# Technical Bulletin for: Walnut Twig Beetle Fly <br> Pityophthorus juglandis (Blackman) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • PITJUG 



## DISTRIBUTION

## HOSTS

DESCRIPTION
ADULT
LARVAE
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.
Black, Persian and Northern California walnut.

Very small, 1.5 to 1.9 mm in length, brownish or yellowish-brown in color. The length of the beetle is usually about $3 x$ the width.

White, legless and somewhat C-shaped, around 4.7 mm in length.
EGGS
Not described.
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 midJuly through late August and declines by early fall as the beetles enter hibernation sites.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE \& FIELD LIFE

TRAP TO USE

MONITORING STRATEGY

## CULTURAL \& PHYSICAL CONTROLS

3-methyl-2-4OH in a Coater Lure Packet. Field life: Thirty (30) days.
Panel Trap

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 $3-4.5 \mathrm{~m}$ 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.

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.

