

Pest Profile



Photo credit: Adult - Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org; Larvae – Peggy Greb, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Black Vine Weevil

Scientific Name: *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*

Order and Family: Coleoptera: Curculionidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	<1 mm	Spherical. White, turning pale brown after a few days.
Larva/Nymph	8 – 12mm	White, legless, somewhat C-shaped grub with a brown head; rows of golden colored setae (hairs) visible on the body.
Adult	7 - 9mm	Black or dark gray flightless beetles, short pronounced snout, elbowed antennae. Elytra (front wings) fused together and mottled with white and small patches of short golden hairs. Thorax covered with raised spots.
Pupa (if applicable)		Larvae form an earthen cell below the surface of the soil.

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Adult chewing, larvae chewing

Host plant/s: Feeds on a wide range of woody and herbaceous plants. Yew, Rhododendron and azalea are preferred hosts, but also feed on Hemlock, euonymus, and other broadleaf evergreens.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Adult weevils feed on leaves of host at night only and hide in mulch in the day. Adult feeding produces characteristic notching or crescent-shaped scars along the edges of leaves or needles. When larvae are abundant, plants may be heavily defoliated but feeding by adults is seldom detrimental.

The larval stage of the weevil does the most damage by feeding on root systems. Foliage of infested plants turn yellow or brown, wilt, and show other signs of poor growth. Larval stages feed on plant roots and can cause serious injury.

References:

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