



RED-ENTICE

RED PALM WEEVIL TRAP

Rhynchophorus ferrugineus



Farmers' first choice

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The red palm weevil (RPW), *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier), also known as the Asian palm weevil is a highly destructive pest that affects palm species in diverse agro-ecosystems world over. The cryptic behaviour of the weevil have made it difficult to detect and therefore difficult to manage. Very high crop losses can occur with severe infestations.

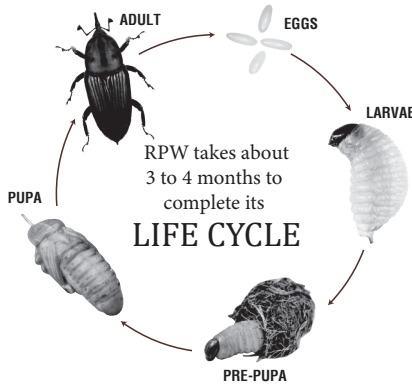
IDENTIFICATION

Egg: The egg is elongated (2.5×1 mm) with a shiny creamy-white colour.

Larva: A newly hatched larva is light yellowish without leg measuring only 5×2 mm while the final larval instar can reach 5×2 cm before pupation.

Pupa: The final larval instar forms a barrel-shaped cocoon/pupa made from palm tree fibres measuring 7×4 cm, while the pupa inside is 3.5×1.5 cm

Adult: Reddish brown weevil has six dark spots on thorax. Male has conspicuous long snout has a tuft of hairs.



MANAGEMENT

- ◆ Use Multiplex RED-ENTICE pheromone trap at the rate of 4 traps/ acre. The product consists of a “Bucket” trap and Pheromone lure”
- ◆ The bucket trap should always be filled with 60% water from the bottom
- ◆ Add cut pieces of coconut petiole and sugarcane to enhance the catch
- ◆ Service the traps at regular intervals by replacing water and cut pieces of coconut petiole & sugarcane (Once in every 20 days)
- ◆ Good sanitation practices are needed to prevent Red Palm Weevil spreading from infested palms.
- ◆ Chipping, burning, and burying of infested, damaged and unhealthy palm trees as RPW is highly attracted to volatiles emanating from these palm trees.
- ◆ Regular inspection (every month) and removal of grubs from rotting trunks in areas where burning is not feasible or allowed
- ◆ RPW usually prefer date and coconut palms under 20 years old, avoid installation of trap to such trees
- ◆ Do not discard old lures in the field instead they are to be incinerated or buried deep in the ground
- ◆ Ideal time to install the traps: Anytime of the year (Avoid installation of traps at the borders)

SYMPTOMS OF DAMAGE

- ◆ Oozing of brownish viscous fluid together with chewed plant tissues
- ◆ Drying of outer leaves, fruit bunches and infested offshoots
- ◆ Breaking of the trunk or toppling of the crown in case of severe and prolonged infestation.
- ◆ Presence of adults, pupae, empty pupal cases and dead adults at the base of the fronds and on the ground near infested palms
- ◆ Presence of tunnels on the trunk and base of leaf petiole
- ◆ Gnawing sound due to feeding by grubs

DISTRIBUTION



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