## Schematic diagram of the life cycle of *Agrilus biguttatus* on native oak trees in Britain - from egg to adult

Sandra Denman and Nathan Brown, Forest Research As temperatures warm up, larvae continue to feed and grow, in widening galleries. As larvae 'outgrow' their skin they go through a moulting phase Year 1 continued to a bigger size or 'instar'. The Early instar larvae enter first overwintering period larvae go through 5 instar Feb phases before pupation. Mar Jan Larvae approach fully grown status Larvae migrate to outer bark Year 2 for 2nd overwintering, in pupal chamber in bark plate In warmer climates development may be completed in Eggs hatch and larvae feed on one year the cambial tissues creating sinuous galleries. Females lay eggs in bark crevices Pupation takes place. adult ready for emergence Mid-end June June Adult beetles feed on foliage in canopy. Mating and egg laying begins Females have a long ovipositor (†) enabling eggs to be placed deep in bark cracks. Forest Research and Nathan Brown, except mating adults (TDP

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Acute oak decline (AOD) is a condition of mature native oak in Britain that appears to be increasing. Affected trees are identified by symptoms of profuse stem bleeding and significant tree mortality. Two organisms are thought to play key roles in AOD; bacteria and the buprestid beetle *Agrilus biguttatus*. This poster describes the life cycle of *Agrilus biguttatus* in Britian.



## Names

Agrilus biguttatus (syn. Agrilus pannonicus)

Common names:

- 1) Two-spotted oak buprestid (Br.)
- 2) Oak jewel beetle (De.)
- 3) Oak splendor beetle (USA)

## Note

Jewel beetle is the common name of the family Buprestidae.

Agrilus biguttatus is native to Britain, Europe and North Africa.

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