

Strategus aloeus (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE) DAMAGE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH RAINFALL AND HYBRID OIL PALM AGE IN COLOMBIA

LUIS GUILLERMO MONTES-BAZURTO^{1*}; ALEX ENRIQUE BUSTILLO-PARDEY¹
and ANUAR MORALES RODRIGUEZ¹

ABSTRACT

The adults of *Strategus aloeus* (L.) feed on the bulb and cause damage to young oil palm that can lead to lesions, and ultimately, to rotting. The aim of this study was to determine the *S. aloeus* damage in young hybrid oil palms, to propose an alternative method for its monitoring and control. Initially, destructive samplings of the palms were made at 8, 10, 12 and 15 days after insect attack. Additionally, weekly insect attack monitoring and rainfall register were made. About 44.4% of the oil palms were damaged after eight days of the adult's infestation. During the first year of the crop's establishment, there was a positive correlation between the number of galleries and rainfall. During the second and third year, there was a negative correlation between the number of galleries and oil palm age ($\rho=-0.93$; $p<0.0001$; $n=105$). Our study found that the damage caused by *S. aloeus* in hybrid cultivars can be observed eight days after the adult's arrival. The monitoring and control of *S. aloeus* in hybrid cultivars should be performed on a weekly basis from establishment to the first three and a half years of the crop.

Keywords: *Elaeis oleifera* x *Elaeis guineensis*, gallery, monitoring, rhinoceros beetle, rot.

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INTRODUCTION

The rhinoceros beetle *Strategus aloeus* (L.) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) (Figure 1) is one of the most important pest in South America during the first few years of the establishment of oil palm crops (Ahumada *et al.*, 1995; Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2017; Bedford, 1980; Chinchilla, 2003a). *S. aloeus* is a species with the largest geographic distribution within the genus *Strategus*, extending from the south of the United States to Brazil and Bolivia (Genty *et al.*, 1978; Kim and Brou, 2018; Ratcliffe, 1976). In Colombia, it has been reported in replanting areas

or in new crop establishments across all oil palm growing areas (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010; Calvache and Gomez, 1991). In addition to oil palm crops, it also infests coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) (Arecales: Arecaceae) plantations (Sanchez and Ortiz, 1997).

Strategus aloeus adult male causes damage by building a gallery that extends close to the palm bulb (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2017; Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016; Chinchilla, 2003b; Pallares *et al.*, 2000) (Figure 2). Once the gallery is built, the male emits an aggregation pheromone, comprising a mixture of butanone, pentanone, and sec-butyl acetate (Rochat *et al.*, 2000) that attracts the female. Both the female and male feed on the petiole bases, bulb, and stem of the oil palm, causing a lesion (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010; Aldana *et al.*, 2000; Chinchilla, 2003a).

In oil palm [*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. (Arecales: Arecaceae)], the damage can reach the meristem

¹ Colombian Oil Palm Research Centre, Cenipalma, Palmar La Vizcaína Experimental Field, KM 132 Vía Puerto Araujo-La Lizama, Barrancabermeja, Santander, Colombia.

* Corresponding author e-mail: lgmontesb@unal.edu.co



Figure 1. Adult male of *Strategus aloeus*.

eight days after the arrival of the male, leading to the death of the young palm (of less than one year old). If this does not occur, the lesion can be the entry point for microorganisms that cause stem or basal rots. One of the factors that influence the increase in gallery numbers in young palms is the start of the rainy season (Ahumada *et al.*, 1995; Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010). Similarly, the replanting system and the organic matter disposal in the field seem to influence the population abundance of *S. aloeus*. Replanting methods that produce stacking of palm into the plots tend to favour an increase in beetle populations (Ávila *et al.*, 2014; Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016) because the *S. aloeus* larvae are saprophagous (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010; Rivera-Gasperín and Escobar-Hernández, 2020).

The natural enemies of *S. aloeus* include the fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae* (Metchnikoff) Sorokin (Ascomycota: Hypocreales), which affects the larvae and adults and can be a promising alternative for pest control of this species (Bustillo-Pardey, 2014;

Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016; Valencia *et al.*, 2011), *Nudivirus oryctes* (Wang *et al.*, 2007); previously called *Baculovirus oryctes* Huger virus that is pathogenic to *S. aloeus* adults (Lomer, 1987), and entomopathogenic nematodes that affect the larvae of *S. aloeus* (Gómez and Sáenz, 2015). In addition, *Phileurus* sp. (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) a predator of the larvae and pupae of *S. aloeus* can be found in the same organic matter in which *S. aloeus* reproduces (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010).

The management of *S. aloeus* in *E. guineensis* consists of eliminating the breeding sites (Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016; Ulloa *et al.*, 2010), monitoring and controlling the galleries in young palms on a weekly basis. Insecticides are commonly sprayed in each gallery to control the adult *S. aloeus*, and the sprayed gallery is subsequently covered with soil (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010; Aldana *et al.*, 2000; Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016).

Currently, Latin American countries are affected by bud rot disease and there have been an increase in oil palm replanting with O×G hybrid cultivars (*E. oleifera* × *E. guineensis*). Currently, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the damage caused by *S. aloeus* and its behaviour on these cultivars. Therefore, this study was designed to determine the damage caused by *S. aloeus* and to propose an alternative method for its monitoring and control in young hybrid cultivars.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Area of Study

The study was conducted in plots of Coarí × La Mé hybrid oil palm cultivar that were infested by *S. aloeus*, at the Palmas Monterrey plantation,

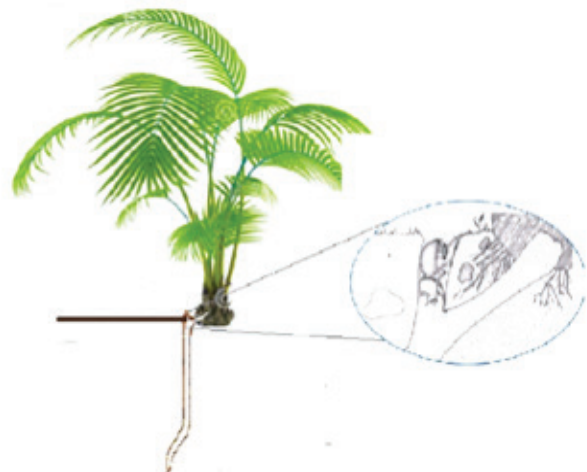


Figure 2. Galleries made by *Strategus aloeus* to palms during the first few years of crop establishment. Left image shows a real image of the galleries entrance beside of oil palm. Right image shows a graphical image of the gallery into the soil beside of oil palm.

in Puerto Wilches, Santander, Colombia, (7° 16' 14" North; 73° 50' 21" West) with the following climatic characteristics: mean temperature of $29.5 \pm 5.9^{\circ}\text{C}$, $86.3 \pm 19.8\%$ relative humidity, 2152 mm of rainfall per year, and an elevation of 94 m above sea level.

Description of the Damage Caused by *S. aloeus*

Initially, 45 palms at 12 months of age were planted in an area that had a natural infestation of *S. aloeus*. The high infestation in the selected area of the plantation was due to the eradication method used when preparing the plot for replanting, which consisted of knocking down and stacking the eradicated palms. The eradication was performed three years prior to the start of this study.

After the establishment of the palms, daily monitoring was performed to document the arrival of adult *S. aloeus*. Once a gallery was found, the palm was marked and the evaluation of the treatments to the resulting damage was scheduled at 8, 10, 12 and 15 days after the arrival of the adults to the palm. There were nine replicates for each treatment and the experimental unit was the palm naturally infested by *S. aloeus*.

The evaluation was destructive, as it was necessary to remove the palm from its site to examine the entire bulb. The damage was documented following examination of the bulb; determination whether the damage in the petiole base or in the bulb, and the diameter of the lesion was measured. The information was analysed by determining the proportion of damage in the young oil palms (%), the mean diameter of the lesion and its confidence intervals (CI) with $\alpha=0.05$.

Strategus aloeus Infestation and Its Correlation with Rainfall and Palm Age

Two commercial plots of the O × G hybrid palm cultivar, Coarí × La Mé, were selected to study the infestation by *S. aloeus* at different times from the establishment of the crop. In the first plot (P1), 250 palms (2.2 ha) were monitored weekly during the first year of cultivation from the establishment in the plantation, and the number of galleries per palm was recorded for one year. Once a gallery was found, it was sprayed with chlorpyrifos (Lorsban, Dow AgroSciences. Bogotá, Colombia) at the rate of 2.4 g of active ingredient/gallery, and the gallery was subsequently covered with soil. To spray the insecticide, the boom of a hand-operated 20-L backpack sprayer (Royal Condor, Bogota, Colombia) was introduced into 5 cm of the gallery.

Simultaneously, in the second plot (P2), the infestation by *S. aloeus* was monitored during the second and third year from the establishment of the palm in 432 palms (3.8 ha) that were planted 18 months prior to the start of this study. In this plot,

weekly control treatments were conducted for two years, recording the number of *S. aloeus* galleries, spraying them with chlorpyrifos using the same spraying protocols used in P1 at the rate of 2.4 g of active ingredient/gallery, and then covering them with soil. Simultaneously, the weekly rainfall was recorded for each plot.

The analysis of the presence of *S. aloeus* galleries, age of the palm (in weeks), and rainfall in the two study plots was performed using Spearman's correlations. Data analysis was performed separately for the two study plots (P1 and P2) because of the experimental design and the availability of similar plots with different ages in the same conditions of replanting management. A second analysis was made together to analyse the complete time period of evaluation (three years and seven months).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the Damage in Coarí × La Mé Hybrid Palms

After eight days of the infestation of adult *S. aloeus* to the palms, 44.4% of the palms were injured at the petiole bases, while all palms were damaged after 15 days of the adult's arrival (Table 1). Damage to the meristem was not observed in any of the evaluated palms (Figure 3). There were no differences in the diameter of the lesion caused by the adult *S. aloeus* between the days after their arrival to the palms (Figure 4).

After reviewing the information on damage caused by *S. aloeus* in oil palms in previous studies compared to this study, it was found that the damage caused by the adult *S. aloeus* in hybrid oil palms (Coarí × La Mé) and *E. guineensis* oil palms is similar in both cultivars. However, according to this study, the severity of the damage is lower in the hybrid palms as there were no death of palms occurred after 15 days of *S. aloeus* adults' infestation on the young palms. In *E. guineensis* palms, it has been reported that the damage to the meristem at

TABLE 1. PROPORTION OF DAMAGE IN YOUNG OIL PALMS CAUSED BY *Strategus aloeus* IN COARÍ × LA MÉ HYBRID OIL PALM CULTIVAR, RECORDED AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE ADULTS TO THE PALM IN FIELD CONDITIONS

Days after arrival of the adult	n	Proportion of palms with damage (%)
8	9	44.4
10	9	55.6
12	9	77.8
15	9	100.0



Figure 3. Bulbs of 12-month-old Coarí × La Mé hybrid palm planted in a plot infested with *Strategus aloeus*. Left image shows a bulb with a vertical cut without damage. Right image shows bulb with a vertical cut with damage without affecting the meristem.

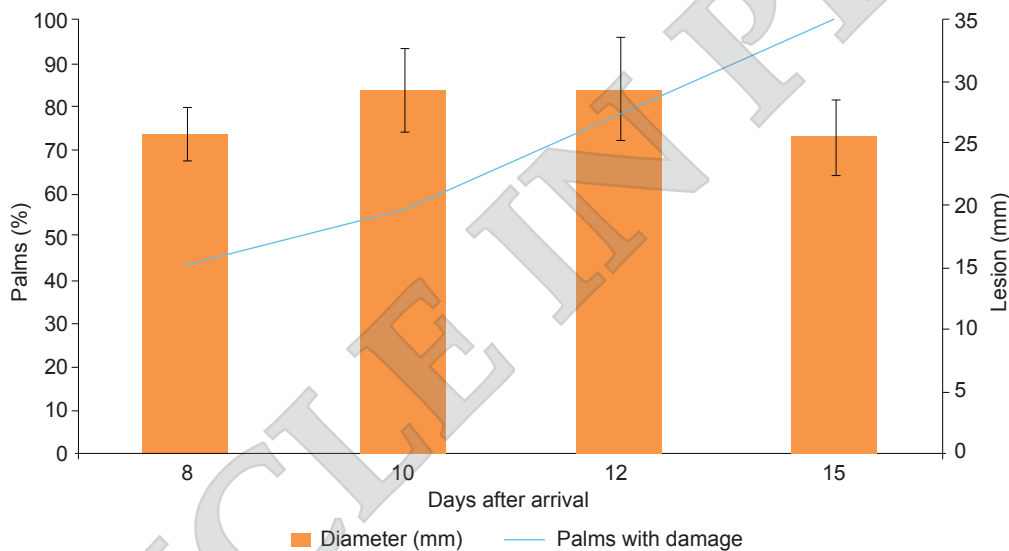


Figure 4. Mean diameter of the lesion and its standard deviation (SD) caused by *Strategus aloeus* in the petiole base of the Coarí × La Mé hybrid oil palm cultivar and the young oil palm proportion with damage; recorded between 8 and 15 days after the arrival of the adults to the palm at field conditions.

eight days after the arrival of the adult can lead to the death of the young palm (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2010; Genty *et al.*, 1978).

Furthermore, the lesions caused by *S. aloeus* in palms under the age of three years can be the entry point for pathogens that cause palm stem rots (Ahumada *et al.*, 1995; Aldana *et al.*, 2000; Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to control the galleries on a weekly basis in *E. guineensis* and hybrid cultivars (Morales Ipuz *et al.*, 2017). The difference in damage between both cultivars can be associated with the robustness of the tissues of the hybrid cultivars, by having less damage severity. However, it is necessary to conduct further studies to corroborate or rule out this hypothesis.

Strategus aloeus Infestation and its Correlation with Rainfall and Palm Age

The first gallery built by *S. aloeus* was observed 22 days after the establishment of the palm in the P1. During the first year of establishment, there was a positive correlation between the number of galleries and rainfall ($\rho=0.44$; $p=0.0042$; $n=40$) (Figure 5). There was no correlation between the number of galleries and the age of the hybrid cultivar palm during the first year of the establishment of the crop ($\rho=0.18$; $p=0.2640$; $n=40$).

Based on the weekly controls conducted in the P2, there was no correlation between the number of galleries made by *S. aloeus* and the weekly rainfall ($\rho=0.05$; $p=0.5956$; $n=105$). However, there

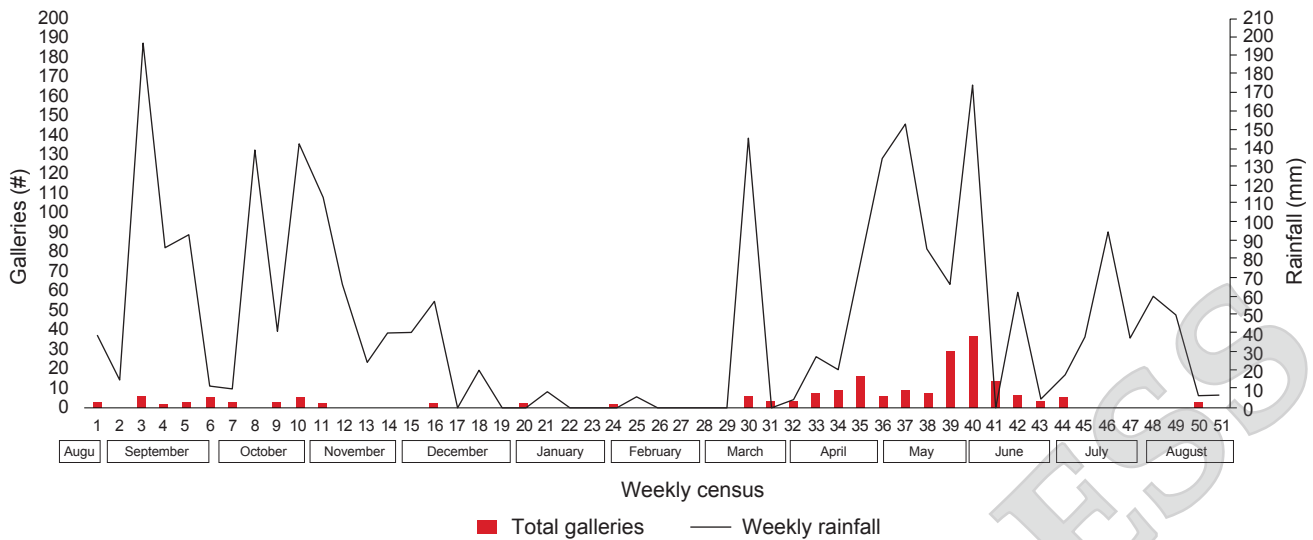


Figure 5. Total number of galleries of *Strategus aloeus* and rainfall, recorded weekly in plot 1 (P1) of Coari × La Mé hybrid oil palm cultivar, which was planted at the start of the study.

was a negative correlation between the number of galleries and palm age ($\rho = -0.93$; $p < 0.0001$; $n = 105$). The last gallery was recorded 183 weeks (3 years 6 months) after the establishment of the crop (Figure 6).

In the analysis of all evaluation period from the establishment to the first 3 years 7 months of the crop in both plots, there was no correlation found between the number of galleries and the rainfall ($\rho = 0.12$; $p = 0.1453$; $n = 156$); and there was a negative correlation between the number of galleries and palm age ($\rho = -0.16$; $p = 0.0422$; $n = 156$). However, there was a difference in the abundance of the *S. aloeus* adult population in both plots. At 51 weeks after establishment, there were no galleries found in P1 compared to 85 galleries found in P2 at 52 weeks after establishment. These two plots had the

same cultivar and similar replanting management conditions. The only difference between them was the age and its *S. aloeus* natural infestation.

In the Coari × La Mé hybrid cultivar, as in non-hybrid cultivars, *S. aloeus* infestations were reported in young palms during the first few years of cultivation (Aldana-De La Torre *et al.*, 2017; Bustillo-Pardey *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, the monitoring and control of this insect should be conducted starting from when the crop was established, up to three and a half years of the crop.

The positive correlation between the number of galleries constructed by adult *S. aloeus* and the rainfall recorded during the first few years of the establishment of the Coari × La Mé hybrid oil palm (Figure 5) was consistent with that reported in *E. guineensis* oil palms, where an increase in

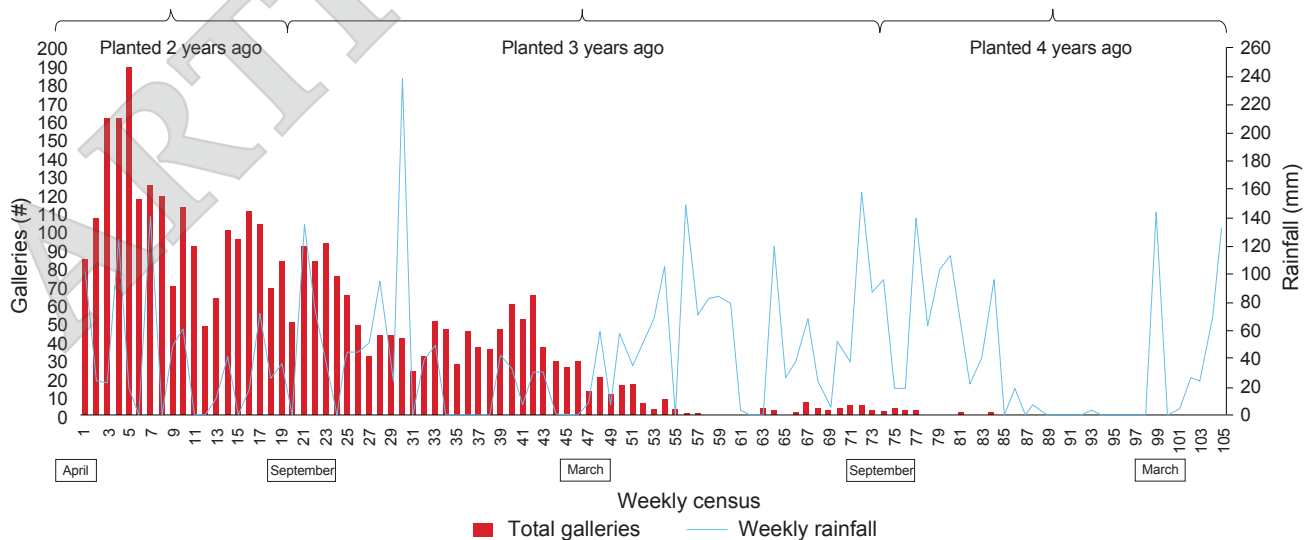


Figure 6. Total number of galleries of *Strategus aloeus* and rainfall recorded weekly in plot 2 (P2) of Coari × La Mé hybrid oil palm cultivar, which was 18 months old at the start of the study.

the number of galleries after the start of the rainy season was observed (Ahumada *et al.*, 1995; Genty *et al.*, 1978). Furthermore, the results of this study are in agreement with other studies that show a positive correlation between *Diastocera trifasciata* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) populations and rainfalls registered in cashew orchards (Aksesé *et al.*, 2018) or between *Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) and the rainfall registered in banana plantation in Africa (Uzakah and Olorunfemi, 2019).

However, after 18 months of the establishment of the crop, there was no association in the Coarí × La Mé hybrid cultivar between the number of galleries made by *S. aloeus* and rainfall (Figure 6), owing to the presence of overlapping generations of the insect where the females are permanently ovipositing in the waste. In other pest like *Oryctes ovariensis* Beavois, 1807 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae) or wood-boring Coleoptera [Bostrichidae and Curculionidae (Scolytinae and Platypodinae)], the population seem to increase during the dry season (less rainfalls) (Sanguansub *et al.*, 2020; Ukaroiye and Abalis, 2020). In the same way, the rainfall can also cause larval mortality as in *Anthonomus pomorum* L. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) (Popov and Dmitrieva, 2020), but according to this study, after 18 months of the hybrid palm crop establishment, the abundance of *S. aloeus* adults did not seem to be affected by the rainfall variation. The age of the palms (between 18 and 30 months) and high levels of *S. aloeus* populations seem to be the most important factors associated with damage in plots of the Coarí × La Mé hybrid oil palm cultivar.

CONCLUSION

The damage caused by *S. aloeus* in Coarí × La Mé hybrid cultivars was observed at eight days after the arrival of the adult males to the palm. The damage caused by *S. aloeus* in Coarí × La Mé hybrid cultivars was not lethal to the palm as it does not affect the meristem, even after 15 days of arrival of the adults to the palm. The monitoring and control of *S. aloeus* in Coarí × La Mé hybrid cultivars should be performed on a weekly basis since the establishment of the crop up to the first three and a half years of the crop, in order to avoid the pest from causing damage to the palm.

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