



Plum Curculio

(*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)

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Quick Facts

- Plum curculio is a small brown weevil that infests pome and stone fruits, including cultivated, ornamental, and wild species.
- It is native to eastern North America but was first detected west of the Rocky Mountains in Box Elder County, Utah, in the early 1980s, where it remains the only western population.
- Adult plum curculios cause fruit damage by chewing feeding holes and leaving crescent-shaped egg-laying scars. Larvae can also cause damage by tunneling in the fruit flesh.
- Effective management can be accomplished with proper monitoring techniques, sanitation practices, and insecticide applications.



Fig. 1. Adult plum curculio.

Clemson University, USDA Cooperative Extension, Bugwood.org.

western North America (U.S. and Canada), and fruit grown in infested counties is restricted from being exported. Thus, it is a threat to Utah's fruit industry and requires ongoing monitoring and management to keep Utah's fruit export markets open.

DESCRIPTION AND LIFE HISTORY

Plum curculio adults are 1/4 inch long with a brown to black body overlaid with light gray and brown markings along a rough back. They are recognized as a weevil by a long, slightly curved snout. Their chewing mouthparts are located at the end of the snout.

Adults overwinter in protected areas, where they burrow under leaf litter in wooded areas, ditch banks, fence rows, and compost piles near host orchards. In spring, they become active when mean ambient temperatures exceed 50 °F for at least 3 days, and move into orchards when maximum temperatures exceed 70 °F. Adults primarily move by walking when temperatures are below 70 °F but may fly into host trees at warmer temperatures (Alston et al., 2016).

Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae; Fig. 1), is a small brown weevil (beetle with a snout) native to eastern North America where it is a major pest of pome and stone fruits. It thrives in environments where orchards are located next to hardwood forests. In its native habitat, it feeds on wild fruits, but it has also readily adapted to cultivated orchards and ornamental fruit trees. Native hosts include plants in the Rosaceae family such as wild and cultivated plum, crabapple, cherry, and other fruit trees.

Plum curculio was detected in Box Elder County, Utah, in the early 1980s, and this population remains the only known infestation in western North America, where it is occasionally found in residential and wild fruit trees. Plum curculio is a quarantine pest in



Fig. 2. *Plum curculio* egg and oviposition (egg-laying) scar (left) and adult (right).

Peter Jentsch, Cornell University's Hudson Valley Lab.

Eggs hatch into legless, gray-white grubs (larvae) that have curved bodies and small brown heads. The hatched larvae feed within the fruit flesh, requiring 8 to 22 days to complete their four larval stages. When fully grown they can reach 5/16 inch (Fig. 3).

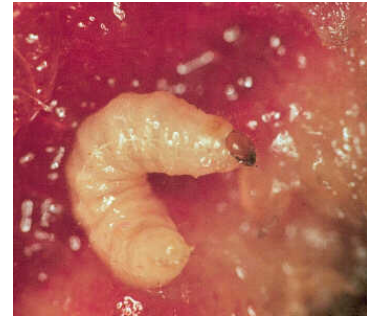


Fig. 3. *Plum curculio* larva in peach fruit flesh.

Peter Jentsch, Cornell University's Hudson Valley lab.

Mature larvae will exit fruit, drop into soil, and construct a small cavity 1 to 3 inches deep in which to pupate. Pupae are white, about 3/16 inch long, and complete development in 12 to 16 days.

Complete development from egg to adulthood requires 5 to 8 weeks, depending on environmental conditions. In Utah, plum curculio only completes one generation per year (Fig. 4). Adults that emerge from pupation during late summer/early fall feed on host fruits, causing later-season damage, and then move to overwintering sites as the days shorten.

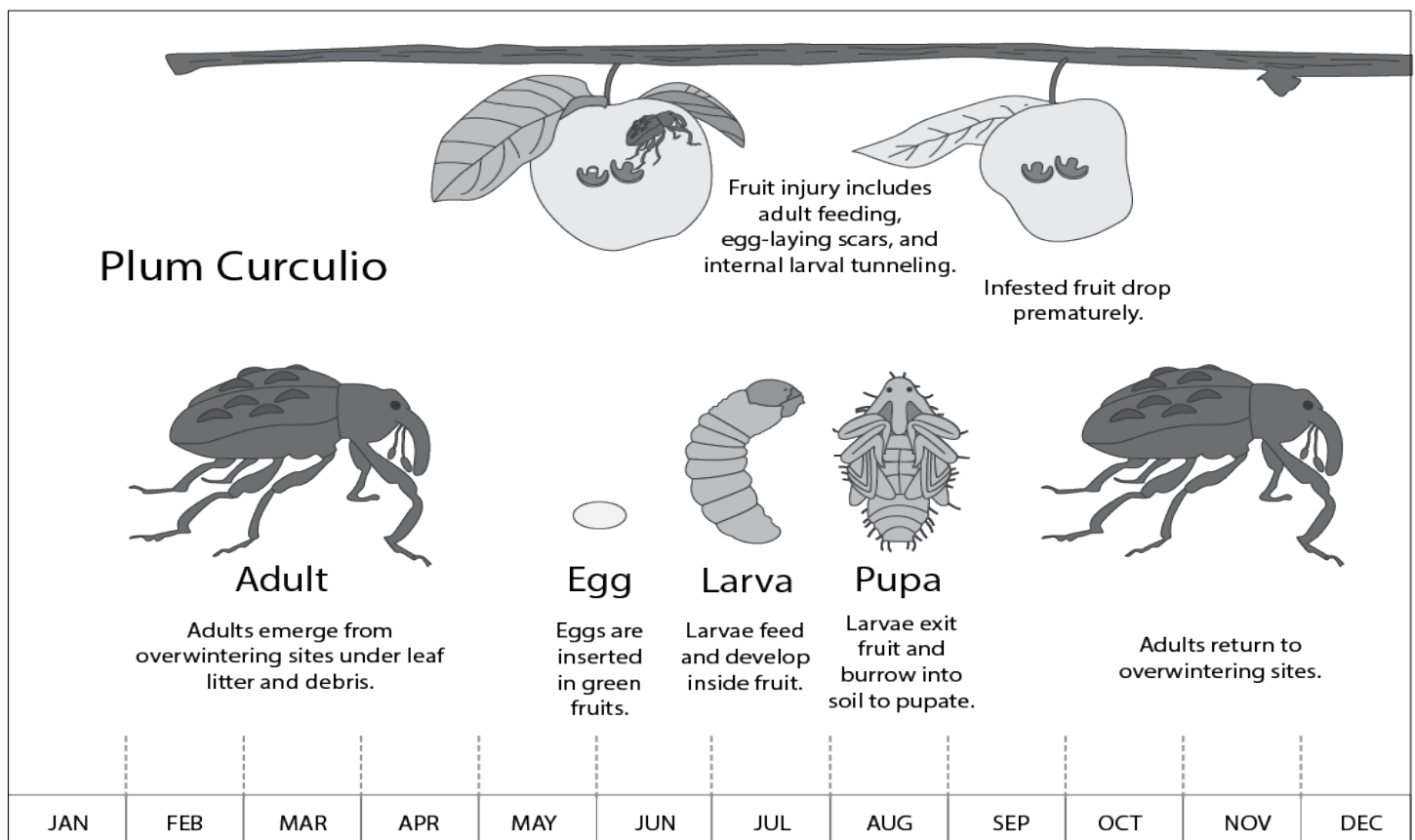


Fig. 4. Life cycle of plum curculio in Utah, exhibiting one generation per year. Utah State University Extension.

HOST PLANTS AND DAMAGE

Plum curculio has a fairly wide host range within the Rosaceous family, with wild plums being the most preferred in Box Elder County, Utah (Table 1). In apple and pear, egg-laying scars occur, but the larvae do not survive the pressure of the growing fruit. No economic damage has occurred on apples or pears in Utah.

Table 1. *Potential host plants of plum curculio in Utah.*

Pome and Stone Fruits	Ornamental and Wild Fruits
Apple	Black cherry
Apricot	Common deerberry
Nectarine	Crabapple
Peach	Currant
Pear	Gooseberry
Quince	Hawthorn
Sweet cherry	Laurel cherry
Tart cherry	Mayhaw
	Sand cherry
	Saskatoon/western serviceberry
	Wild plum

Adults feed on fruit by chewing small, round holes. Early-season feeding causes fruit to be deformed at harvest (Fig. 5). Feeding wounds may allow for the invasion of fungal pathogens such as brown rot, increasing the severity of crop loss.



Fig. 5. *Plum curculio damage on apples.*
J. Hahn, University of Minnesota.

Adults indirectly damage fruits through oviposition (egg-laying). These scars have a crescent shape with slits about 1/4 inch long, forming a noticeably darkened scab on the fruit surface (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6. *Plum curculio oviposition scars on apple.*
Cornell University IPM Program.



Fig. 7. *Plum curculio feeding and egg-laying damage on cherries (left; Utah State University Extension), nectarines (upper right; Michigan Plum Growers), and saskatoon/western serviceberry (lower right; Michigan State University).*

In most cases, fruits will have both feeding and oviposition scars on the fruit's surface (Fig. 7). On peaches, these wounds may appear as shiny areas of disturbed fuzz. In addition to the fruit, adults will feed on leaves, buds, flowers, and stems, but this damage often goes unnoticed.

Larvae cause damage by tunneling within the fruit flesh, making it unfit for consumption. Most infested fruits abscise and drop to the ground prematurely. Fruits that remain on the tree are deformed and may rot during ripening (Fig. 8).

Larvae in pome fruits are usually killed by the expansion of the flesh. In stone fruits, larvae that survive to maturity chew a hole to exit the fruit, leaving frass (excrement) on the fruit surface.



Fig. 8. *Plum curculio larvae causing damage in a young peach (left; Texas A&M Extension) and rotting in cherry (right; Thaddeus McCamant, Central Lakes College).*

MONITORING

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food conducts an annual statewide monitoring program to track the spread of plum curculio. Backyard and commercial producers can also monitor for this pest.

Crucial monitoring periods occur when ambient temperatures reach or exceed 70 °F during shuck-split in stone fruits and petal-fall in pome fruits. In orchards with a history of plum curculio injury, monitoring should be conducted two to three times per week during critical periods. Select representative locations throughout orchards to detect adults or injury before economic crop loss occurs (Table 2).

Visual

Visual inspections should focus on adults and fruit injury. To look for adults, vigorously shake or beat branches over a tarp or beating tray (Fig 9). The beating or shaking action will dislodge plum curculio adults onto the sampling surface for observation and counting. The best time to monitor for adults is early morning when temperatures are cooler and adults are less active and less likely to fly away. Adults tend to congregate near edges, especially in the spring as they disperse into orchards from overwintering sites.



Fig. 9. Sampling for plum curculio using a beating tray and stick. Utah State University Extension.

When monitoring fruit for damage, inspect 100 fruits along orchard borders and look for:

- Round feeding holes from adults.
- Deformed fruit at harvest from surface feeding of overwintered beetles.
- Tan, discolored, or scarred crescent shapes on fruit skin from egg-laying injury.
- Internal fruit injury from burrowing larvae.
- Premature fruit drop.
- Fruit with areas of rot.

Traps

Beginning at early bloom, pyramid traps can be baited with benzaldehyde lures (Fig. 10) in the outer rows of orchard trees adjacent to woodlots. Initially, check traps weekly, then twice weekly when adult captures become frequent or by petal fall. Visual sampling can be adjusted for fruit injury as dictated by adult captures in beating tray samples and/or traps. A trap threshold of 0.1 adults per trap per day suggests an insecticide application is recommended. Contact the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food if you are interested in placing a trap in your orchard.

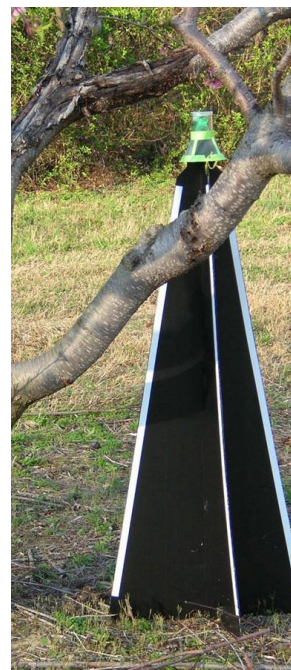


Fig. 10. Black pyramid trap placed at field border to monitor for plum curculio.

R. Boozer, Alabama Extension.

Table 2. Timing of plum curculio life stages in Utah and locations to check for them.

Life Stage	Timing	Habitat
Adult	Spring when temperatures exceed 60 °F.	Orchards next to woodlots and hedgerows. Feeding injury is typically the first sign of adult presence.
Adult	Late July to early fall when temperatures drop below 60 °F.	Orchard edges and surrounding habitat as adults move out for winter hibernation (diapause).
Eggs	Beginning at approx. petal fall and continuing for approx. 30 days.	Young fruits with crescent-shaped oviposition wounds.
Larvae	Early June through mid-July.	Injured fruit attached and dropped from the tree.

MANAGEMENT

The most common management tactic for plum curculio is applying one to three insecticide treatments per season (depending on population severity and application timing). Additionally, the use of nonchemical tactics can greatly improve suppression and may reduce the number of sprays and cost of control.

Cultural Control

Good sanitation practices will help reduce local plum curculio populations. Removing wild and ornamental fruit trees growing near orchards will reduce harboring populations and appropriate habitats. Communication with neighbors may be necessary to facilitate this effectively. It is also important to remove fallen fruit during the summer in an infested orchard. Fruit on the ground can be collected and fed to animals or disposed of in the trash. Larger fruit may be chopped with a flail mower.

Mechanical and Physical Control

Shake or beat tree limbs and trunks with a padded stick or mechanical shaker to dislodge plum curculio adults onto tarps where they can be collected and destroyed. Mechanical control is labor-intensive and best suited to small-scale and organic orchards.

Biological Control

Entomopathogenic nematodes that target plum curculio ground-dwelling stages can help reduce populations. In a study done by Shapiro-Ilan et al. (2013), *Steinernema riobrave* applied to soil under infested trees was effective at suppressing populations, while *S. feltiae* killed plum curculio at a lower rate. This method provided economically feasible control by decreasing pesticides while maintaining control. Studies in Utah found a native population of *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* (EPN) in plum curculio-infested soils of Brigham City, Utah (Kim and Alston, 2008). Although the nematodes attacked plum curculio larvae and pupae and reduced populations readily in the laboratory, satisfactory field control was not achieved by relying on nematodes alone.

Chemical Control

Chemically controlling plum curculio may be necessary depending on damage severity in previous years. Insecticides are typically applied at petal fall and repeated in 7 to 10 days. A third application 7 to 10 days after the second application may be needed depending on timing and pest severity. Chemical strategies differ for commercial fruit production (Table 3) and home fruit production (Table 4).

Table 3. Insecticides Recommended for Controlling Plum Curculio in Utah Commercial Fruit Production.

Insecticide class ¹	Common name	Example brand	Application timing
Carbamates (1A)	carbaryl*	Sevin XL PLus	When populations reach economic threshold
Pyrethroids (3A)	esfenvalerate*	Asana XL	When insects appear
	fenpropathrin*	Danitol 2.4 EC	When insects appear
	lambda-cyhalothrin*	Warrior II	When insects appear
	pyrethrin* ^o	Pyganic	When insects appear
	zeta-cypermethrin*	Mustang	When insects appear
Diamides (28); Pyrethroids (3A)	chlorantraniliprole*; lambda-cyhalothrin*	Voliam Xpress	Before pests reach damaging levels
Diamides (28); Neonicotinoids (4A)	chlorantraniliprole*; thiamethoxam*	Voliam Flexi	Before pests reach damaging levels Pomes: immediately following petal fall
Other	azadirachtin* ^o	Molt-X	Consult with a local specialist
	Beauveria bassiana strain GHA* ^o	Botanigard ES	When insects appear
	Burkholderia spp. strain A396* ^o	Venerate XC	When newly hatched larvae are present

¹Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) mode-of-action classification codes. To minimize resistance development, rotate among classes.

*May be toxic or harmful to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters, shrimp, bees, and other wildlife.

^oOrganic

Table 4. Insecticides Recommended for Controlling Plum Curculio in Utah Home Fruit Production.

Insecticide class ¹	Common name	Example brand	Application timing
Pyrethroids (3A)	gamma-cyhalothrin*	Triazicide Insect Killer	When insects appear or when damage occurs
	pyrethrin* ^o	Ortho Tree & Shrub Fruit Tree Spray	When insects appear or when damage occurs
Other	azadirachtin*	Safer Bioneem	When insects appear or when damage occurs

¹Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) mode-of-action classification codes. To minimize resistance development, rotate among classes.

*May be toxic or harmful to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters, shrimp, bees, and other wildlife.

^oOrganic

Note: Product effectiveness will vary based on dosage and application timing. To minimize insect resistance, rotate applications among insecticide classes. All brand names are registered trademarks. Brand examples may not be all-inclusive but are meant to provide examples of insecticides registered in Utah. Insecticide availability and active ingredients in brands can change. Always read the product labels to ensure that the target insect is listed. **Always read the label for registered uses, application and safety information, protections, re-entry, and preharvest intervals.**

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