

WHAT ARE NONE
OF THE FEARED
BARK BEETLES CALLED?

- A Spruce bark beetle
- B Pine shoot beetle
- C Spruce wood engraver
- D Roofer



Please use
the grey stamp!

The worm grooves of the **BARK BEETLES**
have distinctive patterns.



Please use
the white stamp!



The correct answer
is **ROOFER!**



“ The bark beetles were named after the appearance of their gnaw marks on trees. Thus, the larval tunnels of the spruce bark beetle are reminiscent of Arabic characters, for example. If there is heavy colonisation, the numerous, densely packed larval tunnels of the spruce wood engraver result in confused worm groove images and are similar to old copperplate engravings. The pine shoot beetles play a role in designing the forest when the branches they have infested break off in the wind. It then looks as if as if they had been cut off. ”

LIVE DEADWOOD



Biotope wood protects the forest soil from erosion.



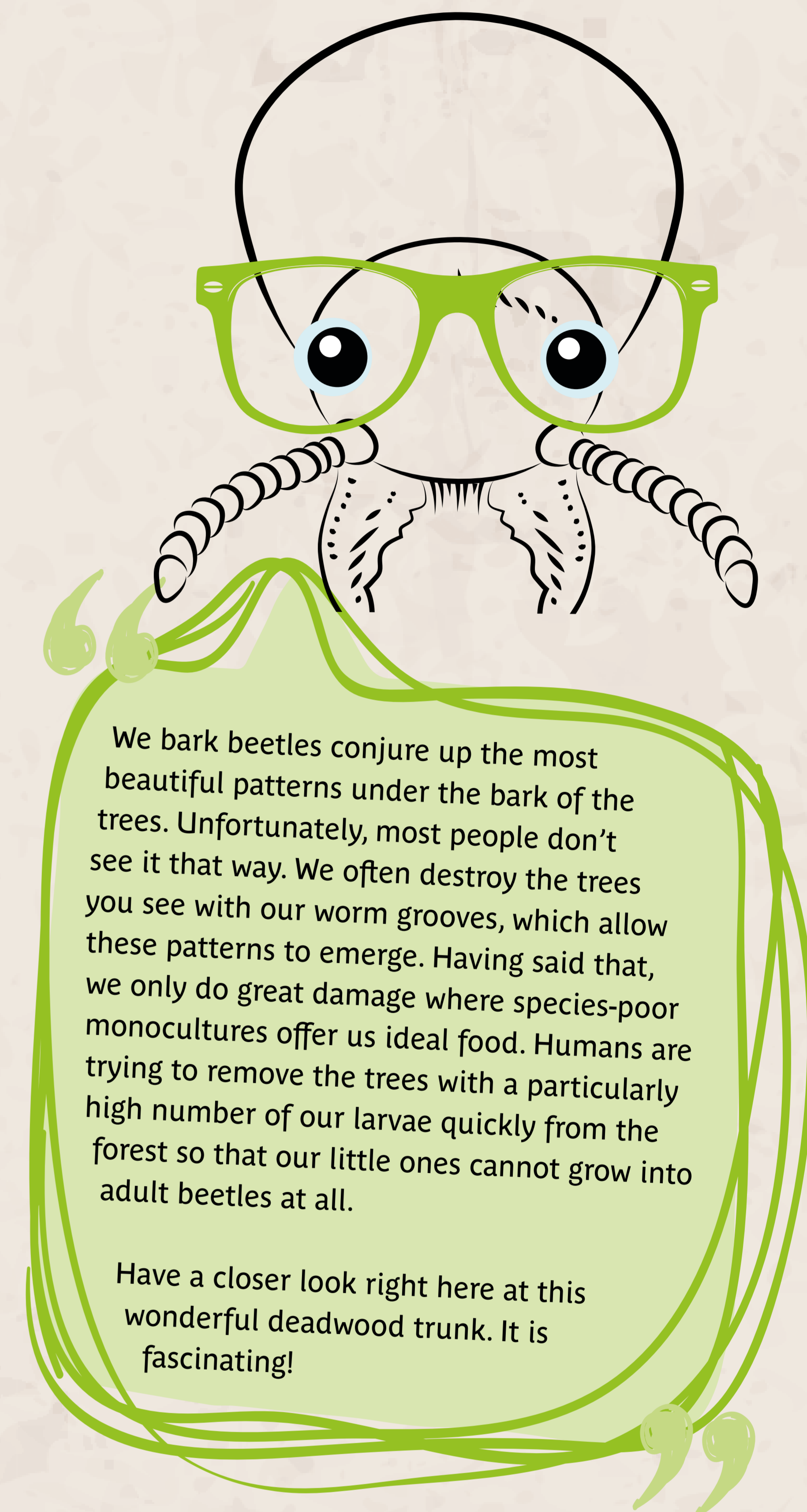
Biotope wood stores water like a sponge.



Biotope wood is a habitat, source of food and nursery for many organisms.

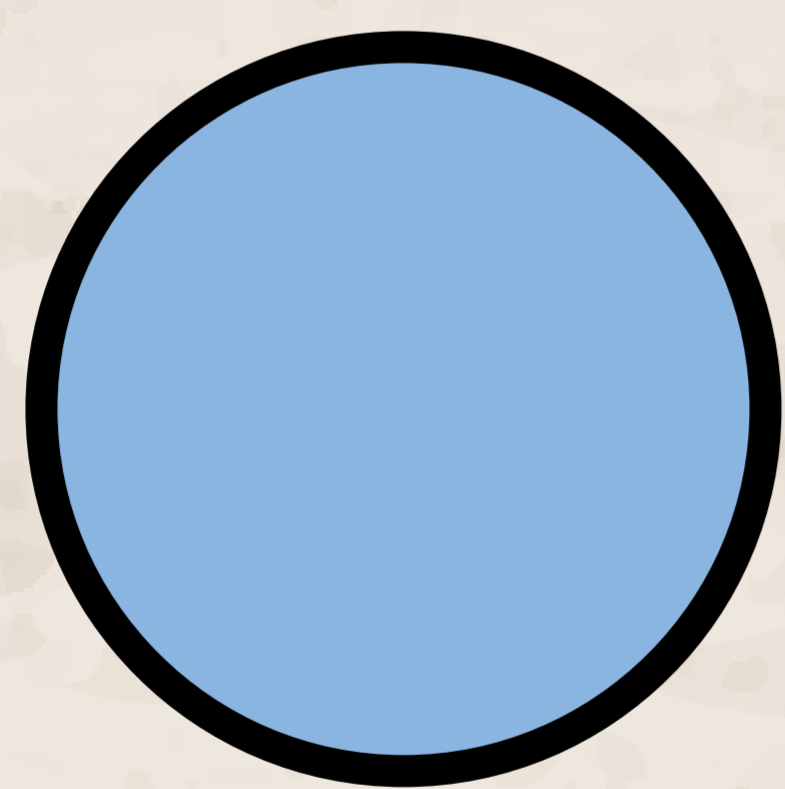
BIOTOPE DEADWOOD

Deadwood plays an important role in the ecosystem of the forest. Irrespective of whether this is a dead tree, a broken branch or the left behind roots of a felled tree. Deadwood is not merely a habitat for numerous organisms. It stores water and carbon, forms humus and absorbs nutrients. Instead of the term deadwood, the term biotope wood has gradually taken hold. It conveys the significance of dead tree parts for the entire forest ecosystem more effectively. A forest that is allowed to keep its dead trees, is a healthier, more resistant and species-rich forest. As biotope wood is being removed in its entirety from many industrial forests, these forests are much more susceptible to damaging influences. Equally so in these cleared forests, there are no animal and plant types that need deadwood to live.

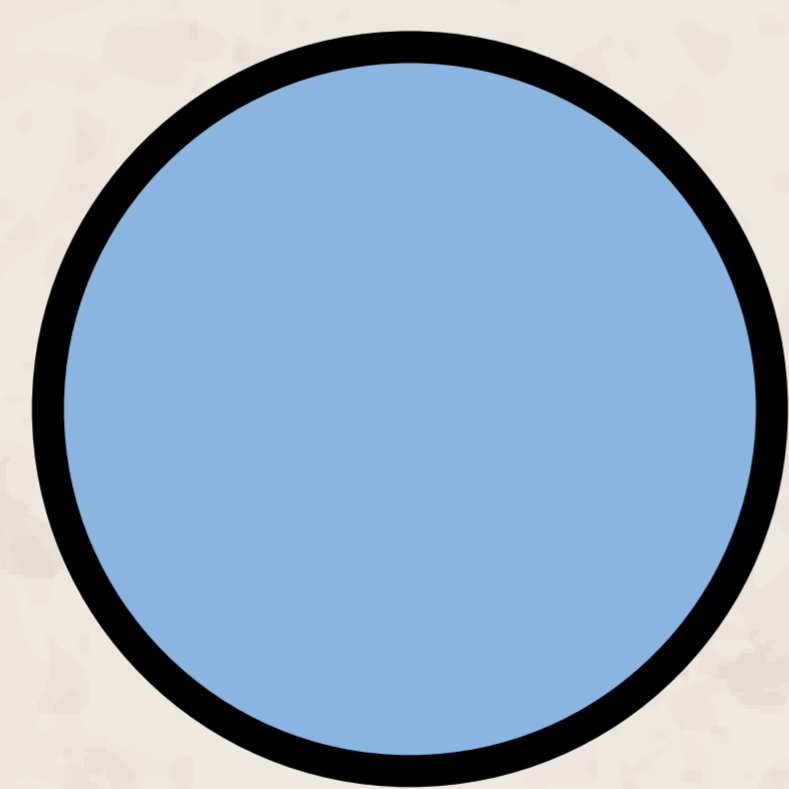


We bark beetles conjure up the most beautiful patterns under the bark of the trees. Unfortunately, most people don't see it that way. We often destroy the trees you see with our worm grooves, which allow these patterns to emerge. Having said that, we only do great damage where species-poor monocultures offer us ideal food. Humans are trying to remove the trees with a particularly high number of our larvae quickly from the forest so that our little ones cannot grow into adult beetles at all.

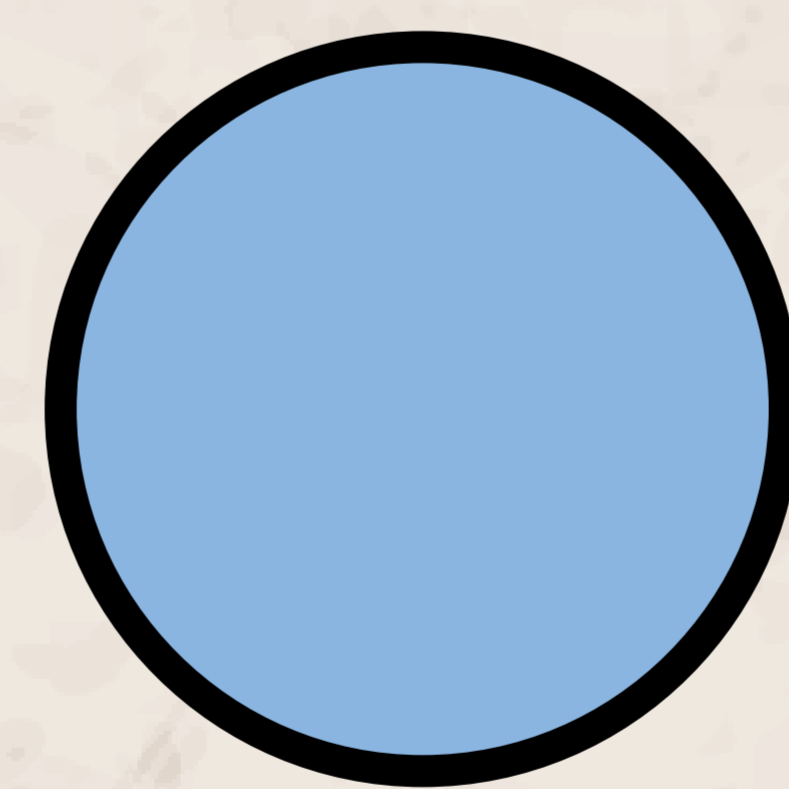
Have a closer look right here at this wonderful deadwood trunk. It is fascinating!



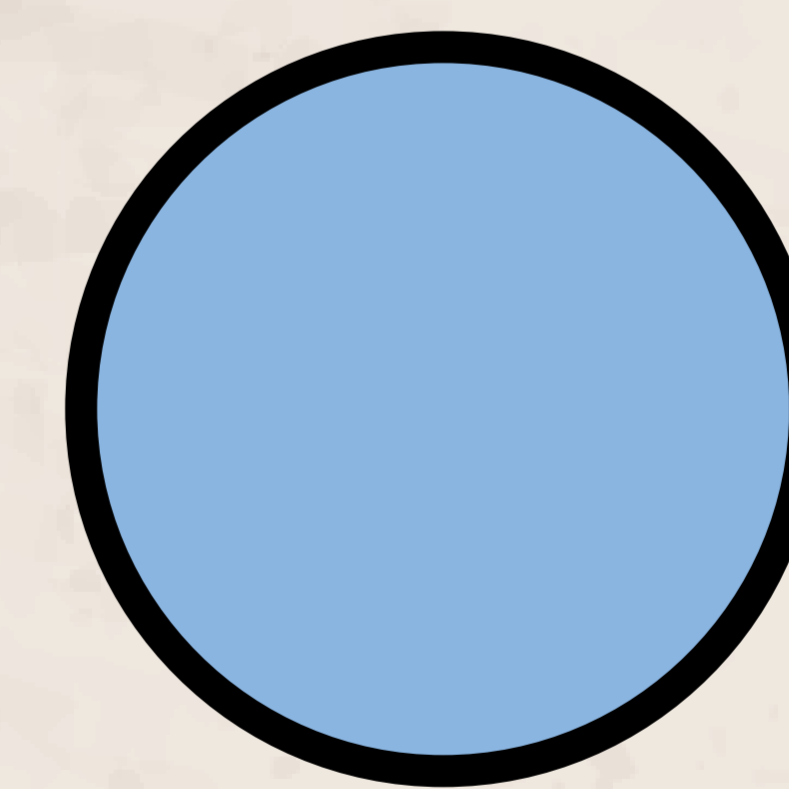
The **COMMON HORNTAIL (WOOD WASP)** lays its eggs together with specific fungal spores under the barks of sick trees. The fungi ensure that the wood decomposes. The hatched larvae feed themselves from this wood. After several years, the horntail's development is complete and it bores its way out into the open air.



The **WOOD WASP ICHNEUMON FLY** finds the larvae of the horntail in a dead tree by their smell. If its delicate little nose has sniffed out larvae, it bores into the tree and lays its eggs beside the larvae of the horntail. As soon as its own children hatch out, they devour the horntail's larvae.



The **BARK BEETLE** feeds itself from the tree saps. It licks the sap during the day and at night from the rotten wood. You can often find this beetle in the trunks of fallen trees, which is where it also lays its eggs. The larvae of the bark beetle pupate after two to three years and only leave the trunk where they were born the following spring.



The **COMMON STONE CENTIPEDE** hunts for insects and arachnids under the bark of trees. It grips its prey with its powerful jaws and then paralyzes it with a highly-effective poison. It then devours it with pleasure. A bite from larger stone centipede specimens can also be unpleasant for people.



The adventure trail is a pilot investment of the VISIO project. It is realised within the framework of the INTERREG V-A, SK-AT programme and co-financed by ERDF.

