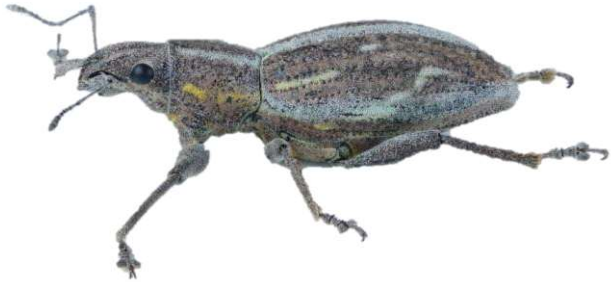
How to identify *Naupactus xanthographus*?

The adult weevil is **2 to 2.5 cm long, brown to grey with greenish-yellow longitudinal stripes** all over its body. They occur from **spring to early autumn**.



The **eggs** are laid in late summer and autumn on above-ground plant parts. The **larvae** drop to the ground in search of **roots**. The larvae are white and 1.5 cm long. They overwinter as larvae in the soil.

Can you help us?

Naupactus xanthographus was included on the **EPPO Alert list** in 2018. This list includes plant harmful organisms that are not (yet) present in the EPPO region, but vigilance is required as they can cause **a lot of damage**. Therefore, it is important to report if you have seen this insect. **Early detection** allows for fast and efficient implementation of control measures against *Naupactus xanthographus*, preventing this weevil from establishing itself.

If you spot *Naupactus xanthographus*:

Is the insect **about 2 cm long** and does it have **greenish-yellow longitudinal stripes**?

If possible, take a photo of the insect and note its exact location.

Report via **waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen/alerts**

More info?

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Source of info and images: (NAUPXA) https://gd.eppo.int

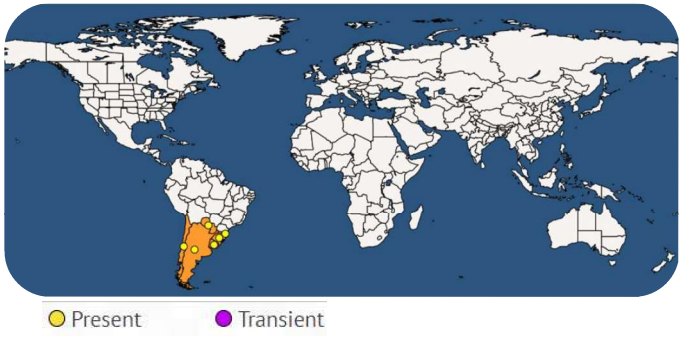
STOP *Naupactus xanthographus*

A South American weevil

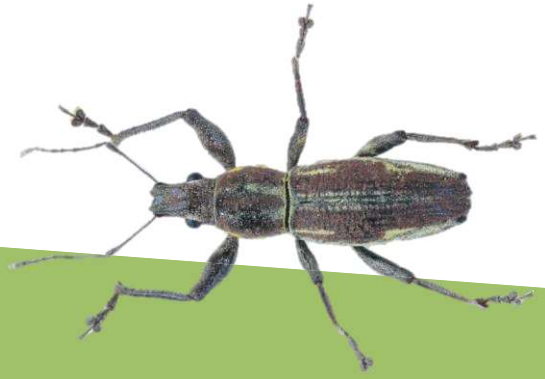
with a nose for fruit trees

In collaboration with EUPHRESCO and EPPO www.eppo.int

Distribution



Naupactus xanthographus is found only in **South America**. The insect is widespread in **Argentina** and was introduced into **Chile**. Little information is available about the situation in **Brazil, Paraguay** and **Uruguay**. Adult weevils cannot fly, so natural dispersal is limited. The weevil is transported by **plants** or through the **soil** as larvae. Adults can also be imported with **grapes or apples from South America.**



Damage symptoms

- Larvae feed on the **roots**.
- Adults can cause **feeding damage** to **leaves and fruit**.

Control:

Larvae are **difficult** to control; they live underground.

Tape around the trunk to prevent migration of adults from the soil to the crown.

Host plants

This insect is a true omnivore. It can feed on many cultivated and wild plant species. Economically important host plants include the **vine** (*Vitis vinifera*) and **fruit trees** such as apple (*Malus domestica*), *Prunus* species, citrus fruit (*Citrus lemon, C. sinensis),* pear (*Pyrus communis*), kiwi (*Actinidia* spp.) and avocado (*Persea americana*). Other host plants include: the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), soybean (*Glycine max*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), medlar (*Mespilus germanica*), olive *(Olea europaea*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), black poplar (*Populus nigra*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.),…