

WHITE PINE WEEVIL TRAP ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Working on a firm level surface, stand up panels A and D with slots facing each other (see illustration 1).
2. Slide panels A and D together making sure to align the slots.
3. Take panel C and slide tabs (two tabs) through both panel A and D. Make certain tabs are all the way through both panels. Pull down and lock into place.
4. Repeat step 3 for panel B. Again, make sure both panels A and D are locked into place.
5. After locking panels into place, all four panels should be even at top.
6. Place assembled trap in desired location. Taking two tent stakes, drive tent stakes into ground by side panels C and B until hook on tent stake is even with hole. Panels C and B have holes located near the bottom of each panel.
7. Once hook is connected to trap, gently tap stake down until trap is snug with ground. Be careful not to go too far.
8. Place plastic assembled unit on top of trap (see illustration 2).
9. Attach bread ties through holes near the bottom of trap funnel (at points F) and attach to holes in panel to hold funnel firmly on trap.
10. After assembly is complete, insert plastic screw through small holes in insertion tabs at point E.

Illustration 1

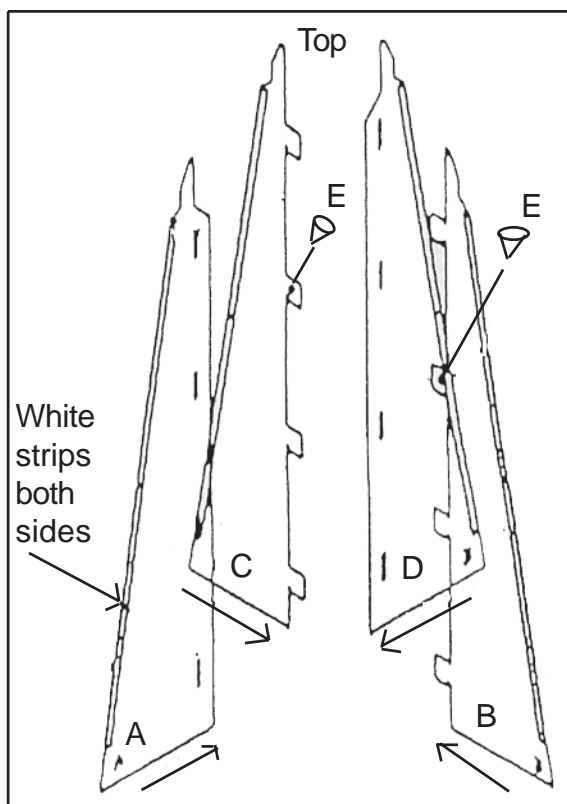
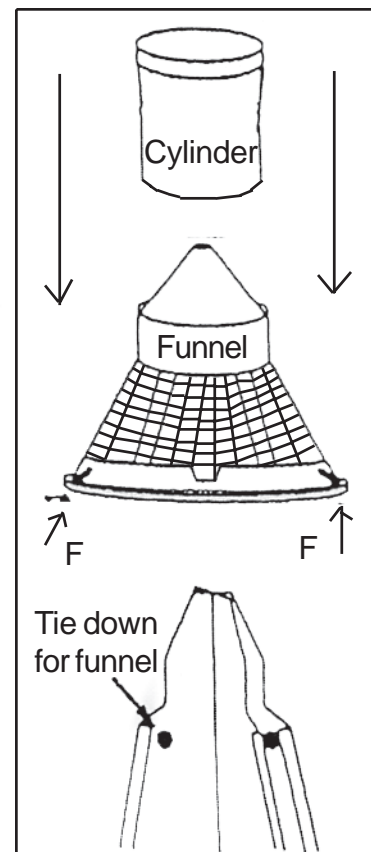


Illustration 2





INC.

LURE ATTACHMENT TO TRAP

STEP 1. Using yellow ties, attach the two small vials to the top assembly funnel utilizing the small holes drilled in the sides of the top assembly funnel. These vials should lie flat against the angle created by the top assembly funnel and the top of the vials should be as close as possible to the top of the base pyramid. Fill one vial with 95% ethyl alcohol; fill the other vial with gum turpentine. Place the caps on the vials (the caps are only used for assembly and for transportation to trap location).

STEP 2. Fit the top assembly funnel over the base pyramid. Push the entire top assembly funnel downward gently until it feels secure. Using yellow ties, attach the top assembly funnel to pyramid panels (as stated on opposite page instruction 9). Remove caps from vials.

STEP 3. Place the clear cylinder top onto the top assembly funnel and screw into place. This is where the weevils will be trapped after crawling up the pyramid and entering through the small opening in the top assembly funnel. To remove weevils and other insects and spiders, remove the entire top assembly and clean.

USING THE TRAPS The traps should be placed in the field to be monitored in late winter or early spring. Weevils overwintering at the bases of trees will be attracted by the scents given off by the evaporation of the alcohol and turpentine. Together these odors mimic the odor of a pine tree. The dark, tapering base resembles the general shape of a conifer. When weevils become active, they will be attracted to these traps and will climb the base and enter the funnel portion at the top of the trap. Once inside the funnel, they will remain inside the cylinder until released.

Weevils become active when temperatures exceed 50°F. The traps should be in place before the pests are active on a daily basis. For best results, place each trap in the row preferably next to a tree that was damaged the previous season. Generally, two traps per block are sufficient. For extremely large blocks, the number of traps should be increased.

The contents of the alcohol and turpentine bottles must be replenished regularly. If rain has occurred, the bottles should be emptied and filled with fresh material. Traps without these “bait” materials did not capture any weevils when placed beside traps with “bait” in trials in Pennsylvania.

Check the traps for weevils regularly. Application of a registered pesticide should be made as soon as possible after the first white pine weevil is captured. During cool springs, it may be necessary to repeat the application if weevils continue to appear in the traps 4-6 weeks after the first application. Follow all label directions for application of any pesticide.

These traps are for detection of weevil activity and will not offer control.

IDENTIFYING THE WEEVILS Several weevil species, as well as spiders, flies, stoneflies, and other beetles will be attracted to the traps. It is important for you to be able to identify the weevils that are associated with Christmas tree production. There are four such species in Pennsylvania: white pine weevil, eastern (formerly northern) pine weevil, pales weevil, and pine root collar weevil. Both white pine weevil and eastern pine weevil are very similar in appearance. They both are dark red-brown and have large white and gold patches on the back of their wing coverings. To the untrained and unaided eye, the main difference is their size. The target species, white pine weevil, is the smaller of the two.

Pales weevil and pine root collar weevil will also be attracted to the traps. They can easily be separated from the previous two species by size and color but are difficult to separate from each other. These weevils are larger and dark brown to almost black with small white patches on the top of their wing coverings. Pine root collar weevil is the larger of these two species.

Reference: Lehman, R.D. 1993, White pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi* (Peck). Reg. Hort. Ent. Circ. 154, 3pp.