

## Technical Bulletin for: **Common Pine Sawfly**

Diprion pini (Linnaeus) • Hymenoptera, Diprionidae • DIPPIN



DISTRIBUTION	All across Europe, also found in Algeria, Russia and Turkey.
HOSTS	Pine species, including Scots, Mountain, Eastern White, Radiata, Lodgepole and Black Pine.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Strongly arched body ranging from 7-10 mm long. Males are smaller and mostly black-brown to black. Females are more robust and more pale yellow
LARVAE	Light yellow to yellow-green in color, small and brown head. Fully grown larvae reach 26mm long. Males have 5 instars while females have 6.
EGGS	Elongated, somewhat kidney-shaped, about 1.4 mm in length
LIFE HISTORY	After adults mate, females cut grooves into pine needles in dense rows, laying 3 to 20 eggs per site. Eggs are usually laid in a cluster occupying about 10 adjacent needles. Females then place a protective coating over the eggs, and they hatch after 14-21 days. If females fail to find a mate, all offspring will be male. Larvae feed on shoots and mine needles, feeding on all age classes of needles and taking 4-5 days to develop. Pupation occurs on twigs, bark crevices, and undergrowth, lasting two weeks or overwinter depending on the time of year. There is one generation per year in northern regions, two in the southern regions.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Diprionyl proprionate in a Plastic Vial. Lure longevity: 30 Days
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Check with local forestry services for information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Inspect stands for damage, including stunted growth and defoliation, or check for egg clusters or cocoons in the soil. Remove of infested branches and shoots as necessary. If infestation is significant enough, removal of entire tree and burning of infested materials may be required

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