Pest Profile

Photo credit: Edward trammel, bugguide.net

Common Name: Apple Curculio

Scientific Name: *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*

Order and Family: Coleoptera, Curculionidae

Size and Appearance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Egg</th>
<th>Larva/Nymph</th>
<th>Pupae (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>About 5 mm</td>
<td>6-9 mm long</td>
<td>4.7 to 5.5 mm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Appearance**: - Reddish-brown body with 4 bumps on the back.  
  - Roundish body with long snout-like mouth.  
  - Apple curculio is related to plum curculio; however, an apple curculio is reddish-brown and has a longer and more slender snout while a plum curculio is darker colored with a shorter, stockier snout.
  - White, laid in cavities, in the fruit (one egg per cavity) then opening is sealed with frass.
  - Larvae are white or cream in color; legless, curved and robust looking.
  - Head is light brown, sides rather strongly rounded.
  - Whitish, darkening as development progresses.

Type of feeder (*Chewing, sucking, etc.*): Chewing, piercing/ gouging. Larvae chew on fruit tissue, adults pierce the fruit.

Host plant/s: Apple trees.
**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** The primary damage caused by apple curculio is associated with feeding and oviposition. Both adults and feeding larvae cause damage. Feeding and egg laying by adults create small, dark puncture wounds on green fruit and young shoot tips. This damage can also cause the apple to become lumpy, misshapen, discolored and pretty much unmarketable. Larvae feed on and destroy seeds within the fruit. Infested fruits usually droop off the plant prematurely and the larvae finish their life cycle when the fruit drops prematurely.

**References:**


