

Tetropium gracilicorne



Tetropium gracilicorne

Fine-antenna spruce borer (Engl.), ? (Deut.), ? (Franc.), ? (Ital.), ? (Sloven.)

Host species

Khingan fir, Dahurian larch, Siberian larch, Yeddo spruce, fruit pine, Siberian stone pine, Scots pine.

Symptoms

internal feeding; galleries in the drying-out bast which they usually fill up with small-grained boring dust; width of the gallery is 10 m, longitudinal, straight or curved and sometimes they cross light traces on the sapwood; cradles in the bark along the stem; large entrance and emergence holes in trunks, peeling bark, borings at the base of infested trees, tunnels made by large larvae. The needles of attacked trees often show yellowing and wilting.

Causal agent

The adult is 9-16 mm long; body is black, antennae and legs are red-brown (orange). The elytra are normally light-brown, elongate, parallel and rounded at the apex. The sides of the pronotum are rounded. Its back is narrower than its front. It is covered with dense spots and small hairs; The antennae are thin and go behind the base of the pronotum. Larva: 16-19 mm long, the head is 2.8-3 mm wide; whole body is hairy; head is round and narrowed at the front with a big whitish spot; The clypeus narrows towards the apex. It is white on the base and reddish (yellowish-red) on the apex; there are two small spikes at the rear. Pupa: The body is 11-17 mm long, the abdomen is 3-5 mm wide; The antennae are clasped to the body; The pronotum is widened in the middle, narrowed to the front and to the back, covered by sparse bristles; The top of the abdomen has a pair of long urogomphal outgrowths. Mainly infest recently dead or highly stressed trees but also healthy trees.

Possibilities of errors

-

Effects

Repetitive damage of the same trees during several consecutive years causing their death. Infestation results in significant loss of vigour and of wood marketability.

Control

Control measures include forestry and sanitary measures (improving of the resistance of forests, cutting and elimination of all infested trees; cutting of „trapping trees“ followed by their treatment), as well as treatments with chemical and biological preparations.