





Technical Bulletin for: Fir Coneworm

Dioryctria abietivorella (Grote) • Lepidoptera, Pyralidae • DIOABI



DISTRIBUTION	Widely distributed in North America.
HOSTS	Douglas fir, pine, spruces and most true firs.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults have wingspans of 25-28 mm. Forewings are grey, marked with transverse lighter bands bordered by black.
LARVAE	Mature larvae are dark brown with a faint longitudinal stripe.
EGGS	Oval (0.5 mm x 0.7 mm), pale green-white turning orange at maturity.
LIFE HISTORY	Although the life cycle varies widely, there is typically one generation per year with adults emerging in late spring and remaining active into late summer. Females lay eggs individually on the surface of the bark. Larvae that mature late in the season will overwinter and then pupate in late spring and early summer.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	ZE-9,11-14Ac and 3,6,9,12,15-ZZZZZ-pentacosapentene in A Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Four (4) weeks.	
TRAP TO USE	White Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Traps should be placed as high in the tree that is readily accessible. Use of this trap in areas where bees (Hymenoptera) are present is not recommended. Check with Cooperative Extension or local forester for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Sanitation methods such as destroying infested cones (while larvae are still within them) are generally ineffective. <i>Dioryctria</i> are often abundant around seed orchards and sanitation picking in an orchard is unlikely to affect population levels.	

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