

BROWN SPRUCE LONGHORN BEETLE

(*Tetropium fuscum*)



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Using Best Management Practices is the best way you can help protect your woodlot from the Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle (BSLB).

Practice the following:

- ✓ Maintain a healthy forest through proper silviculture and harvest activities.
- ✓ Remove “at risk” trees (blowdown, broken tops, and weak/unhealthy trees).
- ✓ Harvest infested trees showing signs and symptoms of the BSLB.
- ✓ Process logs during late fall-winter to help reduce the risk of spread.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



Unexplained resin flow along the bark*

Yellowing of the foliage and eventual needle loss



Presence of feeding galleries reaching up to 4 cm into the wood



Exit holes (4 – 5 mm diameter)



SIMILAR DAMAGE



Pitch tubes and resin are often seen on the outside of spruce trees. However, this type of damage is the result of attack by the native spruce beetle (*Dendroctonus rufipennis*).

* Presence of resin on the bark of spruce trees may not be the BSLB but rather the result of injury or other factors.

ABOUT THE BSLB

The BSLB is a wood boring insect that is native to Europe. It was introduced to Nova Scotia about 20 years ago and was positively identified in 1999.

The BSLB prefers red spruce but will also attack white spruce, Norway spruce, and black spruce.

In Europe, the BSLB is a secondary pest and attacks weakened and/or stressed trees. However, in Nova Scotia, it will attack healthy, dying and recently fallen spruce trees

The high risk period for transporting materials is April 30 – September 15 when BSLB adults emerge through exit holes.

To learn more about the BSLB and the best ways to manage your woodlot, please contact:

Federation of Nova Scotia Woodland Owners

<http://www.fnswo.ca/>



Natural Resources Canada -
Canadian Forest Service

<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pages/55>



For more information on the BSLB Risk Management Program, please contact:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pestrava/tetfus/liste.shtml>

MOVEMENT OF WOOD IN NOVA SCOTIA

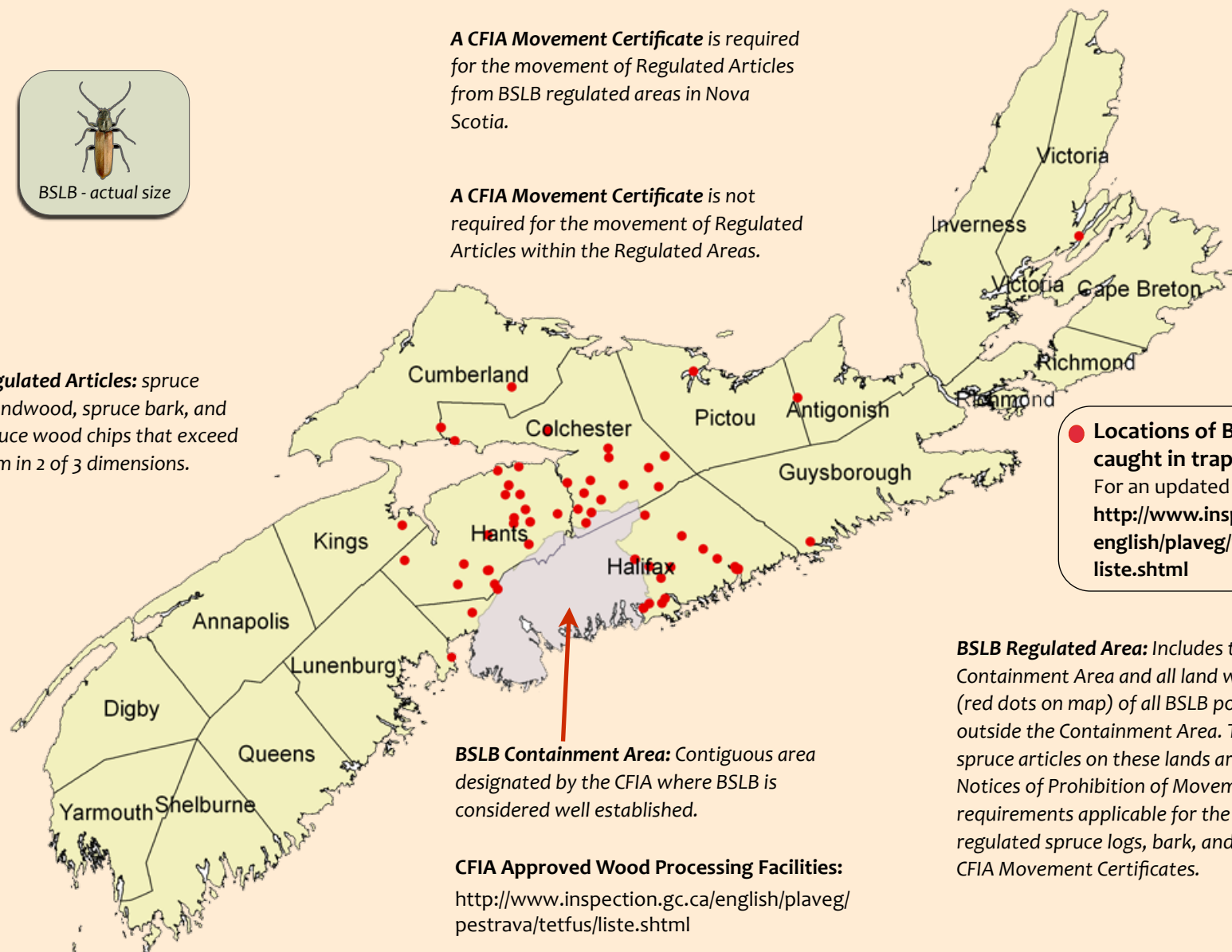


BSLB - actual size

A CFIA Movement Certificate is required for the movement of Regulated Articles from BSLB regulated areas in Nova Scotia.

A CFIA Movement Certificate is not required for the movement of Regulated Articles within the Regulated Areas.

Regulated Articles: spruce roundwood, spruce bark, and spruce wood chips that exceed 4 cm in 2 of 3 dimensions.



● **Locations of BSLB caught in traps as of 2010**
For an updated map:
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pestrava/tetfus/liste.shtml>

BSLB Regulated Area: Includes the BSLB Containment Area and all land within a 1 km radius (red dots on map) of all BSLB positive finds made outside the Containment Area. The regulated spruce articles on these lands are placed under Notices of Prohibition of Movement with similar requirements applicable for the movement of regulated spruce logs, bark, and wood chips under CFIA Movement Certificates.

BSLB Containment Area: Contiguous area designated by the CFIA where BSLB is considered well established.

CFIA Approved Wood Processing Facilities:
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pestrava/tetfus/liste.shtml>

Applications for CFIA Movement Certificates can be made by calling:

(877) 868-0662 or (902) 426-4667