



Pine Tortoise Scale

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PLANTS ATTACKED: Hard pines - Scotch, Jack, Austrian, and Virginia.

DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE: Foliage drops, needles usually shorter and may kill tree over period of years - most damaging on seedlings and young saplings. Often black sooty mold is associated with infestations.

IDENTIFICATION: Reddish-brown, convex, and oval. All stages attack stems of plants. Hemiptera: Coccidae, *Toumeyella numismaticum*

LIFE HISTORY: These overwintering immatures mature by early June. Each female may lay 500 eggs; the crawlers appear from mid-June to early July. The males develop quickly and mate soon after emerging then die. After mating, the females continue to develop and overwinter in this condition. Overwintering stage is the second instar. One generation per year.

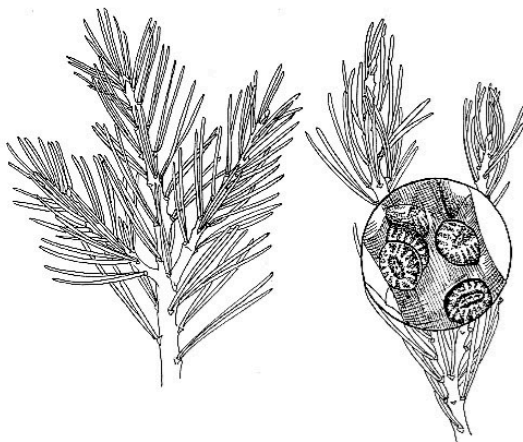
CONTROL: Heavily fed upon by predators and parasites. In the late winter use dormant oil to control the overwintering stage. If that timing is missed, two sprays 10-14 days apart are recommended during crawler emergence early in June. See the Virginia Pest Management Guide for current control recommendations.

REMARKS: Has a wide range from Canada to the Gulf, and depending on weather conditions a second generation may be produced. A similar species also occurs in Virginia, the striped pine scale.

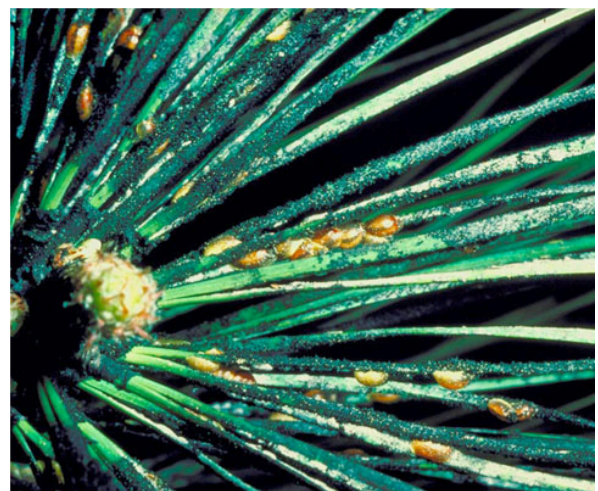
REPLACES: Publication 3101-1529



Pine tortoise scale. Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org



Pine Tortoise Scale on pine branch



Pine tortoise scale. R. Scott Cameron, Advanced Forest Protection, Inc., Bugwood.org