

Technical Bulletin for: Ambrosia Beetle (Multi Species Lure) Xyleborus spp. (Linnaeus) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • AMBRO





DISTRIBUTION	Xyleborus glabratus, which carries laurel wilt has been found in Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Other Xyleborus, Xyleborinus, Xylosandrus and other ambrosia beetles distributed globally.
ноѕтѕ	Red Bay, Avocado, Apple and other fruit trees, hardwood trees and nursery stock.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Adult ambrosia beetles are generally small, reddish brown to nearly black, cylindrical beetles from about 3-5 mm long.
LARVAE	Small, white and legless, similar to bark beetle larvae.
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Beetles and their larvae graze on mycelium exposed on the gallery walls and on bodies called sporodochia, clusters of the fungus' spores. Most ambrosia beetle species don't ingest the wood tissue; instead, the sawdust resulting from the excavation is pushed out of the gallery. Following the larval and pupal stage, adult ambrosia beetles collect masses of fungal spores into their mycangia and leave the gallery to find their own tree. Adult Red Bay Ambrosia Beetles are often vectors of Laurel Wilt Disease.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Ethanol + Eucalyptol Ultra High-Release Lure. Lure Longevity: 60-90 Days.
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place one trap per 1ha. More traps may be needed in "hot spots".
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Sanitation practices, including removing infested trees may help in reducing pest populations. Maintain healthy root system.

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insect monitoring systems

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