




Quick scan number: QS-ent-2012-02

Quick scan date: 08-04-2013		
1	<p>What is the Latin name (if possible up to species level + author, also include (sub)family and order) and English/common name of the organism? <i>Add picture of organism/damage if available and publication allowed.</i></p>	<p><i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> Herbst, 1797</p> <p>Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae, Tanymecini Sweet potato broad-nosed weevil, Citrus root weevil (1,3,6,8,9,10)</p>  <p><i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> Bugguide.net</p>
2	<p>What prompted this quick scan? <i>Organism detected in produce for import, export, in cultivation, nature, mentioned in publications, e.g. EPPO alert list, etc.</i></p>	<p>One adult has been intercepted (05-03-2012, import U.S.A.) on <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (Spanish moss). This consignment contained 440 boxes of propagation material. <i>Tillandsia</i> is not known as a host plant.</p>
3	<p>What is the (most likely) area of distribution?</p>	<p>U.S.A.: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas (2,3,6,8,10).</p>
4	<p>Has the organism been detected, sighted and/or has it established itself in nearby countries (DE, BE, LU, FR, UK) <i>Yes/no. If 'yes', provide details. No interceptions</i></p>	<p>No.</p>
5	<p>Does the organism cause any kind of plant damage in the current area of distribution and/or does the consignment demonstrate damage suspected to have been caused by this organism? <i>Yes/no + host plants + short explanation of symptoms. Please indicate also when the organism is otherwise harmful (e.g. predator, human/veterinary pathogen vector, etc.).</i></p>	<p>In general, weevils are polyphagous insects and for <i>T. lacaena</i> many host plant species are known. In bean, Citrus, corn, soybean, sweet potato and tobacco crops the insect can become a pest. Leaves and young and tender shoots can show leaf notching damage by the weevils, and the plant root system can be damaged by the larvae (the damage is indistinguishable from the damage of other citrus root weevils). (4,5,7,8). However, damage to Citrus is considered of less importance (11).</p>



6	<p>Indicate the (provisional) probability of establishment of the organism in the Netherlands regarding climate and ecology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">No riskIn greenhouses (low, medium, high risk)Outdoors (low, medium, high risk)Otherwise (e.g. storage facilities, human environment) <p><i>Please illustrate with information/references</i></p>	<p>b. In greenhouses : low probability of establishment. Plants of <i>Citrus</i> spp. are only grown on a very limited scale and the weevil is not considered an important pest of <i>Citrus</i> spp.</p> <p>c. Outdoors: in NL low probability of establishment because the weevil is adapted to warmer climates)-</p> <p>In Southern Europe, the species may establish, but the species is not considered a serious pest on Citrus in the U.S.A., nor on other host plants (8).</p>
7	<p>If the organism would become established in the Netherlands, what kind of damage would it likely cause ? <i>Indicate whether damage is expected to be comparable or different to that in area of present distribution : see question 5.</i></p>	<p>The pest feeds on roots (the larvae) and leaves (weevils). Thus far, larvae of <i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> have not been described (7,8) and it is, therefore, uncertain how much feeding damage they cause on roots of their host plants. However, the presence of weevils has not been associated with major damage to root systems (see also above: question 5).</p>
8	<p>Which commercially grown host plants are present and which host plants are present in the natural environment in the Netherlands? <i>If establishment is restricted to greenhouse climate, list only host plants in greenhouses.</i></p>	<p>Amaranthaceae: <i>Celosia</i>, Araliaceae: <i>Fatshedera</i>, Asteraceae: <i>Ambrosia</i>, <i>Artemesia</i>, <i>Bidens</i>, <i>Eupatorium</i>, Brassicaceae: <i>Brassica</i>, <i>Cakile</i>, Convolvulaceae: <i>Ipomoe</i>, Cornaceae: <i>Cornus</i>, Fabaceae: <i>Cassia</i>, <i>Glycine</i>, <i>Phaseolus</i>, Palmae: <i>Acaelorrhape</i>, <i>Arecastrum</i>, Poaceae: <i>Zea</i>, Rosaceae: <i>Fragaria</i>, Rubiaceae: <i>Gardenia</i>, Rutaceae: <i>Citrus</i>, Solanaceae: <i>Nicotiana</i> (2,8) <i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> (Herbst) also feeds on ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) (2)</p>
9	<p>Provide a provisional estimation of type and probable amount of direct and indirect economic damage (e.g. lower quality, lower production, export restrictions, threat to biodiversity, etc.) likely to occur if the organism would become established?</p>	<p>In pot plant cultivation, damage may lead to a lower quality of the plants. See also question 7.</p>
10	<p>What are the possibilities of spreading, either by natural dispersal or human activity?</p>	<p>Weevils do not fly. They are active during day and night. Entiminae (broad nosed) weevil larvae can be easily spread with soil.</p>
11	<p>In what manner could the organism enter the Netherlands? <i>Mention pathways.</i></p>	<p>Host plants in growing media carry eggs and larvae. Adults may hitchhike hiding among plants. In <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>, adults of Coleoptera species have more often been found during import inspections.</p>
12	<p>Has the organism been detected on/in a product (cut flowers, fruit...) destined for the consumer market? <i>If "no", please go to question 14</i></p>	<p>No.</p>
13	<p>If the organism has been found on/in a consumer product, are there any risks of introduction and establishment in crop areas and/or natural environment in the Netherlands?</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>



14	Additional remarks	
15	References: websites are checked on 27-March-2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arnett, R.H. et al., 2002, American Beetles, p. 7712. Bloem, S., Mizell, R. and O'Brien, C.W., 2002, Old traps for new weevils: new record for Curculionids (Coleoptera: Curculionida), Brentids (Coleoptera: Brentidae) and Anthribids (Coleoptera: Antribidae) from Jefferson Co., Florida, Florida Entomologist 85 (4).3. O'Brien, C.W., 1995, Beetles of Florida, Family Curculionidae, the Weevils.4. Draft IRA Report Part - B: Citrus Fruit from Florida, 2003, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia.5. Futch, S.H., Knapp, J.L., McCoy, C.W., 2000, Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: Citrus Root Weevils, University of Florida, Cooperative extension service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Fact Sheet ENY-611.6. Gaimara, S., 2006, California Plant Pest & Disease Report, Volume 237. Howden, A.T., 1993, A Catalog of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico, family Curculionidae, subfamily Polydrosinae, Tribe Tanymecini, Agriculture handbook number 529-143e8. Woodruff, R.E., 1981, <i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> (Herbst), an occasional weevil pest of citrus in Florida (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), Entomology Circular No. 225, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.9. Say, T., Ord, G., Lawrence, J., 1824, American entomology. A description of the insects of North America, Curculionides. 269 <i>Tanymecus</i> Germ. 1. <i>T. lacaena</i>10. Woodruff, R.E. 1979, Florida citrus weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), Entomology Circular No. 202, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.11. Futch S.h. & McCoy, C.W. 1993. Citrus root weevils. Univ. Florida Circular 1065 september 1993, 8pp Op: http://www.ctu.edu.vn/institutes/biotech/lib/CABI%20Books/Citrus%20Handbook.pdf
16	Conclusions	<p>This Quicksan concerns the broad-nosed weevil species <i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> which was intercepted on <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (Spanish moss) imported from the USA. The species is not known as an important pest in its current area of distribution.</p> <p>Risk assessment: the species poses no or a low risk for plant health in the Netherlands because the pest is unlikely to establish in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Pest status of <i>Tanymecus lacaena</i> in the Netherlands: absent, intercepted only.</p>
17	Follow-up measures	No specific measures