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EUROPEAN HARDWOOD AMBROSIA BEETLE, *Trypodendron domesticum* (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

European Hardwood Ambrosia Beetle Adult



Steven Valley, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

Galleries



Gyorgy Csoka, Hungary Forest Research Institute

Ambrosia beetles are tiny insects that feed under the bark of stressed, dying, or recently dead trees.

Trypodendron domesticum, the European hardwood ambrosia beetle (EHAB) is a European species that has been intercepted and detected in North America.

Established infestations of this insect were discovered in British Columbia, Canada in 1997 and adults were collected in traps on Prince Edward Island, Canada in 1998. Current detections in the United States include Washington state, and Georgia.

The damage caused by the EHAB is typical of all ambrosia beetles: Larval galleries branching off from a main gallery with dark staining (due to associated ambrosia fungi), peppering of wood surface with tiny 2mm exit holes, and powdery dust produced by the beetles during excavation. This damage defaces and reduces the quality of wood products and the introduction of this non-native pest into Connecticut would pose a threat to lumber production and other wood commodity industries.

The adult beetle is black to dark brown, with a lighter yellow-orange stripe on the wing covers. It is 3-4 millimeters long. The last segment on the antenna is flattened and oval in shape. Larvae are legless, white, with a brown head capsule.

EHAB emerges earlier than many of our native ambrosia beetles. Several consecutive days with temperatures above 50 degrees are reported to trigger emergences.

Host wood includes many hardwoods, such as Maple (*Acer*), Alder (*Alnus*), Birch (*Betula*), *Caragana*, *Carpinus*, Chestnut (*Castanea*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus*), Beech (*Fagus*), Ash (*Fraxinus*), Holly (*Ilex*), Walnut (*Jugulans*), Apple (*Malus*), Mulberry (*Morus*), Black locust (*Robinia*), Willow (*Salix*), Mountain ash (*Sorbus*), Linden (*Tilia*), Stone fruits (*Prunus*), and oak (*Quercus*).

CONNECTICUT CAPS PEST 2013



Monitoring for the presence of the European hardwood ambrosia beetle is part of the 2013 Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program. A lindgren funnel trap, which is serviced every two weeks beginning in March until the end of April, is used to trap these beetles.