







Technical Bulletin for: Southern Pine Coneworm

Dioryctria amatella (Hulst) • Lepidoptera, *Pyralidae* • DIOAMA



DISTRIBUTION	South-eastern United States (Maryland south to Florida and west to Texas)
HOSTS	Various species of pine, particularly Loblolly Pine.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan is 27-32 mm. Forewings are dark gray to brown to near black, boldly patterned with multiple contrasting white patches and zigzag crossbands. Hindwings are light gray to tan.
Larvae	At hatching, Larvae are 1.5 mm and are nearly white with seven longitudinal stripes and a brown head. Older larvae are 25 mm and dark reddish to purplish brown with whitish green undersides.
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults take wing from early April to early November and can produce 1-4 generations per year. The insect overwinters predominantly as early instar larvae, at the base of persistent cones, under bud scales and in fusiform galls on branches and stems. As larvae become active in January, they may continue to feed in overwintering sites or migrate to feed on developing male and female flowers and vegetative buds.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-16Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper/Plastic Delta Trap or Wing Trap	  
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near affected trees or as necessary. Check with local Forestry Service for further information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check health of trees, remove and destroy seriously infested and/or pine rust infected stems and branches. There is little potential for significant results from insecticide.	

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