

Technical Bulletin for: Northern Bark Beetle

Ips duplicatus (Sahlberg) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • IPSDUP



DISTRIBUTION	Widely distributed across Europe and Asia.
HOSTS	Common Spruce, Yeddo Spruce, Korean Spruce, Siberian Spruce, Arolla Pine, Siberian Stone Pine, Eastern White Pine and Scots Pine.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	The adults are small (2.8-4 mm long), cylindrical, dark-brown, shiny and hairy.
LARVAE	Mature larvae reach 15 mm in length and are whitish and almost transparent with a hard brown head. The larvae and adults are similar in size. The larvae are 4.5-5.5 mm long, white, cylindrical and legless, with small, brown, chitinous heads and brown mandibles.
EGGS	The eggs are whitish-grey, ovate and small (0.7 mm long).
LIFE HISTORY	Swarming in the spring begins in April and is short and intense. The beetles often attack trees that are dispersed within the stands, and initiate attacks in the zone just below and inside the crown. One male can attract one to five females, but usually they attract two to four. Each female bores a maternal gallery and lays an average of 60 eggs in niches on both sides of the gallery. After approximately 1 to 2 weeks the eggs hatch and the larvae begin to bore galleries that are approximately 5 cm long. The larval stage usually lasts 2 to 4 weeks, depending on the thermal conditions. Pupation takes approximately 1 week, and the beetles require additional feeding time for maturation. There can be usually 2 generations per year

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(+/-)ipsdienol and e-myrcenol in a Mesh Bag. Lure longevity: 30 days
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Check with Local Forestry Service for information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for infestation, which includes visible larvae and signs of egg or nuptial galleries under the bark of living/standing and dead trees. Remove infested plants and dispose of them as necessary.

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