

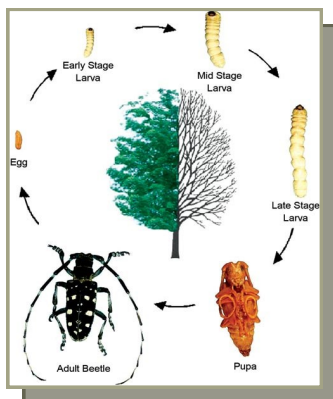
Life Cycle

Adults: Adults are active from early summer to mid-fall. They feed on the bark of twigs periodically throughout the mating and egg-laying period. On sunny days, the adult beetles are most active from mid-morning to early-afternoon. They usually rest in the canopy on cloudy days.

Eggs: In preparation for egg-laying, females chew oval grooves in the bark in which they lay one egg-about 5-7 mm in length. Sap stains are often associated with fresh egg-laying wounds. On average, each female will live approximately 40 days and will lay about 25-40 eggs during that period. The wounds may occur anywhere on the tree including branches, trunk, and exposed roots. Eggs will hatch in one to two weeks.

Larvae: Young larvae begin feeding in the phloem tissue. As they mature, they migrate into the wood, creating tunnels as they feed. These galleries cause tree stress and dieback, and in high densities, lead to tree death.

Pupae: Larvae transform into pupae in the galleries before becoming adults in summer. The new adults exit the tree by creating large round exit holes about 10-15 mm in diameter.



The Signs of ALB



Throughout its life cycle, the ALB leaves signs of its presence in and around host trees.

These include:

- ◆ Shallow depressions in the bark where the beetle lays its eggs
- ◆ Dime-sized exit holes where the adult beetle emerges
- ◆ Sawdust-like materials, called frass, on the ground and the branches
- ◆ Dead branches and canopy dieback

ASIAN

LONGHORNED

BEE TLE



Anoplophora glabripennis

IDAHO STATE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

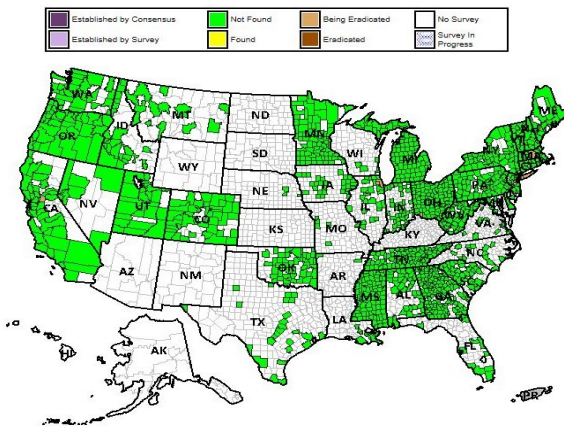
2270 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83647
Phone: 208-332-8620
Fax: 208-334-2283
www.agri.idaho.gov



What is the ALB

The **Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)** is a woodboring beetle native to China, Japan and Korea. Also known as the **Starry Sky** or **Sky Beetle**, it was accidentally introduced to the United States in 1996. Since its discovery, ALB has caused tens of thousands of trees to be destroyed in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio.

Survey Status of Asian Longhorned Beetle - *Anoplophora glabripennis*
All years

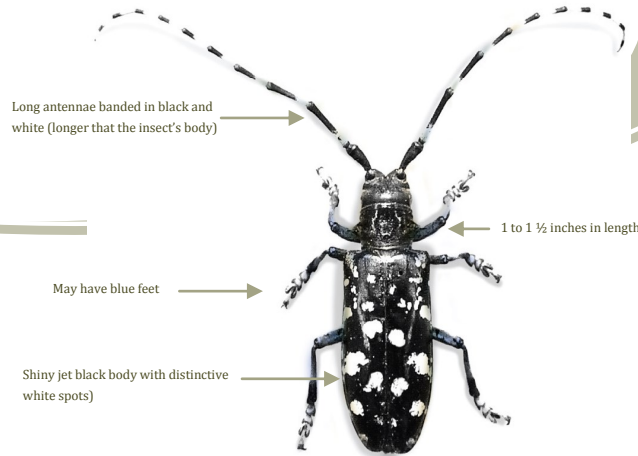


It has been determined that the first ALB infestations in the U.S. were the result of beetles transported from China inside the actual lumber used to build packing crates for product shipment. With new laws requiring heat or chemical treatment of packing crate materials, that pathway is hopefully closed. ALB still has the potential to spread, however, through movement of living plants or wood (Don't Move Firewood!) or "hitchhiking" from infested areas. **Be on the lookout for this beetle.**

ALB feeds upon deciduous hardwood trees such as:

- Maple
- Birch
- Horsechestnut
- Poplar (excluding cottonwood)
- Willow
- Elm
- Ash
- Mulberry
- Apple
- Plum
- Pear

ALB larvae bore through the tissues that carry water and nutrients throughout the tree, which causes the tree to starve and die.



Long antennae banded in black and white (longer than the insect's body)

1 to 1 1/2 inches in length

May have blue feet

Shiny jet black body with distinctive white spots)

It is a large insect, with a body that ranges from 1 to 1.5 inches in length and antennae up to 4 inches long. They are shiny and black with about 20 white spots on each wing cover and long antennae that have black and white bands on them. The scutellum, a small triangular area behind the thorax and between the wing covers, is black. ALB adults can fly, but generally only for short distances because of their bulky size and weight.

LOOK A LIKES

Idaho has some native beetles similar in appearance to the Asian longhorned beetle. If you think you've found ALB look carefully to make sure it is not one of the "locals".



Banded Alder Borer

(*Rosalia funebris*)

- white or gray markings on wing covers are bands - not spots
- The thorax is gray with a large black spot in the center



Oregon Fir Sawyer

(*Monochamus scutellatus oregonensis*)

- Dull or bronzy-black
- May be mottled with white spots, which are usually very small
- White scutellum