Successful development of *Ips typographus* on Scots pine

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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^2

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.**

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