

Tussock Moth	Western Spruce Budworm
	Up to 150 eggs laid soon after mating and hatch within 7-10 days
	Hatch in mid-late July
From 50-350 eggs laid soon after mating, late summer to early fall	Overwinter as very small larvae in a hibernacula under bark scales, lichen on bole or branches
Eggs overwinter and hatch in late May, early June	Larvae become active in late May early June, tunnel into one year old needles and new buds
One to 7 days later very small larvae migrate to the top of the tree and begin feeding on the new needles (or suspend themselves by threads and may be blown to other trees)	Feeding then moves to new flush of needles, buds
	Many feed on staminate flowers or cones
After consuming the top of the tree they migrate down by silken threads to older needles and may eventually defoliate the entire tree	Consumption of entire needles of new growth occurs, with adjacent shoots webbed together which appear distorted or stunted
	Later instars feed on older needles causing them to turn red
Larvae mature and are fully grown by mid-July to early August	Larvae mature and are fully grown in 30-40 days after leaving hibernacula
Late instar larvae prepare pupal chamber of body hairs on tree trunks, rocks, houses, etc. and emerge as adults 7-10 days later in August	At this time they construct a pupal chamber and after about 10 days molt into adults – early/late July
Adults mate, female lays eggs, both adults die shortly thereafter	Adults mate, female lays eggs, both adults die shortly thereafter