

Southern sugar-beet weevil - *Conorrhynchus (Cleonus) mendicus* Gyll.

The beetle is 10-16 mm long and 4-6 mm wide, with an elongated head. Its primary color is black covered with gray scales. On older beetles these scales are worn off, so the beetles become black. Some specimens have yellowish red colours. The ventral side of the abdomen is lighter with several black spots.

Host plants include sugar-beet, cattle-turnip and red-beet, but it can survive on carnations and on several weeds like goosefoot, polygonum, amaranth, orach and barilla. The damage: the beetle feeds on the foliage and can destroy the whole crop, especially the young plants or seedlings. It often destroys the stalk of the leaf, which makes the plant to fall on the ground.



The beetle, which is captured in the trap

The larva causes damage by feeding on the roots. Several larvae damaging together can destroy the whole plant. The pheromone trap should be placed on the ground surface, either at the weedy edge or inside a field. In Italy (Emilia Romagna) the usual **beginning** of trapping is in the **middle of March** (immediately after the last frost).

Selectivity of the CSALOMON® attractant trap (based on field tests in Italy): the trap catches both female and male *C. mendicus*. In Emilia Romagna the bait doesn't attract any other beetles apart from *C. mendicus*. In Eastern Europe the same attractant bait is used for capturing the sugar-beet weevil *Bothynoderes (Cleonus) punctiventris*.

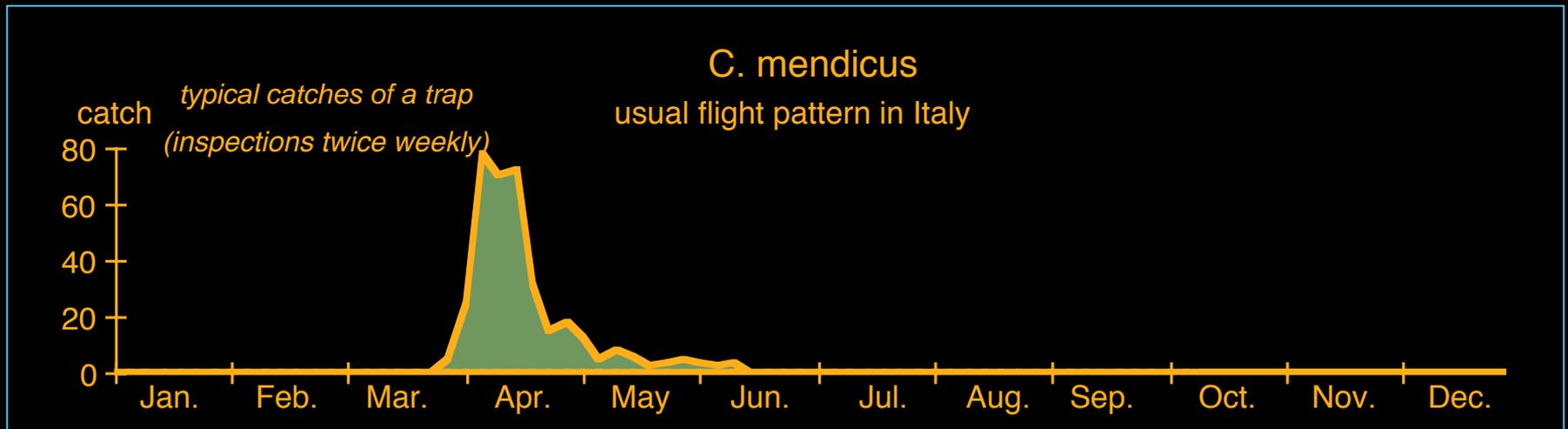


The damage of the larva, which should be averted

Other insect or snails found in the trap are chance captures. It is advisable to empty the traps at least weekly, because the putrefying carcasses of captured beetles might attract large numbers of carabids and silphids to the traps.

Longevity of the trap in field conditions: Depending on the warmth of the weather at least 6-8 weeks. After this period we suggest to replace the bait for most effective detection and monitoring. The bait can be used in our **TAL** modified pitfall trap design, alternatively the attractant bait can be used successfully in other, conventional pitfall trap designs also.

The attractant traps are excellent for signaling of **appearance** at overwintering sites, for following the **migration** into new sugar-beet fields and for following population changes (**swarming dynamics**). The traps may also be used for mass trapping. According to preliminary results on *B. puntiventris* in Serbia for this purpose the application of 15-30 traps/hectare are necessary.



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*Conorrhynchus
mendicus*



So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON® TAL trap!



The CSALOMON® TAL trap can easily be set up at the soil surface (no digging necessary), and is held in place against strong winds by placing some pieces of soil at the crawl-up ramps.



Weevils caught can easily be removed from the TAL trap. (on photo catch is *Bothynoderes (Cleonus) punctiventris*)

(If needed, the attractant bait can be used also with conventional pitfall trap designs).