

Female (middle), male (right) compared to cottonwood borer (left)



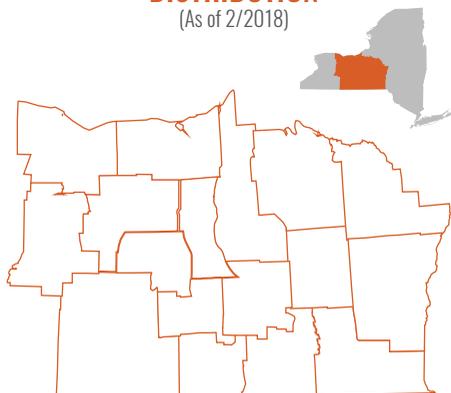
ASIAN LONG-HORNED BEETLE

Anoplophora glabripennis
Origin: Asia

INVASIVE RANKING, NYS
High

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Chemical
Physical
Prevention

DISTRIBUTION
(As of 2/2018)



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Asian longhorned beetles (ALB) are a forest pest with a wide range of host trees. Adult beetles are 2-4 cm in length, with jet black bodies and mottled white spots on the back. Their black-and-white-banded antennae are 1.5-2.5 times longer than the body. Beetle larvae are cream-colored, cylindrical, and up to 6 cm in length. They produce frass that looks like wood-shavings, and leave a circular exit hole about 1 cm in diameter and over 2.5 cm deep.

HABITAT

These beetles live in a wide range of native hardwoods, but prefer maple trees. Larvae first burrow between the inner bark and the wood of the tree, forming a feeding gallery; as they mature, they move deeper, to the dense inner wood of the tree trunk.

THREAT

Asian longhorned beetles can severely damage the physical and vascular structure of trees, interfering with uptake of vital nutrients. Continued infestation leads to tree death in six to eight years. In the US, \$669 billion worth of urban trees are at risk to this pest, and the potential damage to forest ecosystems is currently incalculable.

MANAGEMENT

Quarantines and tree removal are the current methods of prevention and eradication. The Don't Move Firewood campaign helps prevent its spread to new locations. Annual pool surveys help monitor for new infestations. In some areas, an insecticide may be used as a preventative measure as well as a treatment, although it can be costly. Biological control methods are being researched, but are not yet available for use. Development of genetically resistant trees may be part of the long-term solution to ALB if eradication from the US is not successful.

REFERENCE - Meng, P. S., K. Hoover, M. A. Keena. "Asian Longhorned Beetle (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), an Introduced Pest of Maple and Other Hardwood Trees in North America and Europe." *J. Integ. Pest Mngmt.* (2015) 6(1): 4;DOI: 10.1093/jipm/pmv003

US Forest Service. "Forest Health Protection." www.na.fs.fed.us. https://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/alb/ident_reporting/identifying.shtm. (accessed May 25, 2017).

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