

# Bark Beetles

## Did you know?

Bark Beetles are common pests of many trees. Some of the most damaging attacks occur to pines and other conifers. Trees already stressed by drought, disease, or mechanical damage are most likely to suffer. Insecticide Sprays, Drenches, and Injections can't save infested trees. Instead, promptly remove infested trees and protect healthy ones with proper Arboricultural Practices, Contact Arboristas Professionals for property evaluation.

## Identifying Bark Beetles and their damage

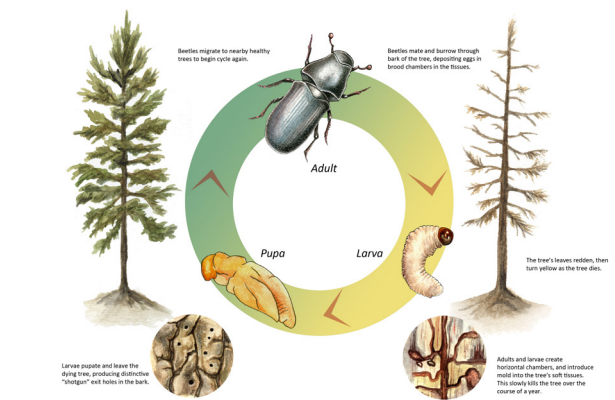
- Larvae are tiny grubs that feed beneath bark on branches and trunks
- Infested trunks and branches have many tiny holes where beetles have bored in or emerged
- Tree sap or dust from boring can exude from holes
- If you peel back bark on infested trees, you'll see galleries, or tunnels, from adult or larval mining
- Adults and larvae feed in the area of the inner bark that transports food through the tree
- Needles turn yellow and drop off infested trees
- Infested trees can die in one season, causing limb drop and fire hazards

## How to keep your trees vigorous to reduce attacks

- Healthy trees defend themselves by releasing sap into holes before adult beetles can lay eggs
- Drought, disease, and injuries reduce a tree's ability to combat invasions
- Regularly inspect your trees for signs of bark beetle invasions including dust from boring, small holes exuding sap, and tree decline



Bark Beetle (*Dendroctonus Ponderosae*)



Life Cycle of Mountain Pine Beetle