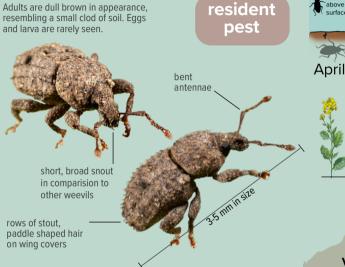
## **Invertebrate Knowledge Card** Mandalotus weevils

May to June is a key monitoring period for aboveground adults in young canola

- · Check for missing or lopped seedlings.
- During the daytime check the base of damaged plants (adults shelter in the soil).
- During the nightime use a spotlight to search for weevils feeding on leaves and stems.
- · Weevils may become more active after rainfall.
- · Look closely adults lie still when disturbed.





Adult found



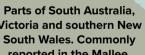
Oct

Figure based on information included in Perry et al. 2014, arising from research conducted in GRDC project DAS00094

## **CROPS ATTACKED**

Canola Cereals Beans Lentils Peas Medics Chickpea Beans Vetch

Parts of South Australia. Victoria and southern New South Wales. Commonly reported in the Mallee.









susceptible to damage during the first few weeks after emergence.

Ringbarking at ground level or lopped stems

Thinning of seedlings & bare patches





- Also known as the 'rubble bug', this weevil prefers calcareous (rubbly) soil types.
- A flightless insect, it is often found in the same area of a paddock across successive seasons.
- Similar looking species include vegetable weevil (Listroderes difficilis) and Sitona weevil (Sitona discoideus).



This research initiative is a GRDC investment that seeks to deliver new knowledge to improve the timing of pest management decisions in grain crops to grain growers: CSE00059. This project is being undertaken by the CSIRO in partnership with cesar, NSW DPI, SARDI, the University of Melbourne, and WA DPIRD. This card was developed by cesar, with support from project partners, based on research findings from SARDI. Technical input provided by Dr Kym Perry. Graphics: Elia Pirtle & Jessica Lve.