## JEFFERS SN Invasive Species



## Western Spruce Budworm

(Choristoneura freeman)



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## Western Spruce Budworm

Western spruce budworm is a destructive pest that has begun to increase along the Front Range

General	Family: Lepidoptera: Tortricidae Native							
	Natural predators (wasps and viruses) usually control the population							
	Outbreaks occur every 7-10 years, may last a number of years and then the population returns to non damaging levels							
Damage	Eggs hatch in May							
	Young caterpillars feed on new growth							
	Caterpillars move to older foliage as they mature							
	Trees may survive if the damage is not heavy							
	Trees may be weakened and be vulnerable to attack by other insects.							
Habitat	Douglas-fir, true fir (e.g., subalpine fir and white fir) and spruce trees							
INSECT INFO	RMATION							
Identificatio	<b>n</b> Adult: Nondescript orange to brown wings with white dot. 1/2 inch long with wingspan to 11/8 inches wide.							
	Larva/caterpillar: 6 instars, about 1 inch long at oldest stage, brownish green with lighter stripes on body. Head black to orange with collar behind.							
	Eggs: Small, green, overlapping. Usually in groups of up to 40.							

Lifecycle	One generation per year. Eggs –. Laid in late July-early August. Hatch about 10 days later. Larvae – Emerge from eggs in July-August. Create silken chambers under bark and lichen where they hibernate until spring. Early instars do not feed. Starting in spring, usually May, the larvae begin to feed on young foliage. This stage lasts for about 30-40 days. Pupae – Larvae form a thin cased pupa. Pupation lasts for about 10-15 days during late-June through early-August. Adults – Emerge from pupa in July to early August. Live for about 10 days.
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WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM LIFECYCLE												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Larvae		Over	winter		ACT STA				Inactive	e stage		
Pupae							une to Aug					
Adults							July early A					
Egg							Late J early A	luly to August				
Treatment					Early May							

## CONTROL

CULTURAL	Maintain a well-thinned, mixed species forest. During outbreaks, consider removing younger trees in the understory.					
CHEMICAL	Pesticide Timing					
	Permethrin (Astro) Bacillus thuringiensis (Foray, Dipel) Carbaryl (Sevin, Sevimol)	Early May - shortly after larvae have become active.				

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.

Other Info	CSFS Quick Guide https://csfs.colostate.edu/media/sites/22/2014/02/Western_Spruce_Budworm_QG_10May2016.pdf
	CSFS https://csfs.colostate.edu/forest-management/common-forest-insects-diseases/western-spruce-budworm/
	Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet https://www.fs.usda.gov/foresthealth/docs/fidls/FIDL-53-WesternSpruceBudworm.pdf
	Forest Pest Insects in North America: a Photographic Guide <a href="http://forestpests.org/vd/198.html">http://forestpests.org/vd/198.html</a>

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