

Why is ALB Unwanted?

The Asian longhorned beetle is a serious pest of healthy hardwood trees. The immature, larval stage tunnels through the tree as it feeds, disrupting the flow of nutrients and weakening the tree's structure. Over 150,000 trees have been destroyed due to ALB.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the beetle has the potential to cause \$669 billion of damage to the nation's lumber, maple syrup, nursery, and tourism industries. Urban landscapes—trees in your yard and your streets—are also vulnerable to this pest.

ALB ATTACKS AND KILLS HEALTHY TREES.

ALB INFESTS A VARIETY OF TREE SPECIES, INCLUDING: Maple (including Boxelder), Birch, Elm, Willow, Poplar, Horsechestnut, and Mountain ash (*Sorbus sp.*).

ALL TREES INFESTED WITH ALB EVENTUALLY DIE.



Granville Ave, Worcester, MA—before and after tree removal due to ALB

What Can You Do?

ALB HAS NOT BEEN FOUND IN MAINE. Residents and visitors are being asked to be on the lookout for this destructive insect. The earlier it is found, the easier it is to eradicate.

All initial discoveries of ALB have been made by the general public—someone noticing that something isn't quite right with their trees—or noticing an unusual large beetle. There is evidence that ALB was present in Worcester, Massachusetts for 16 or more years before being reported by a resident!

- **LEARN TO RECOGNIZE** ALB and the signs and symptoms of infestation;
- **BE ON THE LOOKOUT** for ALB adults from August to October, and for exit holes and oviposition sites year-round;
- **REPORT** suspect finds to the Maine Department of ACF — 207-287-3891;
- **LEAVE YOUR FIREWOOD AT HOME**
Many species of insects, including ALB, can hitch a ride on your firewood and get introduced to a new area. You can help stop the spread of invasive insects by buying firewood near where you burn it;
- **BECOME A VOLUNTEER** and help to spread the word about ALB. Contact the Department for opportunities.

Maine Department of Agriculture,
Conservation and Forestry

28 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Phone: 207-287-3891
Fax: 207-287-7548

www.maine.gov/alb

Revised February 2016

This brochure was made possible, in part, by a cooperative agreement from the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). It may not necessarily express APHIS' views.

Photos: ALB on cover—Jennifer Forman Orth, Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources; Adult ALB and Poplar Borer—Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources—Forestry Archive, Bugwood.org; Frass, Whitespotted Sawyer, Northeastern Sawyer and Broadnecked Root Borer—Michael Bohne, USDA Forest Service; Oviposition Sites and Exit Hole—Dennis Haugen, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org; Eyed click beetle — Natasha Wright, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org; Before-After—Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ.



(UN)WANTED:

A S I A N L O N G H O R N E D B E E T L E



www.maine.gov/alb

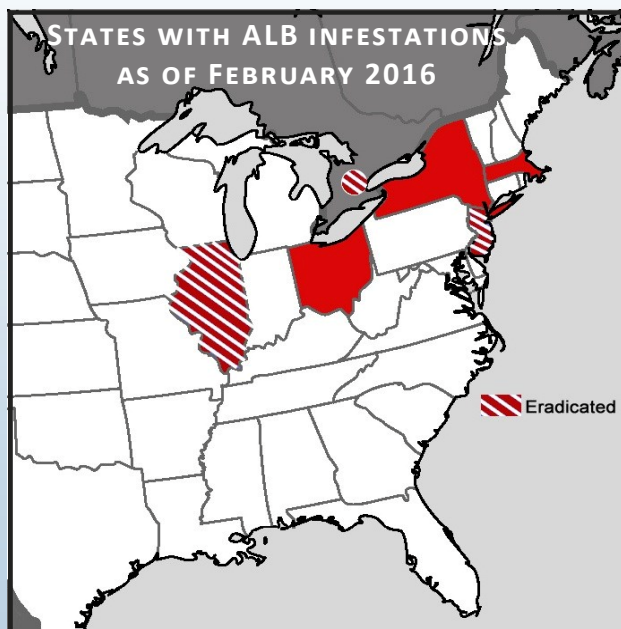
The Asian Longhorned Beetle

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), *Anoplophora glabripennis*, is a woodboring beetle native to Asia. It attacks, and eventually kills, healthy hardwood trees, including maple, birch, poplar, willow, elm, and others.

ALB was first discovered in the United States in 1996 in Brooklyn, New York and has since been found in New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, as well as Toronto, Canada. It is presumed to have been transported into North America through solid wood packing materials from Asia.

ALB can spread to new areas in infested firewood, and other non-treated wood materials. It is responsible for the loss of more than 80,000 trees.

But there is hope; ALB has been successfully eradicated from Illinois, New Jersey, parts of New York, and Canada. To prevent the loss of even more trees, please report any sightings of ALB or suspect tree damage.



actual size

Adult ALB:

- Are active August to October;
- Are 1 to 1½ inches long;
- Are glossy black with irregular white splotches on the wing covers;
- Sometimes have blue tinge on legs
- Have very long antennae, with alternating bands of black and white, that are as long or longer than the length of their bodies.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:



Oviposition Sites:

Round to oval podmarks in the bark where an adult female has chewed a depression to lay an egg. One female lays up to 90 eggs, so many can be seen on a single tree.

Exit Holes:

Round holes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter on the trunk or branches where the adult beetles emerge. A pencil can be inserted at least an inch into an ALB exit hole.

Frass:

Sawdust-like material which the beetle larvae push out as it feeds in the tree. This may be found in oviposition sites, exit holes, branch junctions, or on the ground.

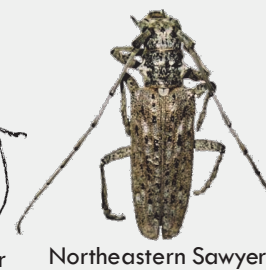
If You Find ALB...

1. **CATCH** a suspect insect and place it in the freezer (it can chew its way out of a bag or metal jar lid). If it is not possible to catch the insect, take a picture of it or the tree damage;
2. **NOTE** where you found the insect or damage: location, type of tree and the date;
3. **REPORT TO** the Maine Department of ACF at:
Call: 207-287-3891
Toll-free (ALB Hotline): 866-702-9938
Online: www.maine.gov/alb

These are NOT ALB:



Whitespotted Sawyer



Northeastern Sawyer



Eyed Click Beetle



Poplar Borer



Western Conifer Seed Bug



Broadnecked Root Borer