially smooth skinned fruit like apples and plums. This continues into November when adults hibernate. Both adult and larval stages damage fruit, causing cat-facing, fruit distortion, and premature fruit drop. Generations: 1 per year in mid-Atlantic region, 2 in eastern Virginia and southward.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	Benzaldehyde in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: 30 days.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Pyramid Trap (not available)	
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	Monitor from bloom until the end of migration into the orchard. Deploy at least 1 trap per 3-5 acres (1-2 ha). Also visually inspect for fresh feeding or egg laying beginning at bloom. Inspect daily until damage is seen and when temperatures are 60-75°F (15-25° C).	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	In the early morning, mechanically jar trees to knock sluggish beetles onto sheets. A practical strategy on a small scale. Severe winters increase mortality. Beneficials are effective. Put fallen fruit into tightly tied plastic bags 2 or 3 times per week and place in trash to prevent larvae from falling into the soil.	

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