Technical Bulletin for:

European Larch Bark Beetle

Ips cembrae (Heer) • Coleoptera, *Scolytidae* • IPSCEM

DISTRIBUTION	Southern and Central Europe, notably Great Britain. Also spotted in Korea and Siberia.
HOSTS	Larches
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Measures around 5 mm in length, dark brown to black in color. Considered hard to distinguish from *Ips typographus*.
LARVAE	
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Overwintering occurs in the imago stage, sporadically in the larval or pupal stage. The first generation is active in April-May, and the second one, if develops, in August-September. Sister generations can also occur. The male adult chews the nuptial chamber, where mates with 2 up to 7 females. Maternal galleries are irregular, longer than 10 cm. Larval galleries are dense, irregular and short. Larvae pupate in the bark and sapwood. After hatching, young adults have a maturation feeding in 1-3-year-old shoots in the top of larches. Sometimes they have the maturation feeding in galleries under the bark and make characteristic horn like tunnels. Old adults have the regeneration feeding in the prolonged maternal galleries, under the bark of stumps or in the terminals of larches.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	3-methyl-3-butenol, ipsenol and (+/-)ipsdienol in a net. Lure Longevity: 30 days. 
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Contact your local forester for more information on forest management practices.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Due to their tendency to infest nonliving wood, this species is of secondary economic importance. Inspect dying or dead trees, standing and fallen, for egg galleries, nuptial galleries, and frass. Removal and incineration of infested areas is thus recommended.

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