

Asian Longhorned Beetle

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:



1. Adult beetles. Individuals are $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with jet black body and mottled white spots on the back. The long antennae are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the body length with distinctive black and white bands on each segment. The feet have a bluish tinge.



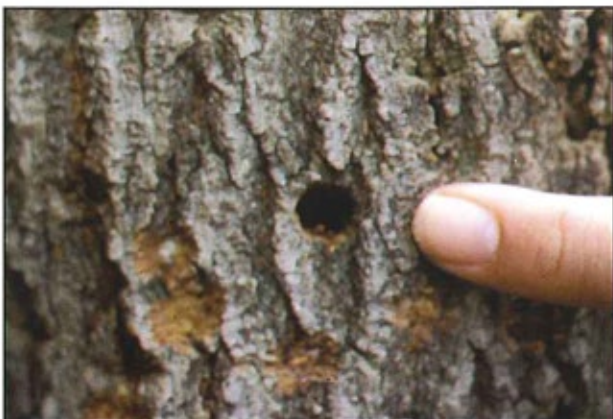
2. Oval to round pits in the bark. These egg-laying sites or niches are chewed out by the female beetle, and a single egg is deposited in each niche.



3. Oozing sap. In the summer, sap may flow from egg niches, especially on maple trees, as the larvae feed inside the tree.



4. Accumulation of coarse sawdust around the base of infested trees, where branches meet the main stem, and where branches meet other branches. This sawdust is created by the beetle larvae as they bore into the main tree stem and branches.



5. Round holes, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter or larger, on the trunk and on branches. These exit holes are made by adult beetles as they emerge from the tree.

Photo Sources:

USDA Forest Service

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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