**Japanese Pine Sawyer**
*Monochamus alternatus*

**Japanese pine sawyer** (JPS) is not known to be present in the United States but if introduced, poses a serious threat to our forest ecosystems. In Asia, this longhorned wood-boring beetle is a vector of the pinewood nematode, which causes fatal pine wilt disease. In addition to spreading the pinewood nematode, Japanese pine sawyers directly damage conifers. JPS larvae feed in the heartwood of host trees, harming the tree and decreasing the quality of the wood.

**Signs & Symptoms**
- Egg deposit site on pine
- Exit hole
- Adult beetle

**Pathways**
Global trade and travel provide the most common pathways for invasive pests. Japanese pine sawyers could be introduced to the U.S. through solid wood packing materials including wood crates, pallets, and dunnage. If introduced, adult beetles could disperse naturally by flying.

**Hosts**
The primary host for Japanese pine sawyer is pine but it has been reported to feed on larch, cedar, fir and spruce.

**On Pines, Look for...**
- Brown twigs
- Rapid tree decline and death
- Egg deposit sites in bark
- Round to oval exit holes, ~ ½" in diameter
- Wood shavings (frass)
- Adults feeding on foliage

Photos A, B & C © Jijing Song and Juan Shi, Beijing Forestry University, bugwood.org
Identifying Japanese Pine Sawyer

The Japanese pine sawyer is a longhorned beetle that spends much of its life hidden deep within a host tree, feeding and overwintering before emerging as an adult.

While JPS may pose a threat to our native pines if introduced, the U.S. is home to many native longhorned beetles that are important parts of our ecosystems.

Prontoim with two broken stripes of orange pubescence.

Scutellum with dense patch of short, mud-yellow hairs.

Female: antennae 1.3x as long as body
Male: antennae 2x as long as body

scale

approximately ½–1 inch in length

If you think you’ve found this pest in your landscape, immediately follow instructions online to find out how to report its presence! Awareness, early detection, and rapid reporting are essential to prevent this exotic insect from establishing.

Identification must be confirmed by USDA National Identification Services (NIS). You can ensure they are informed by reporting at:

https://firstdetector.org/report-pest

Take Action!

1. Know the Threats
Learn more about Japanese pine sawyer and other emerging threats including:

2. Learn to Report
You can easily and rapidly report the presence of Japanese pine sawyer and other pests and pathogens online! Use the reporting link above to access our online report form.

Learn more about identifying and reporting signs and symptoms of an invasive pest outbreak by taking free online First Detector courses at www.firstdetector.org.

3. Prevent Spread
To avoid spreading harmful pests and diseases, don’t move plants or plant parts to new locations. When traveling, buy local fruit/vegetables and firewood, and always check your vehicle for stowaway pests!

www.firstdetector.org
reporting tools • pest profiles • e-learning courses
identification guides • educator resources

You can protect our plant resources from introduced pests and diseases by becoming a First Detector.
Learn more and get involved!

photo left: Steven Valley, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). photos right, from top: Joseph Benzel, Screening Aids, USDA APHIS PPQ; Steven Valley, ODA; and Pest and Diseases Image Library. all images bugwood.org.