

漁農自然護理署

九龍長沙灣道三〇三號
長沙灣政府合署五樓



AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road,
5th floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong

本署檔案 OUR REF. : (4) in AF GR PPR 13/7 Pt.3

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11 January 2005

Plant importers, landscaping firms, property management companies, horticultural organizations and related associations in Hong Kong SAR

Dear Sir / Madam,

Pests on Palms – Red Palm Weevil

This department recently reveals the occurrence of Red Palm Weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Oliv.) that affects Canary Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) newly planted in two construction sites in Hong Kong. These palms were exported from Australia to Guangdong Shunde of China and subsequently imported into Hong Kong. The weevil larvae form tunnels in the petioles and upper trunk. Symptoms are difficult to detect until late in infestation when falling of leaves and damage to the tree crown tissues have occurred. Other palm species, including the Oil Palm and Royal Palm, could be host to the Red Palm Weevil. Details about the Red Palm Weevil can be found in the enclosed fact sheet.

Under the Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance, Cap. 207 of the Laws of Hong Kong, this department may direct any person who is the owner or in possession or custody of any plant infested with plant pest to surrender the plant, destroy the plant pest or take action to prevent its spread. To prevent the spread of the Red Palm Weevil in Hong Kong, you are requested to take the following actions:

Palms already planted in Hong Kong

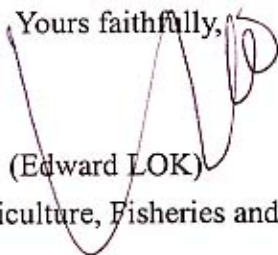
1. Check if the Canary Date Palms and other susceptible palm species under your custody are infested with Red Palm Weevil.
2. Monitor the pest status through regular inspection on susceptible palm species or using traps baited with Red Palm Weevil aggregation pheromone (Ferolure+).
3. Inform this department at 2150 7000 should you detect signs of infestation or the pest.
4. Never remove the infested palm trees from the site unless prior consent is sought from this department and proper disposal procedures are followed.

Importation of palms

1. Pay special attention when importing Canary Date Palms or other susceptible palm species into Hong Kong, particularly from countries where the Red Palm Weevil is known to occur. (Please read the section on "Distribution" in the fact sheet.)
2. Request the exporter to conduct thorough check for the presence of pest and apply pesticides treatment where appropriate before shipment.
3. Conduct careful inspection for Red Palm Weevil on every palm trees on arrival. Consult this department in advance when required and inform us immediately on signs of infestation or pests detected so that we may exert control in time.

Please help to pass this message to your plant suppliers, business partners or fellow members involve in plant trading. Do not hesitate to call us at 2150 7000 if you have any queries.

Yours faithfully,



(Edward LOK)

for Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation

Encl.

紅棕象甲

Red Palm Weevil

Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (Oliv.)

【檢疫狀況】 為多個熱帶地區嚴重為害棕櫚的害蟲。

Quarantine status A serious pest on palms in many tropical areas.

【寄主】 加那利海棗，油棕，王棕，椰子，海棗和其他棕櫚等。

Host plant *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary date palm), *Elaeis guineensis* (oil palm), *Roystonea regia* (royal palm), *Cocos nucifera* (coconut), *Phoenix dactylifera* (date palm) and other palms.

【地理分布】 埃及，伊朗，伊拉克，沙地阿拉伯，巴基斯坦，印度，印尼，斯里蘭卡，泰國，老撾，緬甸，孟加拉，柬埔寨，越南，中國，台灣，菲律賓，馬來西亞，所羅門群島，巴布亞·新畿內亞等地。

Distribution Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Burma, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea.

【傳播途徑】 主要附隨寄主種苗，幼樹及成年樹進行傳播。

Mode of Spread By movement of infested offshoots, young and adult palms.

【防治】 由於幼蟲為害狀在感染後期才易被察覺，因此消毀受害植株是最恰當的做法。預防及控制早期蟲害，應保持田間衛生，可依照產品標籤所示稀釋度施用殺蟲劑，如硫丹 (2P92) 和甲萘威 (2P38) 等，直接噴灑樹冠或注射樹幹，也可以按製造商建議的密度，放置沾有紅棕象甲聚集費洛蒙 (Ferolure+) 的誘捕器監察害蟲數量。

Control Because of the concealed nature of the larvae, symptoms are difficult to detect until late in infestation. Eradication of infested plants is thus the most appropriate action. As precaution and control at early stages, always maintain good field sanitation. Insecticides such as Endosulfan (2P92) and Carbaryl (2P38) can be used in crown spraying or trunk injection at a dilution rate as shown on the product label. Also, traps baited with the Red Palm Weevil aggregation pheromone (Ferolure+) may be used at a density as recommended by the manufacturer to monitor the pest population.

【查詢】 漁農自然護理署 植物及除害劑監理科，九龍長沙灣道 303 號 長沙灣政府合署五字樓。

Inquiry Plant and Pesticides Regulatory Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.

【電話】 Telephone : 2150 7000

【電郵】 Email : plantlic@afcd.gov.hk

【生活史及為害狀】
Life history and symptoms

幼蟲於受損組織內結繭。繭長 50 - 95 毫米，呈長橢圓形，由褐色樹幹纖維構成【6】。

Larvae form cocoons within destroyed tissues. Cocoons are 50 - 95mm long, oval shape, made of brown dried palm fibers【6】.



【6】



【4】



【5】

幼蟲鑽食葉柄基部【4】，樹冠或樹幹頂的柔軟組織形成蟲道，破壞樹冠【5】，為害狀初時並不易被察覺。

Larvae bore into soft tissue at the petiole base【4】，in the tree crown or upper trunk, forming tunnels and damage the crown【5】. Symptoms of attack are initially difficult to detect.



【3】

老熟幼蟲體長 40 - 45 毫米，黃白色，頭紅褐色，體肥胖，紡錘形，胸足退化【3】。

Mature larvae are 40 - 45mm long, whitish yellow in colour, with a reddish brown head, fat, oval body and legless【3】.



【1】

成蟲體長約 30 - 35 毫米，呈紅棕色。額部向前延伸成喙。前背部有 6 個黑斑排成前後 2 行【1】。

Adults are dark reddish brown in colour, usually 30 - 35mm long with a long prominent rostrum and six black spots in two rows on the thorax【1】.



【2】

成蟲喜侵襲及結聚於垂死或受傷的棕櫚部份，並產卵於樹冠葉腋間【2】或樹幹的傷口、樹皮的裂縫處。雌蟲一生可產卵 250 粒。

Adults are attracted to and aggregate on dying or damaged parts of palms, and lay eggs in leaf scars in crown【2】or wounds on trunk and splitting barks. Female weevil can lay 250 eggs in her life.

3 日 (days)

60 日 (days)

21 日 (days)



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1.2005