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## European pine sawfly

*Neodiprion sertifer*

### Hosts:

Scotch, mugo, red, Japanese red, jack and Swiss mountain pines and occasionally others. Eggs of the



Sawflies have 6 or more pairs of prolegs, fleshy outpouchings of abdominal tissue that resemble legs. Caterpillars have 5 or fewer pairs of prolegs.

European pine sawfly are laid in slits on current year's needles in late summer and fall. Larvae emerge the following spring to feed on two-year old needles. Look for young larvae as Amelanchier is blooming or redbud begins bloom in late April to mid-May.



Pine needle, where European pine sawfly eggs were laid the previous summer. The egg on the right is about to hatch.



Late feeding damage.

## European pine sawfly - *continued*

**Management:** Larvae feed in groups; both larvae and their damage can be pruned out. Insecticides should be targeted to younger larvae. Remember, *B.t.* is not effective on sawfly larvae even though they resemble caterpillars.



Sawfly larvae, which resemble caterpillars, feed in a group, eating all the second-year needles before moving on to new branches.



Early feeding damage on mugo pine.