



Technical Bulletin for:



Dryocoetes autographus

Dryocoetes autographus (Ratzeburg) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • DRYAUT



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, Northern Asia, Korea, Japan
HOSTS	Mainly Scots Pine and Norway Spruce, may infest other conifers sporadically.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults are 3-4 mm long, brown or reddish-brown, covered with sparse long yellowish setae. There are large punctures with a visible bottom on elytral declivity.
LARVAE	
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge in May through June. Females construct usually one-armed (sporadically 2- or 3-armed) egg galleries of 4-8 cm in length and 2 mm in width in the bark. They are only slightly visible in the wood. Eggs are laid in clusters. Sometimes females use current egg galleries of other species. Larval galleries are constructed only in phloem. Pupation occurs in oval pupal chambers in the sapwood. Larvae or adults overwinter in galleries. This species has one generation per 1-2 years. Occasionally a sister generation may occur.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Turpentine and Ethanol in a foam pouch and bulb. Lure Longevity: Forty-five (45) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps in areas of higher risk. A loping configuration of 5 traps should be set with the first trap approximately 20 meters into the forest from the road. Traps should be placed at least 20 meters apart. Place each trap in a relatively open grown tree or at the edge of a dense thicket. Traps should not be hung in dense foliage or in thickets. Traps should be wired very close to the branch. If necessary, remove any foliage that blocks the ends of the trap. Check to be sure the lure has not fallen out during positioning of the trap. Contact your local forester for more information on forest management practices.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	It is a secondary pest of low economic importance, because it infests mostly fallen dead trees. This species prefers shaded sites. It sometime is abundant in weakened dense stands, where occurs in the association with other species. Removal of weakened trees, windthrows etc. Debarking of stored timber is recommended.	

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insect monitoring systems

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