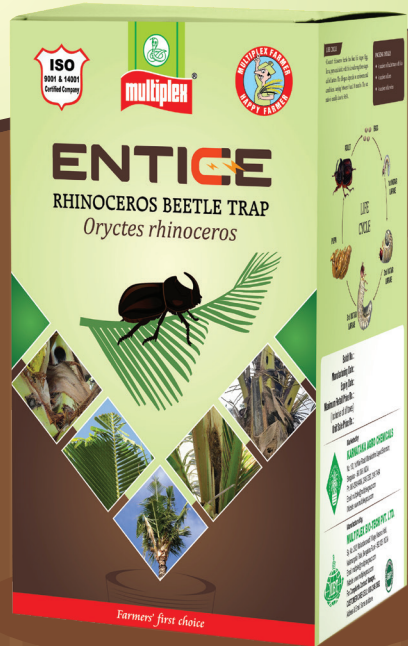




ENTICE

RHINOCEROS BEETLE TRAP

Oryctes rhinoceros



Farmers' first choice

MULTIPLEX ENTICE

RHINOCEROS BEETLE TRAP

Oryctes rhinoceros (L.), the coconut rhinoceros beetle is an intriguing pest occurring throughout tropical regions of the world. Adults are formidable, posing threat and causing extensive damage and loss in productivity of economically important wild and plantation crops. *Oryctes rhinoceros* is one of the most damaging pest of coconut and other palm trees in Asia and the Pacific islands.

IDENTIFICATION

Egg: Oval creamy white egg in manure pits or decaying vegetable matter at a depth of 5 to 15 cm

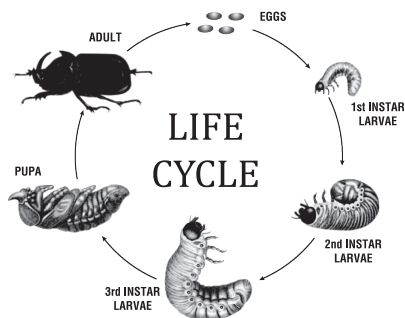
Grub: Grub is stout, sluggish, white "C"- shaped with pale brown head and found at a depth of 5 to 30 cm.

Pupa: Grub pupates in soil at a depth of 0.3 to 1 m

Adult: Adult beetles range from 1.2 to 2.5 inches in length (3.0 to 6.3 cm), stout, brownish black or black and has a long horn projecting dorsally from the head in male. Horn is short in female.

LIFE CYCLE

Coconut rhinoceros beetle has four life stages: Egg, larva, pupa and adult, with the larva having three stages called instars. The lifespan depends on environmental conditions, varying between 9 and 18 months. The sex ratio is usually close to 50:50.



SYMPTOMS OF DAMAGE

- ◆ Fully opened fronds show characteristic "V" shaped cuttings
- ◆ The beetles throw out a fibrous mass while feeding in the burrows made in the young fronds
- ◆ Holes bored at the base of leaves
- ◆ *Oryctes rhinoceros* adults feed in the crown region of both coconut and oil palm trees

MANAGEMENT

- ◆ Use "Multiplex Entice" pheromone trap at the rate of 4 traps/ acre. The product consists of bucket trap and pheromone lure
- ◆ The bucket trap should always be filled with 60% water from the bottom
- ◆ Add few cut fronds of coconut in the trap (water) to enhance the catch
- ◆ Service the traps at regular intervals (replacing the water)
- ◆ Incorporate biopesticide, Multiplex *Metarrhizium anisopliae* in manure pits to kill different larval stages of the pest
- ◆ Remove and burn all dead coconut trees (which are likely to serve as breeding ground)
- ◆ Collect and destroy organic material that supports larval development such as decaying logs, stumps, piles of leaves and grass
- ◆ Examine the crowns of trees at every harvest and hook out and kill the adults

DISTRIBUTION



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