

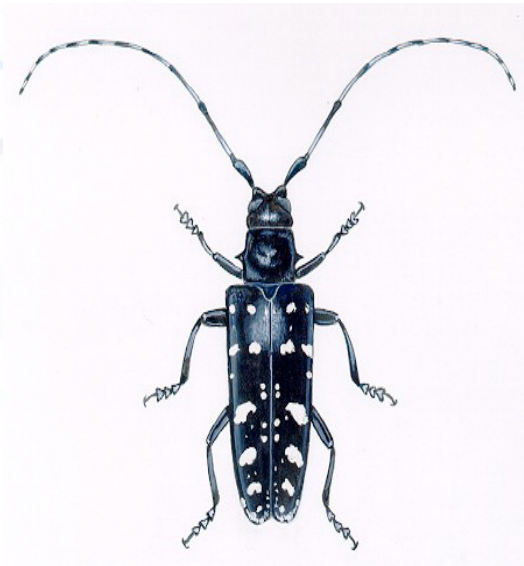
ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLES INFEST DECIDUOUS HARDWOOD TREE SPECIES

The Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) was first discovered in 1996 on several hardwood trees in Brooklyn, New York. It is believed this invasive species was introduced into the United States from wood packing material from cargo shipments from Asia. Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) larvae tunnel into a tree, resulting in girdling (cutting off vascular flow), causing die back in the crown and ultimately killing the tree.

The Threat is Real: ALB attacks healthy and stressed deciduous hardwood tree species, such as maple, birch, horse chestnut, poplar, willow, elm, and ash. According to the USDA, the establishment of the ALB has the potential to cause devastation greater than the combined effects of chestnut blight, Dutch elm disease and the gypsy moth.

There is no natural predator for this invasive Asian beetle. Currently, the only control measures are to remove and destroy infested trees. Quarantines throughout the United States have been established in an effort to prevent ALB from spreading further.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE



Adult ALB are identified by their long antennae and spotted bodies. Infested trees can be identified from the exit holes adult ALB create when they bore out of a tree.

NEVER Move Firewood: Infected firewood will infect healthy trees. The transport of firewood is a serious threat to spreading ALB. NYS has a regulation in effect that prohibits the transport of firewood more than 50 miles from its source.

Life Cycle: Adult females lay 35-90 eggs, hatching in 10-15 days. The larvae feed on the living tissue of the tree, reducing the nutrient supply within the tree. The larvae then bore deep into the tree where they pupate. This boring structurally compromises the tree. The adults bore out of the

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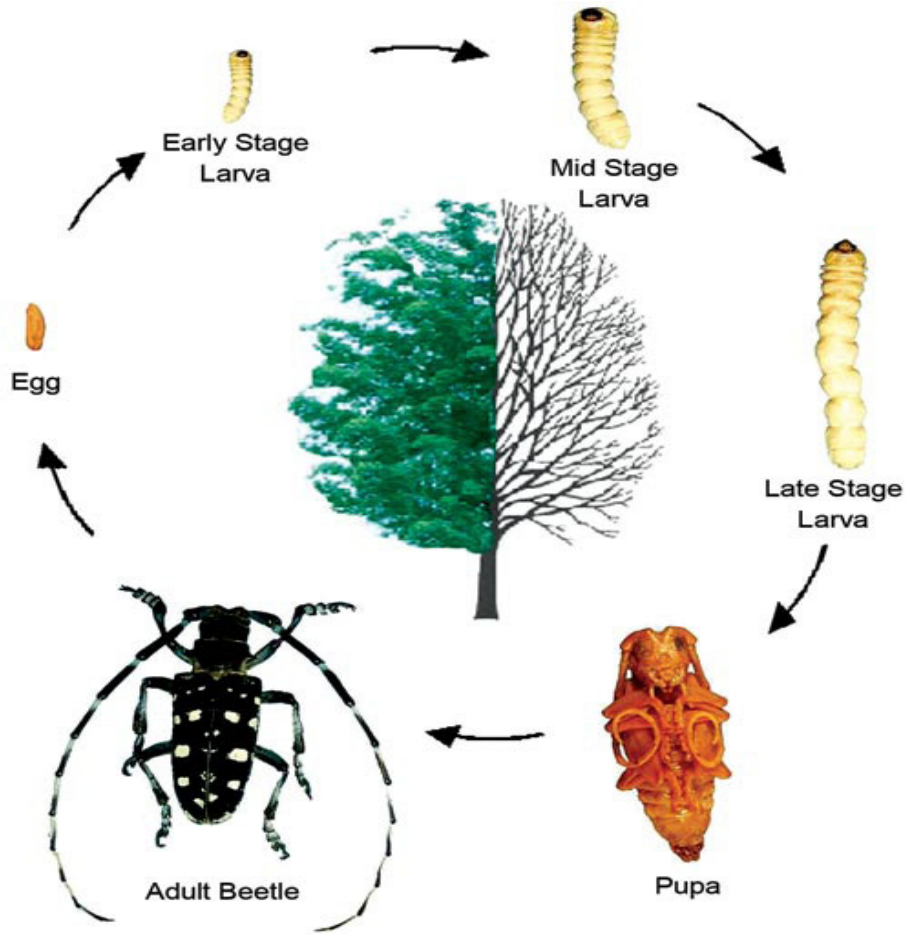
tree from the pupation site, creating a round exit hole. Adults feed on young shoots, leaves and bark, causing external damage to the tree. The damage caused by all stages of ALB's life cycle can cause a tree to die in two to five years.

How to Identify: The antennae are longer than the insect's body and banded in black and white. ALB have a shiny, jet black body with irregular, distinctive white spots. Adults range from 0.75-1.25 inches long, with six legs. Adults are most active during summer and early fall.

There are several look-alike insects that are common to New York. The following should not be confused with the Asian longhorned beetle: Whitespotted Pine Sawyer, Northeast Sawyer, Cottonwood Borer, Broadnecked Root Borer, Sugar Maple Borer and Western Conifer Seed Bug. An easy to follow identification guide can be found through the University of Vermont's website at www.uvm.edu/albeetle/identification/index.html.

Damage Signs: These are the best signs to recognize an ALB infestation:

- Adult females create depressions to lay eggs. These are round or oval pits, 10-15 mm in diameter on the trunk, branches.
- Emerging adults create exit holes 10-15 mm in diameter.
- Premature leaf drop, yellowing or drooping leaves, branch die back.



The damages inflicted to a tree from the life cycle of the Asian longhorned beetle can kill a tree in as little as two to five years.

Do your part to protect our trees. Learn the signs and report it!

What to Do: Public reports are the best way to try and stop the spread of ALB. Record the area where the insect or damage is detected. If possible, capture the insect and take pictures. Findings can be reported online at www.beetlebusters.info or call New York States ALB Program: 866-265-0301 or 877-stop-alb.

August 2010

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