





Technical Bulletin for: Mountain Pine Beetle

Dendroctonus ponderosae (Hopkins) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • DENPON



DISTRIBUTION	North America, from Mexico to central British Columbia
HOSTS	Whitebark, Scots, Jack, Limber, Ponderosa and Lodgepole Pine.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Black, about 5 mm long and stout, with a hardened exoskeleton.
LARVAE	White, rice-like and with brown heads. About 6.3 mm long.
EGGS	Normally white.
LIFE HISTORY	The beetles become active when temperatures reach 54° (March or April), mate and lay eggs in stressed or dying pine trees, totaling about 75 eggs. They also may lay eggs in stumps, logs, bark mulch or healthy pine trees. Females bore egg galleries between the inner bark and the outer sapwood. Larvae hatch about 10-14 days, and from April to June larvae will mature, with the adults emerging in Summer (June to potentially September).

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Lure is composed of: (1) Myrcene or Myrcene and Terpinolene in a 15 ml bulb plus (2) trans-Verbenol-ol on a paper coaster, plus (3) exo-Brevicomin in a 0.25 centrifuge vial. All components are placed in a mesh bag. Field life: forty-five (45) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Contact your local forester for information and recommendations on forest management practices.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	In general, MPB prefers forests that are old and dense. Managing the forest by creating diversity in age and structure with result in a healthy forest that will be more resilient and, thus, less vulnerable to MPB.	

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