

# Successful development of *Ips typographus* on Scots pine

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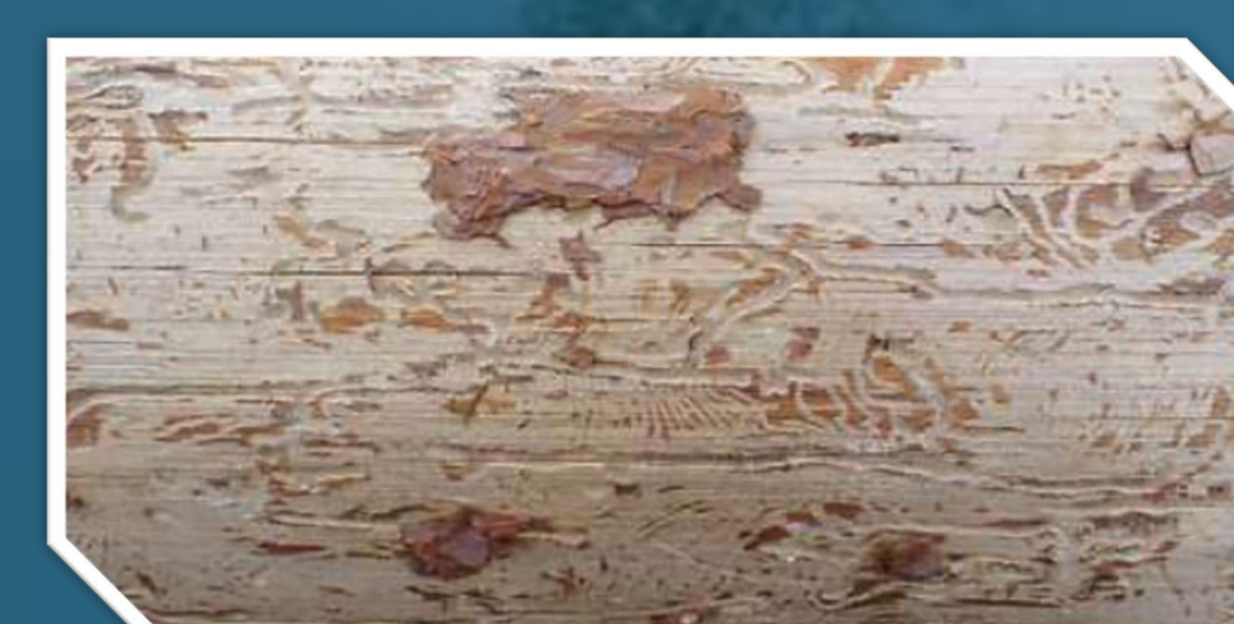
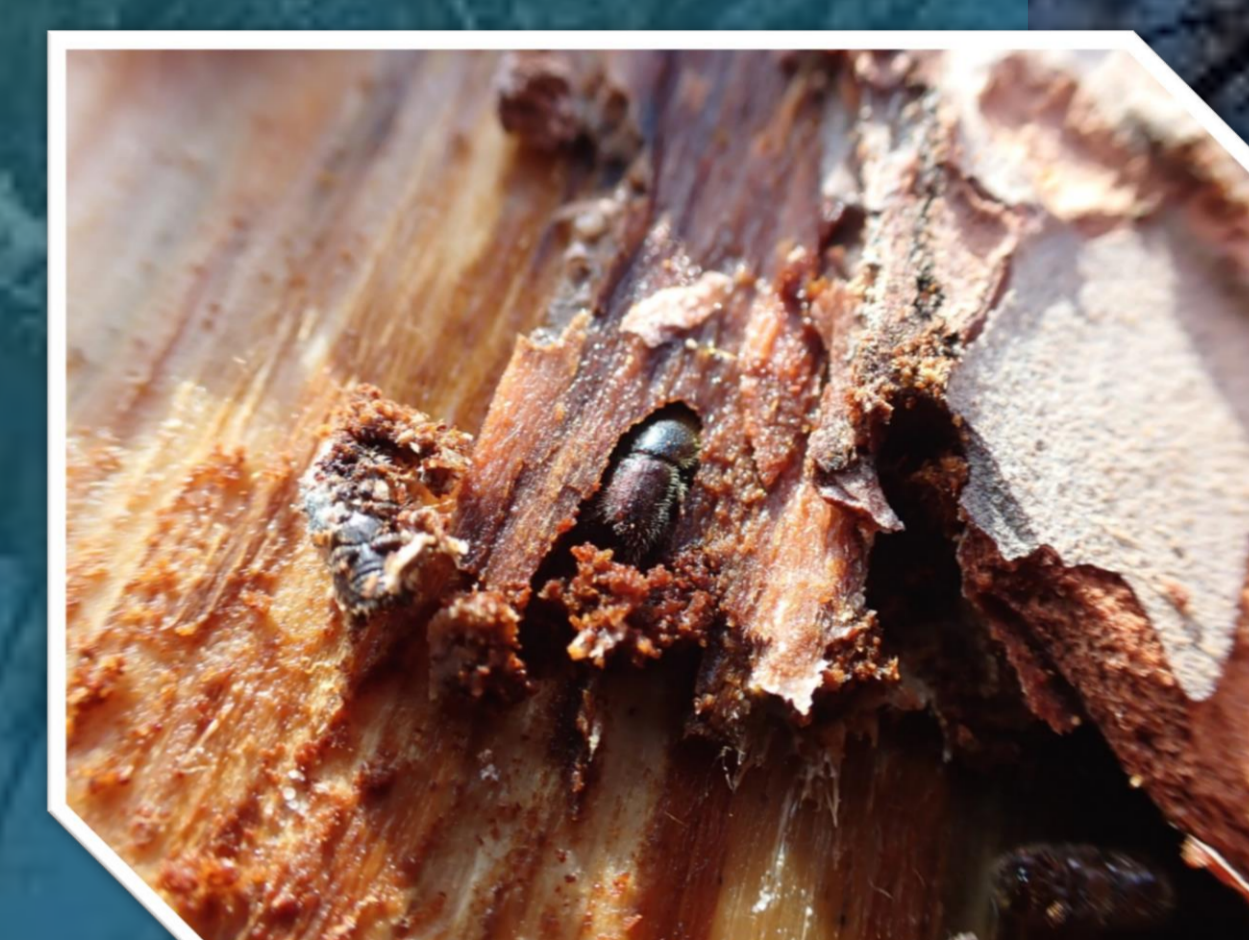


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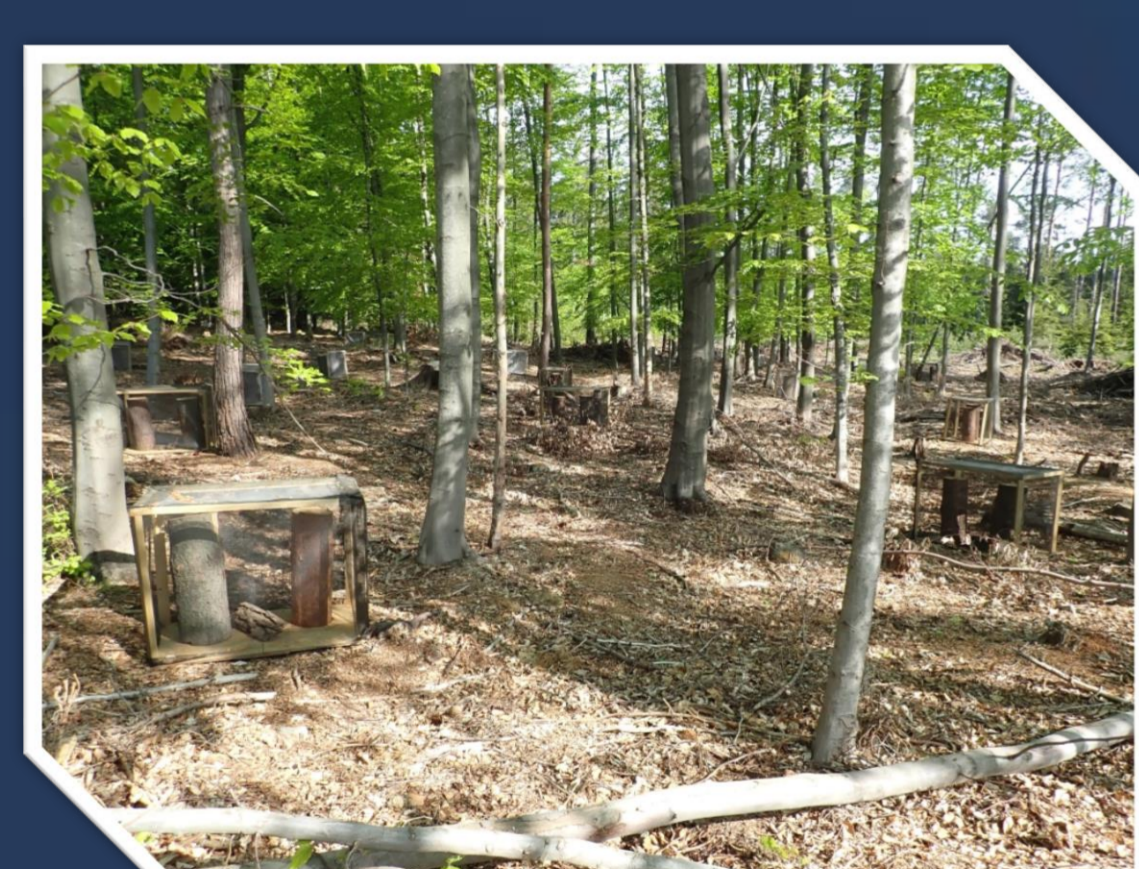
## INTRODUCTION

### *Ips typographus*

- the most critical forest pest in Central Europe
- associated mainly with Norway spruce, only exceptionally develops on larch, Scots pine, and white fir
- usually, its development on 'non-typical' tree species is not very successful
- 2021: heavy infestation of Scots pines in north Bohemia
  - one-half of the infested trees did not survive
  - reproductive success rate: 10-20 %
  - intensity of the pine tree infestation: > 10 entry holes/dm<sup>2</sup>



Why did *I. typographus* not preferentially attack spruces growing near the damaged stands? Will beetles still prefer pine in the next generation?



## METHODS

- spring and summer 2022
- Děčín (Labské pískovce, north Bohemia)
- 24 cages with one pine and one spruce log in each
- cages placed in young beech stand
- bark with beetles from spruce placed in one half of the cages, bark from pine in the other

## RESULTS

In most cases, the beetles colonized both types of logs.

The development success and body size of beetles from pine and spruce logs will be analyzed during the summer.

***I. typographus* can successfully develop on weakened Scots pines.**