

# ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

## LIFE CYCLE



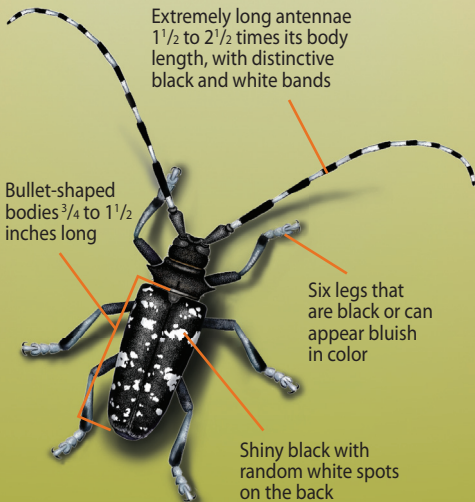
Eggs



Larva(e)



Pupa



Extremely long antennae  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times its body  
length, with distinctive  
black and white bands

Bullet-shaped  
bodies  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
inches long

Six legs that  
are black or can  
appear bluish  
in color

Shiny black with  
random white spots  
on the back

Adult



\*Actual size of exit hole

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Adult beetles in the summer and early fall
- Round holes at least three-eighths of an inch in diameter
- Pits on bark, chewed by the female beetle, where eggs are deposited
- Accumulation of sawdust-like material (insect waste) around base of tree or branches
- Dieback in tree canopy or unseasonable change in leaf color
- Oozing sap from pits, especially on maple trees



*Round holes*



*Pits on bark*



*Sawdust-like material*



*Dieback*

## THE HARM IT CAUSES

The Asian longhorned beetle disrupts the flow of water and nutrients in a tree, from its roots to its leafy canopy. Once these pathways have been sufficiently disrupted, the infested tree will die.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **Don't move untreated firewood**—you could be moving the pest.
- **Early detection** is important; become familiar with the insect and its damage.
- **Inspect** trees regularly and report any signs or symptoms at **HungryPests.com** or by calling **1-866-702-9938**.

For more information visit:

# HUNGRYPESTS.COM



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