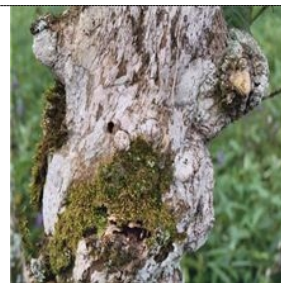


White coffee stem borer

Monochamus leuconotus



Bore hole in trunk (M. Rutherford, CABI)



Symptoms of borer activity on trunk (CABI)



Adult beetle, *Monochamus* spp. (Dorothy Ambeault, Natural Resources Canada)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of resistant varieties such as <i>Coffea canephora</i>. • Actively remove infested plant parts and destroy away from the orchard by burning. • Avoid the use of broad spectrum insecticides to conserve natural enemies such as parasitic wasps (<i>Afrocoelichneumon didymatus</i> and <i>Phleidole megacephala</i>). • Paint the stems and trunks with pastel lime (up to 1 m above the ground) to prevent adult beetles from climbing up crops and laying eggs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively monitor the surrounding soil of coffee plants for signs of larvae activity, including wood shavings and bark ridging. • Eggs: Hard to observe in the field (cream coloured, 1.7 mm in diameter), look for dark-brown substances covering the slit where eggs were deposited under the bark. • Larvae: Cream coloured, can grow up to 40.20 mm long. Notable wood shavings visible around the base of infested plants. • Adults: Beetles are brown with white/cream colourations. Males can grow up to 51 mm long, with females growing up to 37 mm long. Located amongst foliage during the early morning on the exposed side of plants to the sun. • The main damage is caused by larvae feeding on plant tissue within the stems, causing bark rings, defoliation, wilting leaves and the lack of maturing crop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove infested plant parts from the orchard and destroy by burning. • Uproot and burn heavily infested trees. • In low infestations, handpick adult beetles and destroy or feed to livestock. • In low infestations or in small orchards, push wire into bore holes in the stems to kill any larvae. • Use animal fat on cotton balls stuck next to bore holes to attract predatory insects such as ants to enter the hole and kill the larvae. • Use a mixture of water and chopped neem leaves or <i>Tephrosia</i> leaf extract (1 kg of leaves per 5 liters of water) to spray onto the stem or trunk or coffee plants to reduce the ability for adults to lay eggs on the crop.

Note: Pesticides may be available to control this pest. Please check with the Ministry of Agriculture in your country to find out which pesticides are registered in your country and the local restrictions for their use.