

**Observations for  
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**I. *Barypeithes pellucidus***

This small root weevil has been present in Oregon for decades, but has not been considered an economic pest. Recently it has damaged strawberry and noble fir Christmas trees. Injury to strawberry consists of larval feeding on roots and adult feeding on fruit buds and spurs. The adults do not confine their feeding to strawberry leaves as do most other species. In a Christmas tree field, newly transplanted noble fir were girdled at the soil line in May and June by adults migrating from adjacent mature trees that were heavily infested.

*B. pellucidus* pupates in early spring and adults emerge in late April, approximately a month earlier than *Otiorhynchus ovatus* and *O. sulcatus*. This early emergence and changes in chemical controls may explain the recent appearance of *B. pellucidus* as an economic pest. During the 1960's and 1970's chlorinated hydrocarbons such as chlordane were applied to strawberry at planting and suppressed root weevil species for the life of the stand. In the 1980's and 1990's Furadan was applied as a soil insecticide in August and September when the root weevil species in our area are in the larval stage. Today adulticides are applied in late June to August, targeted against *Otiorhynchus* spp. *B. pellucidus* are already below ground in the larval stage by this time and are protected from these treatments.

**II. *Otiorhynchus ovatus*: alternate host**

In the Willamette Valley, fine fescue (*Festuca rubra*) grown for seed is an alternate host for *O. ovatus*. Adults are commonly found on grass seed harvesting machinery in July. Strawberry planted in May, after several years of fine fescue, has been severely damaged by *O. ovatus* larvae in August and September.