

Technical Bulletin for: Walnut Twig Beetle Fly

Pityophthorus juglandis (Blackman) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • PITJUG



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of California this pest has been introduced into Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and northeastern Italy.
HOSTS	Black, Persian and Northern California walnut.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Very small, 1.5 to 1.9 mm in length, brownish or yellowish-brown in color. The length of the beetle is usually about 3x the width.
LARVAE	White, legless and somewhat C- shaped, around 4.7 mm in length.
EGGS	Not described.
LIFE HISTORY	Overwintering is generally spent in the adult stage within cavities excavated in the bark or in larval stages. Adults resume activity by March or April, depending on the climate. Larvae feed for 4-6 weeks under the bark. Adults emerge through minute, round exit holes. Adults emerge to produce a second generation in early summer. Peak flight activity of adults occurs from mid-July through late August and declines by early fall as the beetles enter hibernation sites.

MONITORING INFORMATION

WONITORING INFORMATION	
LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	3-methyl-2-4OH in a Coater Lure Packet. Field life: Thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Traps should be set up when beetles are most active, usually between March and November. Place traps near walnut trees, preferably near trees with declining crowns. The trap should be placed 3-4.5 m away from main stem and around 3 m above the ground. Check traps once per week. Check with local forester for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Sanitation is of limited help – this is primarily due to the large lag in time from initial infestation and the appearance of physical symptoms. However, the early identification and removal of infested trees is helpful.

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