

Asian Longhorned Beetle

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:



1. Adult beetles. Individuals are $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with jet black body and mottled white spots on the back. The long antennae are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the body length with distinctive black and white bands on each segment. The feet have a bluish tinge.



2. Oval to round pits in the bark. These egg-laying sites or niches are chewed out by the female beetle, and a single egg is deposited in each niche.



3. Oozing sap. In the summer, sap may flow from egg niches, especially on maple trees, as the larvae feed inside the tree.



4. Accumulation of coarse sawdust around the base of infested trees, where branches meet the main stem, and where branches meet other branches. This sawdust is created by the beetle larvae as they bore into the main tree stem and branches.



5. Round holes, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter or larger, on the trunk and on branches. These exit holes are made by adult beetles as they emerge from the tree.

Photo Sources:

USDA Forest Service
USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
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Prepared by:
USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry
11 Campus Boulevard, Suite 200
Newtown Square, PA 19073
www.na.fs.fed.us



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Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*): A New Introduction

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) has been discovered attacking trees in the United States. Tunneling by beetle larvae girdles tree stems and branches. Repeated attacks lead to dieback of the tree crown and, eventually, death of the tree. ALB probably travelled to the United States inside solid wood packing material from China. The beetle has been intercepted at ports and found in warehouses throughout the United States.

This beetle is a serious pest in China where it kills hardwood trees in roadside plantings, shelterbelts, and plantations. In the United States the beetle prefers maple species (*Acer* spp.), including **boxelder**, **Norway**, **red**, **silver**, and **sugar maples**. Other known hosts are **alders**, **birches**, **elms**, **horsechestnut**, **poplars**, and **willows**. A complete list of host trees in the United States has not been determined. Currently, the only effective means to eliminate ALB is to remove infested trees and destroy them by chipping or burning. To prevent further spread of the insect, quarantines are established to avoid transporting infested trees and branches from the area. Early detection of infestations and rapid treatment response are crucial to successful eradication of the beetle.

General Information

The ALB has one generation per year. Adult beetles are usually present from July to October, but can be found later in the fall if temperatures are warm. Adults usually stay on the trees from which they emerged or they may disperse short distances to a new host to feed and reproduce. Each female is capable of laying up to 160 eggs. The eggs hatch in 10-15 days and the larvae tunnel under the bark and into the wood where they eventually pupate. The adults emerge from pupation sites by boring a tunnel in the wood and creating a round exit hole in the tree.

For more information about Asian longhorned beetle in the United States, visit these U.S. Department of Agriculture web sites:

www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/alb/

www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/alb/alb.html

If you suspect an Asian longhorned beetle infestation, please collect an adult beetle in a jar, place the jar in the freezer, and immediately notify:

**USDA Asian Longhorned Beetle
Hotline**

1-866-265-0301

**New York State Department of
Agriculture and Markets ALB Hotline**

1-800-554-4501, Ext. 72087

USDA



United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Division of Plant Protection and Quarantine

Asian Longhorned Beetle Cooperative Eradication Program

88-11 165th Street

Jamaica, New York 11432

Tel: (718) 820-1300 Fax (718) 820-1338