

PINE BARK ADELGID—*Pineus strobi*

HOSTS: Pine, spruce, and other evergreen trees

IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE: These aphids are less than 1 mm long, purplish to yellowish, and covered by a white cottony material.

The insects overwinter as immature female nymphs. In spring females mature and lay eggs that produce winged and wingless nymphs. Winged forms fly to new host trees; wingless nymphs remain on the original tree. Both forms feed on sap and produce a wingless generation of insects during July. There are three to five generations per year.

Infested trees are dotted with the white cottony material, and when heavily infested, trunks appear white-washed. Severely infested trees may be stunted and even killed.

CONTROL: Spray trunk and needles with chlorpyrifos in spring (mid-May in Nebraska) when adelgids are active, or wash insects from the tree with a fast stream of water.



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