

# *Ips typographus*

## Eight toothed European spruce bark beetle

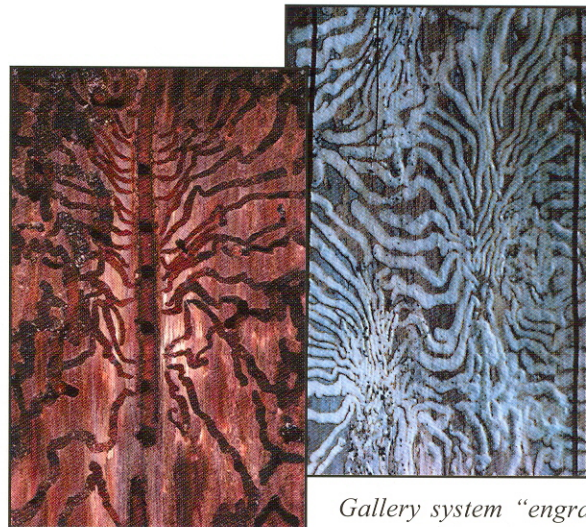
Live adult *Ips typographus* were recently trapped at a mill during routine monitoring. The beetles may have originated from infested UK spruce and the Forestry Commission urgently needs to identify possible source forests. It is vital that staff should look for symptoms identified in the photographs below and report them immediately by telephone to either:

Entomology Branch, Forest Research, Farnham (Tel: 01420 22255), or to  
Plant Health Service, Edinburgh (Tel: 0131 314 6414 )

### What to look for in the forest



Adult *Ips typographus* (length 5mm)



Gallery system in bark

Gallery system "engraved"  
on to wood surface

Adult females lay eggs along a linear gallery system from which larval galleries radiate, becoming wider as the larvae grow. This pattern shows in both the bark and in the surface of the wood, and is unique to *Ips typographus*. This symptom should be looked for on any dead trees, whether standing or fallen.

The beetle is often associated with windblown, damaged and recently felled trees where it builds up in numbers before moving on to attack adjacent live trees. Inspection of trees in this category should be a high priority.



Look also for individual or groups of dead trees. This arises when the beetles "mass-attack" trees, overcoming the normal tree defences by a combination of large numbers of beetles and a blue stain fungus carried by the adults. This phase can lead to extensive tree mortality.



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