

CONTROLS

## Technical Bulletin for: **Fir Engraver Beetle**

Scolytus ventralis (LeConte) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • SCOVEN

DISTRIBUTION	Native to Western North America from Baja Mexico to British Columbia Canada
HOSTS	Grand Fir, White Fir, Red Fir, Noble Fir, reported on Douglas-Fir, Subalpine Fir, Western Hemlock and rarely Spruce.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Shiny black in color, about 4 mm in length.
LARVAE	
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge from infested trees from June through September. The female bores a horizontal gallery between the outer wood and inner bark, slightly scoring the wood, hence the name "engraver" beetle. Up to 300 eggs are laid in niches along the gallery or tunnel. The eggs hatch into white larvae with brown heads within two weeks. These larvae then feed on the inner bark, forming parallel tunnels at right angles to the adults' egg gallery. The beetle will spend the winter under the bark as a larva or adult and emerge to attack new trees the following spring or summer. The life cycle generally takes one year to complete. Two years are required at high elevations, and during warmer years, a partial second generation may form.
MONITORING INFORMATION	
LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(+/-)a-pinene, (-)b-pinene, (+/-)limonene and b-phellandrene in a plastic bulb. Lure Longevity: 30 days.
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap

Hang traps just before the first adults emerge, checking weekly and replacing the lure as necessary after four weeks. Check with local forestry service for information and **MONITORING STRATEGY** recommendations.

CULTURAL & PHYSICAL Inspect under bark for egg or nuptial galleries, or wounds within the tree. Remove and dispose of infested sections of the tree and paint over with wood paint as necessary.

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