

June 2010

Invasive Species of the Month Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)



Adult Asian long-horned beetles (first two stacked photos from left), larvae (second photo from left), exit hole from a hardwood tree (third from left), and insect frass at the base of a tree (right). Photo on left courtesy of All Around Tree and Landscape Service, LLC. Graphic stacked on top of first photo courtesy of NY State Department of Agriculture. Photo second from left courtesy of Helmut Rogg of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Photo third from left courtesy of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Photo on right courtesy of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

What? The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) is about 1 to 1 1/2 inches in length, is black and shiny with white spots, and has long antennae that are banded with black and white. It attacks many different hardwood trees, including maple, birch, horse chestnut, poplar, willow, elm, ash, mimosa (silk tree), and sycamore. The beetle larvae feed on living tree tissue and, after pupating, emerge through deep, perfectly round, exit holes (somewhat larger than the diameter of a pencil). After emerging, adults feed on twigs and shoots. Tree exit holes may ooze sap, and deposits of frass (insect waste and sawdust) may collect at tree trunk and tree limb bases. Egg deposit sites can be found by looking for dime-sized, dimpled impressions in tree bark. Unseasonable yellowing or drooping of leaves when the weather has not been especially dry are also signs that ALB may be present.

Where? Determined by USDA officials to have entered the United States inside solid wood packing material from China, the ALB was first discovered in August 1996 in Brooklyn, NY. Within weeks, another infestation was found in Amityville, NY. In 1998, an infestation was discovered in Chicago; in 2002 and 2004, ALB was detected in New Jersey; in 2008, it was detected in Massachusetts.

Lookalikes? The banded alder borer is native to Oregon. Larvae and adults feed on Oregon ash, California laurel, alder, willows, oak, and several other species. Adults are 1-1.5 inches long with large black and white banded antennae and black and white markings on the body. The banded alder borer can be distinguished from ALB by the large white marking on the neck and the banded pattern of markings on the back (no irregular white spots). The female fir sawyer, whose hosts only include conifers, is rough and dull in appearance, and has a white dot at the base of its wing cover.

What can you do?

**Know the signs of ALB!
Virtually ALL Asian
longhorned beetle infesta-
tions have been discovered
by alert members of the
public!**

Signs of Asian longhorned beetle infestation in hardwood trees include:

- dieback of the upper crown
- sawdust around the tree
- dime-sized, round emergence holes.

Note: Conifer trees are not hosts of ALB.

If you think you have found one of these beetles, please contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Invader Hotline at 1-866-INVADER, or report it online at www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org.



Common Lookalikes

Banded alder borer (top) - photo courtesy of Edward Ross;
Oregon fir sawyer (bottom) - photo courtesy of Richard Worth.