

3. Farm Sanitation

Removal of all dead infested palms and extermination of all stages of the pest.

4. Preventive chemical treatments

Palms located around the infested palms are sprayed with chemicals at the base of trunk or on new holes to ward off possible entry of the pest. Avoid wounding the trunk as this attracts the weevil.

5. Implementing quarantine measures

Thorough inspection of planting materials and plant parts to avoid infestation.

6. Biological control

One predator and one entomopathogen were found to attack the weevils. Five to ten adult earwigs (*Chelisoches morio*) can be released to an infested palm.



earwig

Republic Act 11524 known as Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) Act

The **Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) Act**, which created the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan was signed on February 26, 2021. The program seeks to (1) Increase the productivity and income of coconut farmers' (2) Poverty alleviation, education, and social equity; and (3) Rehabilitation and modernization of the coconut industry toward farm productivity.

The CFITF shall be maintained for 50 years and used for the coconut farmers' benefit and the coconut industry's development.



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Bago Oshiro, Davao City 8000

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Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Regional Training Center 02
San Mateo and Cabagan, Isabela

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
Philippine Coconut Authority
Cagayan Extension Office
67 Nat'l Highway, Tuguegarao City
(078) 3967579

Agricultural Training Institute
Regional Training Center 02
0917-501-4270
rtc2.dcc@ati.da.gov.ph



COCONUT TECHNOLOGY GUIDE MANAGEMENT OF ASIATIC PALM WEEVIL



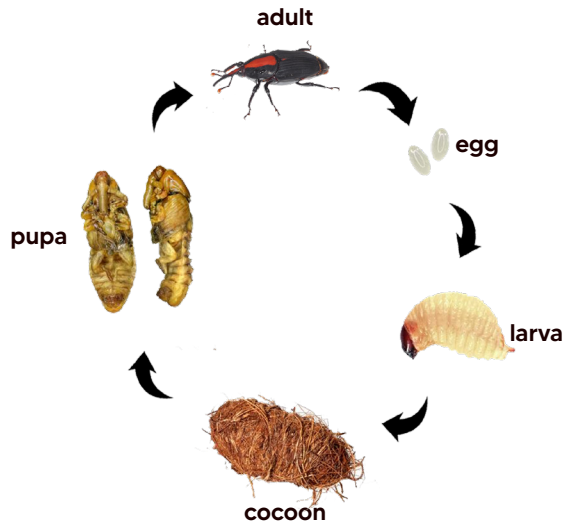
The Pest

- A lethal pest of coconut and 30 other plant species
- Infest 5-20 years old, when the trunk tissues are still soft and succulent

Nature of Damage

- Mated female deposits eggs by scooping small holes on wounds on trunk or fronds
- After hatching, larva bores deeply into the trunk and spends its entire life cycle inside
- Larvae and adults continuously chewed on the inside of the trunk
- The feeding can reach the growing point and kill the palm
- Infestation that started on the base of trunk can result to toppling and death of palms

Life Cycle



Detection and Infestation

- Infestation is not visible outside since the pest dwells, feeds and breeds inside the trunk
- Presence of frass or chewed coconut wood oozing out of holes

- Presence of holes and tunnels on the base of the trunk
- Audible gnawing or nibbling sounds coming out of the holes

Pest Damages



Management Options

1. Curative treatment-Drill, Pour, Plug Method

- Determine entry point and extent of the feeding by tapping on the trunk
- Drill two holes slanting downwards, about 6cm deep, 30 cm apart, above the point where approximately the pests are burrowing
- Prepare the recommended insecticide solution (for beetles) or use botanical biocide (tubli extract 70%)
- Pour the solution into the holes, taking care that there is no spillage
- Temporarily cover the holes with wooden plugs
- After 3 or 4 days, inspect if the gnawing/nibbling sounds are still audible, repeat the treatment.
- If no sounds were heard, cover holes tightly with wooden plugs and apply coal tar on the cover.
- If the active feeding is right below the pith, insecticide is poured directly onto the crown

1. Pheromone Trapping

Commercial palm weevil lures is used at a rate of one trap for every 1-2 ha. Lure is placed in store bought or fabricated pail that have small windows and rough outside surface. Trap-ping is enhanced with the addition of food baits.



pheromone trap