



Trap and Lure

Product Code: Ambro

Ambrosia Beetle in Nurseries & Orchards

Black Stem Borer & Other Species



Image: Katja Schulz

Xylosandrus germanus

Adult females are 2-2.3 mm long; Males are 1.3-1.8 mm long and flightless

Ambrosia beetles carry fungal spores on their bodies

Hosts include ornamental, fruit, and nursery trees such as apple, oak, dogwood, maple, beech, elm, and redbud

Some injured trees may look uninjured and produce ethanol, the ambrosia beetle attractant



Trap & Lure Product Features

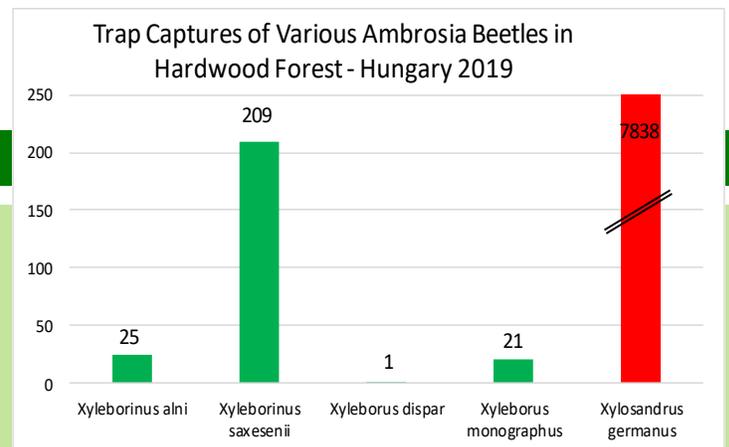
- 30-day lure attaches to trap (*sold separately, lure replaceable*)
- Attracts multiple ambrosia species
- Easy to assemble and monitor
- Lightweight & collapsible for easy storage
- Resistant to rain, sprinklers, and harsh weather

Industry Concerns

Ambrosia beetles are a serious threat to ornamental tree nurseries and apple orchards in the Pacific Northwest.

The black stem borer, *Xylosandrus germanus*, was introduced into the United States from Asia. They damage a wide variety of young trees, including apple. Various ambrosia beetle species are native to the United States. Symptoms of beetle presence include narrow holes in trees, sawdust toothpicks, and defensive sap production. Some trees will display wilting and branch die-back.

Proactive monitoring is crucial to identify and manage emerging threats. Maintaining tree health and limiting physiological stressors is important. Insecticides reduce but don't prevent attacks, so preventative trap monitoring is vital.



Graph shows trap captures of various ambrosia beetle species during a field trial in Hungary, 2019.

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Insect Monitoring Systems

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