EPPO Datasheet: *Monochamus impluviatus*

Last updated: 2021-08-05

IDENTITY

Preferred name: *Monochamus impluviatus*
Authority: Motschulsky
Taxonomic position: Animalia: Arthropoda: Hexapoda: Insecta: Coleoptera: Cerambycidae
Common names: Siberian speckled sawyer
view more common names online...
EPPO Code: MONCIM



more photos...

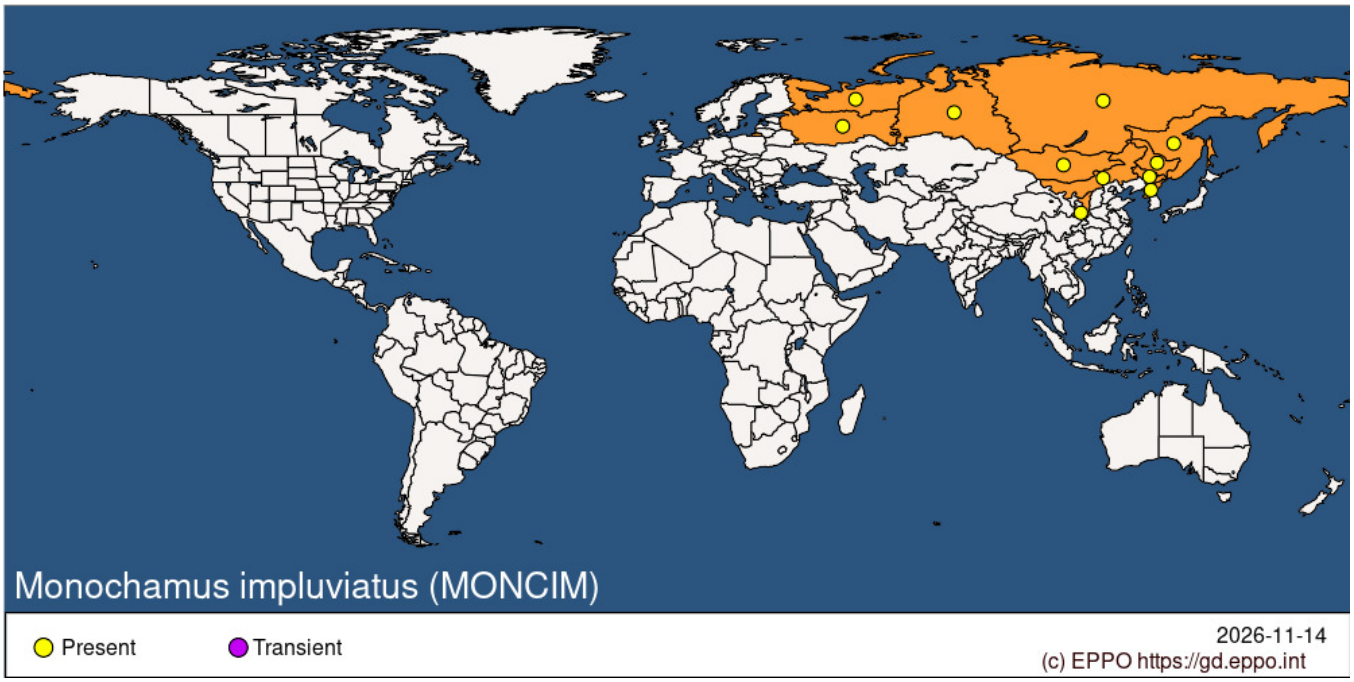
HOSTS

Monochamus impluviatus attacks all available species of conifers in its natural range (*Larix*, *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*, and others), but it prefers larch (*Larix* spp.) and Siberian pine *Pinus sibirica* (Florov, 1951; Plavilshchikov, 1958; Isaev & Tarasova, 1965; Isaev, 1966; Cherepanov, 1983; Mamaev, 1985).

Host list: *Abies*, *Larix gmelinii*, *Larix sibirica*, *Picea*, *Pinus sibirica*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Monochamus impluviatus is a trans-Siberian species, recorded from the Ural Mountains to the Russian Far East, as well as in Mongolia, Northern China and the Northern part of the Korean peninsula (Pavlovskii & Shtakelberg, 1955; Lindeman, 1979; Izhevskiy et al., 2005; Danilevsky, 2014; Karpi?ski et al., 2018).



EPPO Region: Russian Federation (Central Russia, Eastern Siberia, Far East, Northern Russia, Western Siberia)
Asia:

China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Neimenggu, Shaanxi), Korea, Democratic People's Republic of, Mongolia

BIOLOGY

In Russia, the mass flight period of *M. impluviatus* is usually in May and June, although it can last until August in some regions (Izhevskiy *et al*., 2005); it is the species with the earliest flight period in the genus *Monochamus*. Even in Yakutia (Russia) and other areas in the extreme North the flight begins in June. The pest normally flies during sunny days in wide open spaces such as large felled areas of conifers. As soon as flight begins, maturation feeding occurs on needles, then on the bark on branches of young larch and pine trees and later on the bark on branches of mature trees. Maturation-feeding usually lasts for 12–15 days. After the beginning of maturation-feeding, the females begin to lay eggs. Beetles continue to fly and lay eggs in July. The female makes incisions 3–4 mm wide in the bark of the middle and top parts of trunks (and sometimes in the bark of thick branches) and lays one to three eggs into those incisions. . Within the genus *Monochamus*, *M. impluviatus* is considered to be the most damaging as it can attack healthy and slightly stressed trees. It may also attack dying and cut trees (cut not more than 1 year ago) (Florov, 1951; Plavilshchikov, 1958; Rozhkov *et al*., 1966; Cherepanov, 1983).

Embryonic development usually takes 10–27 days. The neonate larva feeds first in the bark, phloem and sapwood, leaving long irregular patches filled with frass. 20 to 25 days after hatching from the egg the larva enters the wood and makes a gallery 3–15 cm long and 0.5–2.0 cm wide, firstly at right angles to the long axis of the trunk, then turning upwards and returning to the surface of the trunk. Thus, the gallery always begins and finishes at the same side of the trunk and the emergence hole is situated above the entrance hole, usually at the distance of 1.5–2.0 cm. Sometimes, the larva returns to clean the frass from the gallery from and to feed in the phloem and sapwood. The entrance hole is oval, elongated along the trunk and measures from 5 x 2 to 9 x 4 mm. The emergence hole is round, 5–6 mm in diameter. The larva overwinters in the gallery. In spring it slightly extends the gallery and prepares a cell for pupation at a depth of 2–3 mm below the bark. The pupation cell is 21–28 mm long and 6–8 mm wide with the head of the pupa oriented in the direction of the bark. The pupal development takes 25–32 days in May and 7–13 days in June. The developmental cycle of *M. impluviatus* normally takes 1 year, but in mountains above 1000 m it may sometimes take 2 years (Florov, 1951; Pavlovskii & Shtakelberg, 1955; Plavilshchikov, 1958). When the developmental cycle of the pest takes two years the first overwintering of the young larvae is in the phloem and sapwood under the bark, and it is only during the second season that the larva makes a gallery deep in the wood (Rozhkov *et al.*, 1966; Cherepanov, 1983).

DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

Symptoms

Characteristic symptoms are: large entrance and emergence holes in trunks, bark becoming detached, frass at the base of infested trees, beetles sitting on the trunks and horizontal galleries made by mature larvae. The needles of attacked trees often show yellowing and wilting.

Morphology

Eggs

The egg is white, elongated, slightly curved, rounded at both ends, 3.1 mm long, and 1.0 mm wide. The chorion is matt silver-coloured, covered by small cells (Cherepanov, 1983).

Larva

The larva of *M. impluviatus* is generally yellowish-white, without legs, 17–23 mm long. It may be distinguished from other *Monochamus* larvae by a number of characteristics including the distribution of hairs on the front border of the pronotum, the presence of a depression on the epistoma and the shape of the front corners of the pronotum. The head is brown, up to 3.2 mm wide, slightly narrowed in the front part, half retracted into the prothorax. The epistoma is orange in the front half and white in the back half. The antennae are short and are orange brown. The mandibles are black. The width of the pronotum is twice as long as its length. The pronotum is yellow and narrowed

in the front part. The basisternum is sclerotised on the front border and has reddish hairs on the lateral sides. The meso- and metasternum have multiple granules in the middle forming two transverse rows separated by a fissure. The abdomen is yellowish-white, with reddish hairs on the lateral sides. Dorsal ambulatory warts (ampullae) are prominent with white granules forming four transverse rows and one curved row from each lateral side. A spot of five granules is situated between the lateral curved row and the transverse rows. Ventral ampullae are separated by a transverse fissure. One or two transverse rows of granules are situated on the front side of the fissure, and one transverse row of granules is situated on the back side of the fissure. The weight of the larva before pupation is 140–301 mg (Florov, 1951; Rozhkov *et al.*, 1966; Cherepanov, 1983).

Pupa

The pupa is white, 15–20 mm long and 4.5–6.0 mm wide (in the abdomen part). It is easily recognised by the distribution of small spines on the frons and short antennae curved in rings. The head is large with a longitudinal fissure with curved rows of small acute spines on each side in the front part of the antennae. A transverse row of six bristles is situated on the front border of the frons. The pronotum is transverse and prominent. The femurs have a transverse row of small acute spines at the top. The abdomen is large at III and IV segments, then narrows to the back, with a longitudinal fissure on the dorsal side. Tergites have 2–3 transverse rows of small acute spines on the back part and on each side of the fissure. These spines form narrow transverse stripes. The top of the abdomen has a conic urogomphal outgrowth, which finishes with a sclerotised spines. The weight of the pupa is 126–274 mg (Florov, 1951; Rozhkov *et al.*, 1966; Cherepanov, 1983).

Adult

The adult of *M. impluviatus* is blackish, 11–20 mm long. It may be easily distinguished from other *Monochamus* beetles by a number of characteristics including the well-developed sharp punctuation at the base of elytra, the presence of speckles formed by small grey hairs on the elytra, rather thick antennae, and short (for *Monochamus*) elytra. The head is rounded and widely punctuated at the back border. The vertex has a depression and a round yellow spot. The frons is prominent, covered by grey hairs and has a small punctuation and a central longitudinal fissure. The eyes are sharply facetted. The pronotum is transverse, with a conic lateral prominence on each side, with wide irregular punctuation and irregular ochre and grey hairs forming four round spots on the back part. The scutellum is triangular and short, covered by yellowish and grey hairs, with a longitudinal stripe. The length of the elytra is 2–3 times longer than their width. The elytra have parallel borders, narrowed at the back part, with well-developed sharp punctuation at the base, covered by ochre and grey hairs forming a pattern of small speckles. The front legs are almost equal in length to the other legs. The mid tibia has a brush of golden-brown bristles on the external distal part. The underside of the body is covered by grey hairs lying flat. The female antennae are striped (the base of the segments have rings of grey hairs), slightly longer than the body or almost of equal length. Male antennae are black, 1.5 times longer than the body. The weight of the young beetle is 125–246 mg (Florov, 1951; Plavilshchikov, 1958; Rozhkov *et al.*, 1966; Cherepanov, 1983).

Detection and inspection methods

Careful visual inspection of logs, timber, and packaging wood material is needed to detect infestation.

PATHWAYS FOR MOVEMENT

As no data is available on natural spread of *M. impluviatus*, it is assumed (based on the literature on other *Monochamus* species, e.g. *M. galloprovincialis* or *M. sutor*) that adults can fly several kilometres. Because larvae of *M. impluviatus* are hidden in the wood and therefore difficult to detect, they may be easily transported with untreated coniferous wood products moving in trade. Adults might also be carried as hitchhikers on planting material.

PEST SIGNIFICANCE

Economic Impact

Opinions about the importance of *M. impluviatus* are divided. According to many scientists, *M. impluviatus* is one of

the most important, widely spread, and frequent pests of larch, Siberian and other pines, and other conifers in its present geographical range. It can attack slightly stressed and healthy trees of different ages and continues to damage the same trees for several consecutive years causing their death. This species prefers to attack mature trees and, even in cases when it does not kill them, the infestation results in significant loss of vigour and of wood marketability (because of the bore holes). It is one of the most frequent pests of Siberian forests that have been stressed by *Dendrolimus sibiricus* and other defoliators or damaged by forest fires. The pest occurs in all types of forests and landscapes, including mountains (Florov, 1951; Zemkova, 1965; Ivliev & Kononov, 1966; Averenski, 1971; Krivosheina & Kompantsev, 1987). Other scientists, however, believe that the importance of *M. impluviatus* is not very high and that the pest is not frequent and not widely distributed (Plavilshchikov, 1958; Isaev, 1966; Rozhkov *et al*., 1966; Kondakov *et al.*, 1979). This difference of opinion is possibly due to differences between the importance of the pests in the different regions and different tree species studied by different authors. *M. impluviatus* has not yet been demonstrated to be a vector of wood nematodes of the genus *Bursaphelenchus*, but it is considered as a possible vector (Kulinich & Orlinskii, 1998).

Because it causes the death of trees, *M. impluviatu*s is able to alter ecological relationships where conifers are an important component of ecosystems.

Control

Control efforts are undertaken in the area of the present distribution of *M. impluviatus.* Control measures include forestry and sanitary measures (improving the resistance of forests, cutting and eliminating infested trees), treatments with chemical and biological products (Rozhkov, 1966; Vorontsov, 1995).

Phytosanitary risk

Monochamus impluviatus is on the A1 list of Kazakhstan (added in 2017), the A2 list of Russia (added in 2014), and the A2 list of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU; added in 2016). It is considered by many authors as a very serious forest pest in some of the areas where it occurs. It is likely to establish in all coniferous areas within the EPPO region. It is unlikely to be transported in planting material since the species does not attack branches, small trunks or roots which constitute planting material (except during the phase of additional feeding). Adults may, however, be resting on the surface of such material. Conifers are important forest trees in many parts of the EPPO region.

PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

The major risk of spreading of *M. impluviatus* is with coniferous wood in which eggs, larvae, pupae, and young adults might be under the bark and/or in the wood. Adults might also be transported on the surface of trunks, cut branches, or planting material. Wood should be debarked and inspected for bore holes prior to any transportation. Cut branches and plants for planting should be carefully inspected.

REFERENCES

Averenski AI (1971) Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of South-Western Yakutia. In *Insects and Nematodes Pests in Yakutia*. pp. 7–9. Yakutsk Book Editing Office, Yakutsk (USSR) (in Russian).

Cherepanov AI (1983) *Longhorn beetles of Northern Asia (Lamiinae: Dorcadionini-Apomecynini).* Nauka Publishing House, Novosibirsk (USSR) (in Russian).

Danilevsky ML (2014) A check list of the longicorn beetles (Cerambycoidea) of Russia (https://www.zin.ru/animalia/coleoptera/rus/cerru_md.htm) (last accessed 16/June/2021)

Florov DN (1951) *Pests of Siberian pine*. Regional State Editing Office, Irkutsk (USSR) (in Russian).

Isaev AS & Tarasova DA (1965) Borer pests of pine in Central Amur river basin. In S*tudy of Siberian Forests Protection*, pp. 5–19. Nauka Publishing House, Moscow (USSR) (in Russian).

Isaev AS (1966) *Borer pests of* Larix dahurica. Nauka Publishing House, Moscow (USSR) (in Russian).

Ivliev LA & Kononov DG (1966) Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of Magadan region. In *Entomofauna of Forests of Kouril Islands, Kamchatka and Magadan region.* Nauka Publishing House, Moscow-Leningrad (USSR), 'Nauka', p. 112–124 (in Russian).

Izhevskiy SS, Nikitskiy NB, Volkov OG & Dolgin MM (2005) *Illustrated reference book of xylophagous beetles – pests of forests and timber in the Russian Federation*. Grif and K. Tula (RU) (in Russian).

Karpi?ski L, Szczepa?ski WT, Boldgiv B & Walczak M (2018) New data on the longhorn beetles of Mongolia with particular emphasis on the genus *Eodorcadion* Breuning, 1947 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *ZooKeys* 739, 107–150. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.739.23675

Kondakov YuP, Knor IB & Petrenko ES (1979) Ecological and economical groups of forest insects of Baikal basin. In *Fauna of Forests of Baikal Lake Basin*, p. 44-77. Nauka Publishing House, Novosibirsk (URSS) (in Russian).

Krivosheina NP & Kompantsev AV (1987) Longhorn beetles of *Monochamus* Guer. family in forests of taiga zone. In Associations of Xylophilous Insects under Conditions of High Humidity, pp. 118–135. Nauka Publishing House, Moscow (URSS) (in Russian).

Kulinich 0A & Orlinskii AD (1998) Distribution of conifer beetles (Scolytidae, Curculionidae, Cerambycidae) and wood nematodes (*Bursaphelenchus* spp.) in European and Asian Russia. *EPPO Bulletin* **28** (1/2), 39–52.

Lindeman GV (1979) Xylophagous insects in forests of Eastern Khangai. In *Insects of Mongolia*. V. 6, pp. 7–17. Nauka Publishing House, Leningrad (URSS) (in Russian).

Mamaev BM (1985) *Borer pests of forests of Siberia and the Far East*. Agropromizdat Publishing House, Moscow (URSS) (in Russian).

Pavlovskii EN & Shtakelberg AA (Eds.) (1955) *Forest pests. Guide*. V 2, p. 422–1097. Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow-Leningrad (URSS) (in Russian).

Plavilshchikov NN (1958) *Monochamus impluviatus* Motsch. Siberian speckled sawyer. In *Fauna of the USSR. Coleoptera. V. XXIII. Part I. Longhorn Beetles. Part 3. Sub-family Lamiinae. Part I.*, pp. 526–528. Nauka Publishing House, Leningrad (URSS) (in Russian).

Rozhkov AS, Raigorodskaya IA, Byalaya IV (1966) *Pests of Siberian larch*. Nauka Publishing House, Moscow (URSS) (in Russian).

Vorontsov AI (1995) Forest Entomology. Textbook for Universities, 5th edition. Ecologia Publishing House, Moscow (RU) (in Russian).

Zemkova RI (1965) Biology and economical importance of borer pests of Siberian pine in Western Sayan. In *Study of Siberian Forests Protection*, p. 20–50. Nauka Publishing House, Moscow (URSS) (in Russian).

EFSA resources used when preparing this datasheet

EFSA (2020) Pest survey card on non?European *Monochamus* spp.: https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/en-1781 (last accessed 16/June/2021)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This datasheet was extensively revised in 2021 by D.L. Musolin, Saint Petersburg State Forest Technical University, Russia. His valuable contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

How to cite this datasheet?

EPPO (2026) *Monochamus impluviatus*. EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation. Available online. https://gd.eppo.int

Datasheet history

A first datasheet on *Monochamus impluviatus* was prepared in 2002 in the framework of the EPPO Project on quarantine pests for forestry. It was revised in 2021 and is now maintained in an electronic format in the EPPO Global Database. The sections on 'Identity', ‘Hosts’, and 'Geographical distribution' are automatically updated from the database. For other sections, the date of last revision is indicated on the right.



Co-funded by the
European Union