



# Technical Bulletin for:

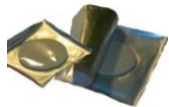

## Oak Ambrosia Beetle

*Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • PLAQUE



|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>DISTRIBUTION</b> | Japan, India, Indonesia, New Guinea, Taiwan                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>HOSTS</b>        | Common Spruce, Yeddo Spruce, Korean Spruce, Siberian Spruce, Arolla Pine, Siberian Stone Pine, Eastern White Pine and Scots Pine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>ADULT</b>        | Reddish-brown to dark-brown. Body is cylindrical and reach 5 mm in length                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>LARVAE</b>       | Variable in size- about 2-6 mm long when mature. Creamy white in color and legless                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>EGGS</b>         | Elongated and cylindrical                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>LIFE HISTORY</b> | Males initiate the attacks on the boles of host trees and excavate galleries for mating from June to October. Apparently the first entry holes bored by male beetles trigger a mass attack. The attacks generally occur near ground level. A single female joins the male and constructs the oviposition gallery after mating. This is kept clean by the male who expels the residues to the outside of the tree. During gallery construction, the females inoculate the gallery surface with spores of the ambrosia fungus, which the larvae feed on. The adult females begin to deposit eggs at the terminal parts of the tunnels, 2 to 3 weeks after gallery construction begins. The eggs are deposited in individual niches. An average of 50 to 60 larvae develop in a single gallery system but the number of larvae can be as high as 161. Pupation begins in the following May and the adults emerge in June and July. They emerge through entry holes made by the parents. |

### MONITORING INFORMATION

|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b> | Quercivorol in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: 30 days                                                                                                                                                                         |  |
| <b>TRAP TO USE</b>                                         | Panel Trap                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| <b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>                                 | Check with Local Forestry Service for information and recommendations.                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                       |
| <b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>                     | 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 infested firewood (via incineration) as necessary. |                                                                                       |

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Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S. Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013  
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com