





Technical Bulletin for: **Pine Engraver Beetle**

Ips pini (Say) • Coleoptera: Curculionidae • 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 3-6mm 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	Contact your local forester for more information on forest management practices.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Good silvicultural practices is the key to reducing infestations. Healthy stands are rarely infested, with most attacks occurring on trees weakened by fire, drought or urban expansion.	

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