



Bronze Birch Borer

Pest Fact Sheet 12

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Introduction

The bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*) is found throughout the birch range in the U.S. and Canada. It attacks and breeds in paper birch, yellow birch, gray birch, western birch, water birch, and sweet birch, and has been found in stands of beech and aspen. Paper and yellow birch are the preferred hosts.

Description

The larvae of the bronze birch borer are slender, flattened, and have two small spines at the end of their abdomens. They are about 1" long. The adults range in color from deep olive green to bronze. The segment behind their head is a copper color, and the head is greenish in males and copper in females. They range from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length.

Life Cycle

In New Hampshire, it takes two years for the bronze birch borer to complete development. Adults begin to emerge in late May - early June and can be found emerging until August. After emerging, the adults feed on leaves for about three weeks. After feeding, they mate, and females deposit eggs singly or in groups in cracks and crevices in the bark, usually on the unshaded areas of trees. Upon hatching, in two weeks, the larvae move just under the bark, forming galleries where they spend the following winter, spring, summer, fall, and a second winter. They emerge as adults the second spring.

Damage and Diagnostic

The larval stage of this insect is a major pest of the phloem and cambium layer of trees, as its feeding interferes with sap movement within trees. If the bark is removed, serpentine or winding galleries can be found. Once trees are heavily infested

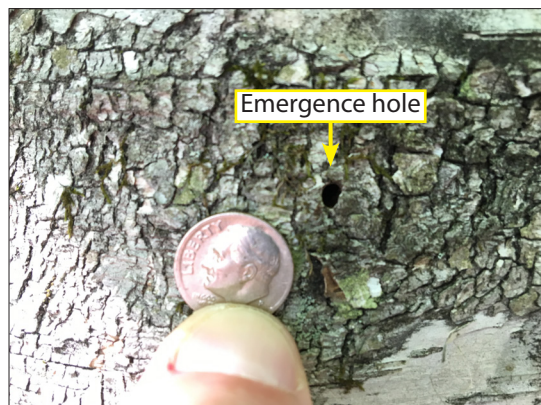
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Adult bronze birch borer. Credit: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org.

Look for D-shaped exit holes where
adult borers have emerged.



Adult bronze birch borer D-shaped emergence hole on white birch. Credit: Dode Gladders, University of New Hampshire Extension.



Bronze birch borer larva on birch.
Credit: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org.

with this borer, they have little chance of survival. Bronze birch borers usually attack weakened trees. Key diagnostic features are sawdust-packed galleries spiraling around the tree bole or branches, a thin crown, and $\frac{3}{16}$ " D-shaped exit holes.

Management

The best means of management is prevention.

IPM Strategies:

- Cultural — Larvae are reported not to survive in healthy trees. Branches that are completely dead or show damage symptoms should be pruned and destroyed by early May. Proper maintenance of birch trees by pruning, fertilizing, and watering will keep a birch tree vigorous and is the best line of defense.
- Chemical — Consult your county Extension Field Specialist for specific recommendations.

Did You Know?

The best means of management is prevention.



Damage from bronze birch borer: larval tunneling (left) and dieback from damage (right). Credits: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org.

Summary

Table 1 summarizes key information on bronze birch borers.

Table 1: Summary

Summary Table	
Damaging Stage	Larvae
Part of Plant Attacked	Cambium and phloem
Symptoms of Damage	Sawdust-packed galleries spiraling around the tree bole or branches Lumpy bark Crown dieback
Overwintering Stage	Larvae
Number of Generations per Year	One every two years
Time of Year of Greatest Damage	Late summer and fall

Notes: Refer to the text for more thorough information on bronze birch borers.

Stop! Read the label on every pesticide container each time before using the material. Pesticides must be applied only as directed on the label to be in compliance with the law. All pesticides listed in this publication are contingent upon continued registration. Contact the Division of Pesticide Control at (603) 271-3550 to check registration status. Dispose of empty containers safely, according to New Hampshire regulations.

Updated: Rachel Maccini, June 2016

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