





# Technical Bulletin for: Tea Shot-hole Borer

*Euwallacea fornicatus* (Kieffer) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • EUWFOR



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Africa, Asia, The Pacific (Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, etc.) and the Americas. It has been eradicated in Europe.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Various, including Chempedak, Annatto, Tea, Evergreen Chinquapin, Kapok, Quinine, Durian, December Tree, Rubber, and Silky Oak.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Adult Moth</b>	The adult female is very dark-brown to black, 2.0-2.8 mm long. The small wingless males are 1.5-1.67 mm long and much less common than the females, and rarely found.
<b>Larvae</b>	The mature larva is about 3.5 mm long and 1.1 mm wide. The head is colorless, about 0.5 mm wide, with the anterior margin nearly straight.
<b>Eggs</b>	Pale when first laid but darkening with age. Eggs have not been described beyond this.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	The female bores a bifurcated or simple tunnel in the twigs and small branches of the host, so that it encircles the stem. If the host is very small, one or two branch tunnels may be constructed. These may be straight or spiral and are often longer than 5 cm. Egg-laying begins as soon as the entrance tunnel is completed. Eggs are laid singly or in small clusters. Males are produced in much smaller numbers but develop more rapidly than females. The larvae live in longitudinal tunnels in small twigs, and in the transverse branch galleries in larger branches. The female larvae pass through three instars. Pupation occurs in the tunnels, with emerging adults often copulating in the galleries shortly after emergence. Mated females leave the galleries to find new hosts, flying during the day and not attracted to light- rarely flying higher than 2 m.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	Quercivorol in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: Forty-five (45) days.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Panel Trap.	
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	Hang traps at a max of 2 m above host plants. When trapping for multiple insects, space traps out by at least 20 m. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Harvesting as soon as possible is recommended. If infestation is too great, clearance of the entire field may be necessary. Check for galleries within host plant. Remove infested segments as necessary or If possible..	

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