





Technical Bulletin for: Pine Engraver Beetle

Ips pini (Say) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • IPSPIN



DISTRIBUTION	Native to and distributed throughout North America.
HOSTS	Lodgepole and Ponderosa pine are the favored hosts but will attack other species of pine.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Reddish-brown to black and very small, about 3-6 mm long.
LARVAE	Creamy-white legless grubs with brown heads.
EGGS	Pearly white, oval and about the size of a pinhead.
LIFE HISTORY	Male beetles bore through the bark and attract females with pheromones. This causes an accumulation of beetles on a single tree, resulting in a mass infestation. After mating, female beetles bore egg galleries in the vital layer of the tree. There are three generations a year, each marked by a period of phloem and sapwood consumption by the larvae. These bark beetles spend the winter as adults hiding in the ground or in bark crevices and emerge in the spring looking for trees that will accommodate them

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	2-Methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadien-4-ol in a .4 ml vial. Field life: Forty-five (45) days. 
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in at least the lowermost branches of host trees, particularly near areas of visible bark damage. Contact your local forester for more information on forest management practices.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Good silvicultural practices are the key to reducing infestations. Healthy stands are rarely infested, with most attacks occurring on trees weakened by fire, drought or urban expansion. Sustainable forest management, including removal of all dying trees and having them destroyed via burning by the next spring, is recommended.

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