

Pest Profile



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Common Name: Black pine sawyer

Scientific Name: *Monochamus galloprovincialis*

Order and Family: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	3.4 x 1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• white• elongated
Larva/Nymph	< 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• white• legless
Adult	12 – 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• brownish black with unclear stripes of yellowish or whitish hair• yellow scutellum at the base of elytra• antennae of males are black, 2-3 times longer than the body• antennae of females are with whitish rings• pronotum is with a sharp spine on both sides
Pupa (if applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• white• visible spirally curved antennae on ventral part of the body• sharp spine curved upward on the end of its body

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

Host plant/s: Mainly the Scots pine and the black pine, but also other pines, the Norway spruce, common fir, larch.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Attacks mainly weakened trees, but when abundant it can attack also healthy trees weakened by the complementary feeding of adults and incisions made by females. Heavy larval feeding causes the death of trees and lowers the timber value. This species is common in stands infested by pine defoliators, root pathogens or damaged by fire, wind or snow.

Reference:

Pine Sawyers, *Monochamus* spp. (2019) Ornamental Pest Guide. Integrated Pest Management. Utah State University Extension. Retrieved from <https://utahpests.usu.edu/ipm/ornamental-pest-guide/arthropods/wood-borers/pine-sawyers>.

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