

## Pest Profile



**Photo credit:** Lorraine Graney, Bartlett Tree Experts, Bugwood.org (left) Sandra Jensen, Cornell University, Bugwood.org (right)

**Common Name:** White Pine Weevil

**Scientific Name:** *Pissodes strobi*

**Order and Family:** Coleoptera, Curculionidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Adult	Egg	Larvae/ Nymph	Pupae
<b>Length (mm)</b>	6 mm		7 mm	
<b>Appearance</b>	Small snout with brown and white patches		Small, c-shaped, white with brown head	

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Chewing

**Host plant/s:** White pine and spruce are hosts.

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** Most of the damage is caused by the larvae as they tunnel underneath the bark. The first symptom that is evident from a successful attack is glistening droplets of resin on terminal leaders of the host plant in early spring. Girdling wounds cause the leaders to suddenly wilt and die in early summer. Once the top leader is killed, some of the side branches change their growth habit and start to grow upward to replace the killed leader. If successful, the new leaders will form main trunks, and multiple main trunks occur above a damaged area. This gives the tree a more dense, bushy appearance.

**References:**

Cranshaw, W. (2004). *Garden Insects of North America: The Ultimate Guide To Backyard Bugs*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Gregory A. Hoover, S. (2011, July). *White Pine Weevil*. Retrieved January 14, 2016, from Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences Department of Entomology:  
<http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/white-pine-weevil>