

Pest Profile



Photo credit: James B. Hanson, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Pine Leaf Adelgid

Scientific Name: *Pineus pinifoliae*

Order and Family: Hemiptera; Adelgidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg		Reddish in color
Larva/Nymph		Dark, purplish brown, flattened, and scale-like. Have white-fringe of plates around the margin and along the mid-dorsal line.
Adult		Darker head, brownish body. Wings, if present, are almost transparent. Migrant females are black and winged.
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Piercing-sucking

Host plant/s: Requires two hosts to complete its life cycle--spruce as its primary host, and white pine as its secondary host, with approximately one year at each host.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Galls may be present on new spruce shoots, which are not harmful to the spruce but may be aesthetically displeasing. Shoot droop, stunted, dead, or yellow pine needles indicate adelgid presence.

References:

Pine Leaf Adelgid. (2015, August). Retrieved from <https://tidcf.nrcan.gc.ca/en/insects/factsheet/5328>.

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Lockman, I.B. (2015). Pine Leaf Adelgid, *Pineus pinifoliae* (Fitch) Found Damaging Western White Pine Plantations on Kootenai and Idaho Panhandle NFs. *Forest Health Protection*, 15(8), 1-5. Retrieved from http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd479882.pdf