

Susceptibility of ornamental plant species to vine weevil larvae

Conifers					
Susceptible			Rarely attacked		
<i>Cupressocyparis</i> (leylandii)	<i>Pinus</i> +	<i>Thuja</i>			
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>Taxus</i> *				
Trees and shrubs					
Susceptible			Rarely attacked		
<i>Azalea</i> *	<i>Hydrangea</i> *	<i>Pyracantha</i> *	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>Cytisus</i>	<i>Nerium</i>
<i>Calluna</i> *	<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i> *	<i>Aucuba</i>	<i>Eleagnus</i>	<i>Olearia</i>
<i>Camellia</i> *	<i>Laburnum</i>	<i>Ribes</i> +	<i>Berberis</i>	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>Philadelphus</i>
<i>Chaenomeles</i> +	<i>Malus</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>Brachyglottis</i>	<i>Genista</i>	<i>Pittosporium</i>
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>Skimmia</i> *	<i>Buddleia</i>	<i>Hebe</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>Photinia</i> *	<i>Viburnum</i> *	<i>Buxus</i>	<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>Ribes</i>
<i>Daboceia</i> *	<i>Pieris</i> *	<i>Vitis</i>	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Erica</i> *	<i>Populus</i>	<i>Wisteria</i>	<i>Choisya</i>	<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Sambucus</i>
<i>Euonymus</i> *	<i>Potentilla</i>		<i>Cistus</i>	<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>Spiraea</i>
<i>Fuchsia</i> *	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> *		<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>Symphoricarpus</i>
			<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>Vinca</i>

Table continued on reverse

*Adult feeding also seen

+ Capable of supporting vine weevil larvae when artificially inoculated with eggs

This table represents information gathered from an industry survey undertaken in 2010 and from key research studies, it is reproduced for the purposes of guidance and should not be considered a definitive and exhaustive list of subjects.

Weed hosts of vine weevil

A number of weed plant species are also susceptible to vine weevil including:

Dandelion (*Taraxacum* spp.)

Docks (*Rumex* spp.)

Knotweeds (*Polygonum* spp.)

Plantains (*Plantago* spp.)

Willowherbs (*Epilobium* spp.)

These plants can act as food sources for either larval or adult vine weevil or both.

Susceptibility of ornamental plant species to vine weevil larvae (continued)

Herbaceous perennials					
Susceptible			Rarely attacked		
<i>Achillea</i> +	<i>Digitalis</i>	<i>Paeonia</i> +	<i>Acanthus</i>	<i>Eryngium</i>	Pansy
<i>Allium</i>	<i>Epimedium</i> *	<i>Phlox</i> +	<i>Ajuga</i>	<i>Erysimum</i>	<i>Penstemon</i>
<i>Artemisia</i> +	Ferns	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>Alchemilla</i>	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>Persicaria</i>
<i>Aster</i>	<i>Francoa</i>	<i>Primula</i> *	<i>Aquilegia</i>	<i>Helenium</i>	<i>Pulmonaria</i>
<i>Astilbe</i>	<i>Geranium</i> +	<i>Rheum</i>	<i>Astrantia</i>	<i>Helianthemum</i>	<i>Rudbeckia</i>
<i>Begonia</i> *	<i>Geum</i>	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Bergenia</i> *	<i>Gladiolus</i>	<i>Saxifrage</i>	<i>Crocsmia</i>	<i>Leucanthemum</i>	<i>Verbascum</i>
<i>Campanula</i> +	<i>Heuchera</i>	<i>Sedum</i>	<i>Dahlia</i>	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>Veronica</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>Heucherella</i>	<i>Sempervivum</i>	<i>Delphinium</i>	<i>Nepeta</i>	<i>Viola</i>
<i>Convallaria</i> *	<i>Hosta</i>	<i>Tellima</i>	<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>Osteospermum</i>	
<i>Cyclamen</i>	<i>Iris</i>	<i>Tiarella</i>			
<i>Dahlia</i> +	<i>Lilium</i>	<i>Verbena</i>			
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>Liriope</i> +				

*Adult feeding also seen

+ Capable of supporting vine weevil larvae when artificially inoculated with eggs

This table represents information gathered from an industry survey undertaken in 2010 and from key research studies, it is reproduced for the purposes of guidance and should not be considered a definitive and exhaustive list of subjects.