

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert list for *Vitis* fruit.

**Naupactus xanthographus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)**

**Fruit pathway:** adults feed superficially on fruit (CABI CPC), intercepted on table grapes; reported on table grapes in Chile (Biosecurity Australia 2005); adults flightless, not highly mobile.

**Other pathways:** plants for planting, soil; eggs are laid on or under the bark, larvae feed on roots, pupae in soil, adults feed also on leaves (CABI CPC)

**Hosts:** polyphagous, hosts include *Vitis vinifera* (main host), *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*, *Malus domestica*, vegetables (EPPO GD). CABI CPC lists additional hosts such as *Fragaria ananassa*, *Juglans regia*, *Pastinaca sativa*, *Pelargonium*, *Prunus persica*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus salicina*, *Pyrus communis*.

**Distribution:** South America: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay (EPPO GD). In Chile introduced, incl. Easter Isl. and Juan Fernandez (CABI CPC). Absent, unreliable records: Brazil, Paraguay (EPPO GD).

**Damage:** *N. xanthographus* attacks deciduous fruit trees, like peach and vine. In Uruguay, it is not known to be very damaging. In Chile (where it was introduced), it is one of the most important pests of grapevine (based on references from the 1980s-90s)(CABI CPC). Direct damage is caused by larvae feeding on roots. Adult feeding causes superficial damage to leaves and fruit (Biosecurity Australia 2005). *N. xanthographus* also causes contamination of fruit with excrements. Damage is usually more severe in areas where grapevine, peach or alfalfa are planted (Ripa and Larral 2008).

**Other information:** Adults are flightless. The common name of this pest is South American fruit tree weevil. Adults of these weevils may be concealed within bunches of table grapes and have been intercepted on the table grapes from Chile in the US and Peru (Biosecurity Australia 2005). Potential contaminant of fruit while it is being picked or standing in open bins (CABI CPC). *N. xanthographus* is a Quarantine pest in USA, Canada and Jordan. The peaks of adult emergence are in September-October and December-February. This overlaps with the main season for table grapes in Chile. Females are capable of producing offspring in the absence of males for up to 6 months (Biosecurity Australia 2005). Proposed in answer to the EPPO questionnaire on pests of concern for *Vitis*.

|                     |                         |                                |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Impact:</b> High | <b>Intercepted:</b> yes | <b>Spreading/invasive:</b> yes |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|

**References:**

- Biosecurity Australia 2005. Revised Draft Import Risk Analysis Report for Table Grapes from Chile.  
 CABI CPC. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, UK. URL: <http://www.cabi.org/cpc>  
 EPPO Global Database, European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, France. URL: <https://gd.eppo.int>  
 Ripa R, Larral P (editors) 2008. Manejo de plagas en paltos y cítricos.  
<http://www.avocadosource.com/books/ripa2008/ripa.htm>.