

## PEST PROFILE

You can help protect U.S. plant resources by monitoring for this pest. If you notice signs and symptoms of its presence, please report them!



# Asian longhorned beetle

*Anoplophora glabripennis*

Photo (A) USDA Asian longhorned beetle, flickr

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) is a destructive wood-boring pest affecting maple and other hardwood species. ALB larvae tunnel deep into the wood of host trees to feed. The tunneling disrupts water transport and compromises the structural integrity of the tree. Once a tree has ALB it must be removed. Early detection can help with eradication efforts, but we need your help!

A

**HOSTS** ALB harms a long list of hardwood trees and is also capable of attacking healthy trees, making it extremely dangerous! Preferred hosts include maples (*Acer* spp.) like red, sugar, silver and Norway maples; horsechestnut (*Aesculus* spp.); willows (*Salix* spp.); elm (*Ulmus* spp.); birch (*Betula* spp.); sycamore (*Platanus* spp.) and other hardwood species.

It helps to know that ALB does not feed on conifers. Conifers (softwoods) include trees like fir, pine and spruce.

## SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- **Adult beetles** (A,D) (see back for detailed description)
- **Exit holes** (B,E) are very round, about a ¼" in diameter, and found anywhere along trunk and branches
- **Egg sites** (A,B,C,E) are shallow pits in bark that can vary in appearance depending on age and bark characters
- **Bark splitting** (B)
- Fallen or **broken branches** revealing tunnels in wood (F)
- Sawdust-like **frass** pushing out from egg sites, in branch crotches, or at tree base (D)



B



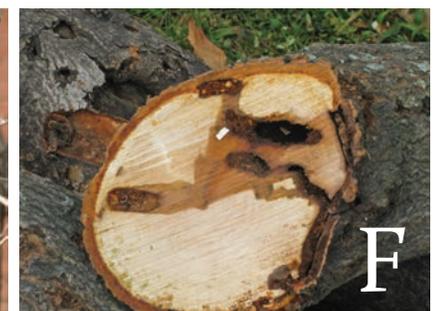
C



D



E



F

# SCOUTING GUIDE

You can monitor for damage caused by ALB any time of year but the best time to find adults is in summer. The United States Department of Agriculture has named August Tree Check Month so help protect trees from ALB by checking your trees every August!

## Summer-fall

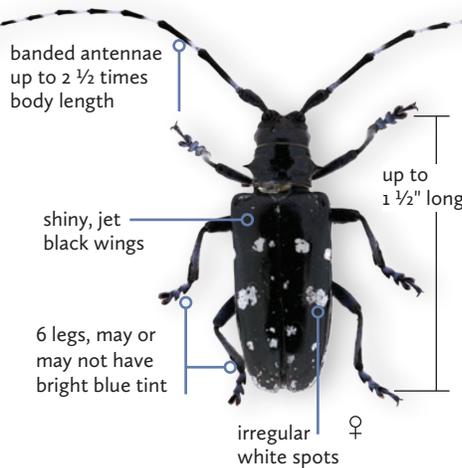
ALB adults emerge in summer continuing into fall. Prior to the South Carolina detection, adults had been observed as early as April and as late as December. Mated females chew niches in bark and deposit one egg per site. ALB fly but you are more likely to find them walking on host trees.



## IDENTIFYING ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE ADULTS

While monitoring for ALB you may encounter native longhorned beetles with similar features. Native beetles rarely kill healthy trees.

See additional resources for look-alike diagnostic materials on ALB.



## Winter-spring

Winter is a great time to monitor trees while they are dormant. Look for old exit holes and egg sites, bark splitting, frass and broken limbs with tunnels in wood. Woodpecker activity and type of woodpecker damage can also indicate the presence of wood-boring larvae.



Photos: (B,D,E,F,G,J) USDA, Asian longhorned beetle on flickr; (C&H) Joe Boggs, Ohio State, bugwood.org; (I) Ken R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, bugwood.org; (K) Crystal Ernst, thebuggeek.com

# GET INVOLVED

## 1. see where it is

ALB is under eradication in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and South Carolina, but all states are considered at risk. View [maps of regulated areas](#).

## 2. monitor and report

Protect the trees in your community and forests by monitoring for ALB. If you see an insect (or damage) that looks like ALB, take a quality photo and report it using the [FD report form](#).

You can also report directly to USDA-APHIS by calling 1-866-702-9938.

## 3. don't move wood

ALB and other pests can spread to new locations when infested wood is moved. If you live near an ALB quarantine or regulated area, learn how to dispose of materials like branches, logs and brush properly.

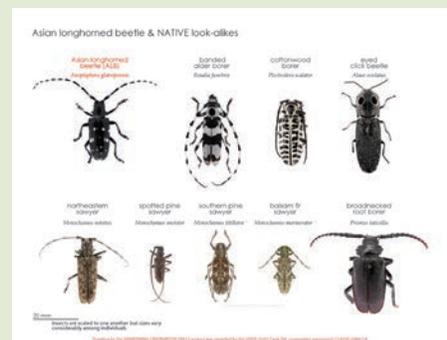
If you use firewood buy it where you will burn it and never bring it with you. Learn more from our friends at [Don't Move Firewood](#).

## 4. get scouting alerts

Want to receive an email alerting you when ALB adults would be present in your area? Sign up for [ALB pheno forecast](#).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Visit the [First Detector ALB page](#) for more information, photos and links to ALB resources including diagnostic aids, posters and bookmarks comparing ALB to common native look-alike species.



Download and print a pocket-sized ALB scouting card from our [pest identification page](#).