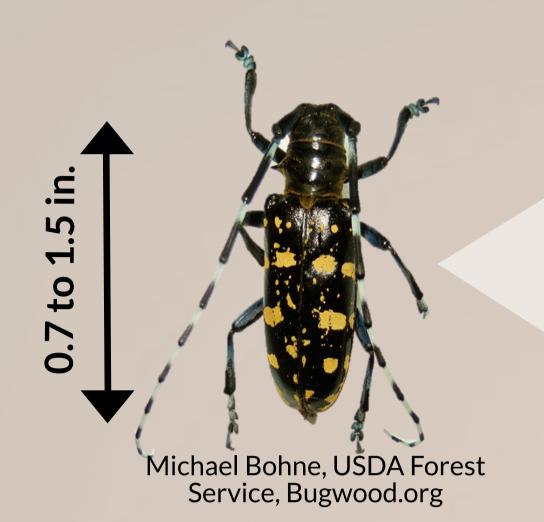


Asian Longhorned Beetle

Family: Cerambycidae Species: Anoplophora glabripennis



Appearance

Adults have white and black striped antennae, two spines on pronotum (neck), white or yellow spotted elytra (outer wings), and occasionally irradescent blue legs.

Maples, elms, birches, and willows are commonly targeted by this beetle.

Life Cycle

Females chew pits to lay their eggs singly beneath the bark.

Egg

Larvae

Young larvae create galleries underneath the bark and later go deeper into the heartwood.

In the spring, a pupal chamber about 0.4 inch below the bark houses pupa.

Pupa

Adult

This cycle can

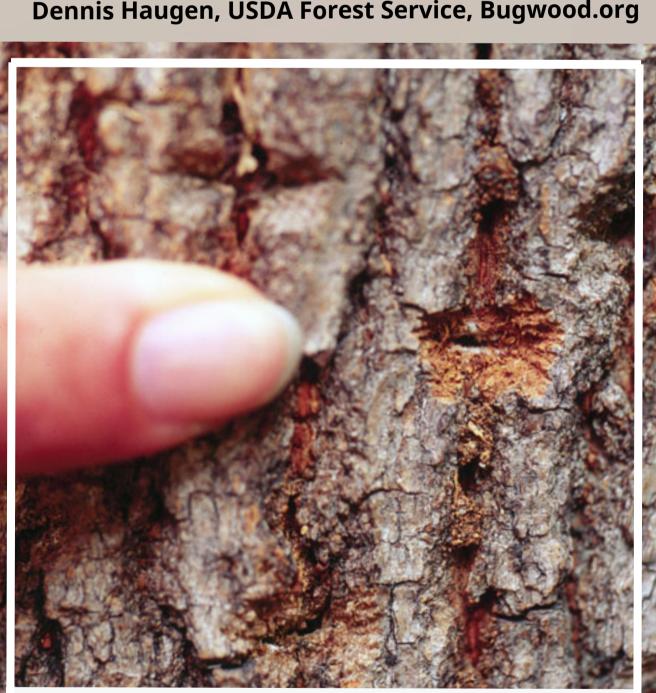
Adults emerge through an exit hole in the spring and fall.

Forest Pest

- The Asian longhorned beetle gets its name from its continent of origin and long antennae that can be 1.5-2x the length of its body.
- This beetle was accidentally introduced to the U.S. and Europe through solid wood packing material in international cargo.
- Both healthy and stressed hardwood trees can be attacked, with one larvae capable of consuming 1,000 cubic cm of wood.
- Females are generally larger than males.



Dennis Haugen, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



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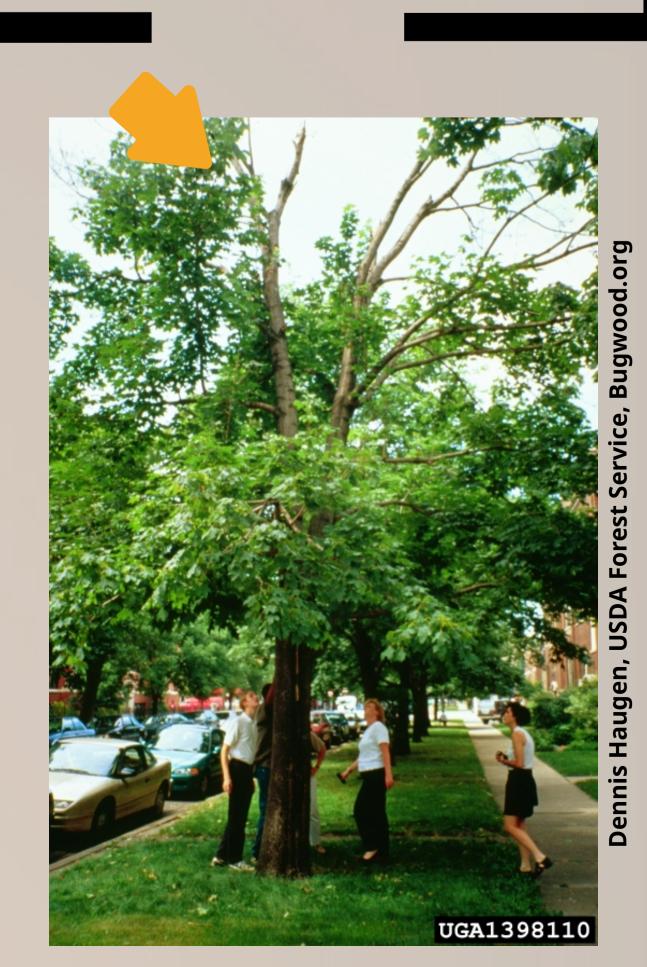
Dean Morewood, Health Canada, Bugwood.org

Quick Fata!

As the Asian longhorn
beetle continues its
spread through the
United States, tracking
signs and symptoms of
beetle attack is
important to controlling
the populations damage

If you see large amounts of saw dust and dime-sized exit holes, this is one sign of a possible Asian longhorn beetle infestation.

Tree crown die-back is also a sign of beetle attack. These trees can become a hazard particularly in urban areas.





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