

○Asian Longhorned Beetle



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[United States Department of Agriculture-ALB WEBSITE](#)

[US Forest Service - ALB Information](#)

[Rutgers - ALB Identification](#)

[University of Vermont-ALB WEBSITE](#)

[Rutgers University Asian longhorned beetle insect description - video webpage](#)

If you find an ALB

Note location and flag the tree. If you have an actual specimen, put it in a tight jar and freeze it.

Contact

1-866-BEETLE1
ALB Awareness Project
brian.wildener@dep.state.nj.us
609-292-2532

Asian Longhorned Beetle

The Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) is native to Asia but immigrated to North America via wood packing material from China. This invasive species was first discovered in Brooklyn, NY in 1996. ALB appeared in New Jersey for the first time in 2002 in Jersey City.

Susceptible Tree Species

The preferred hosts of the ALB are maple trees, but it will also attack willows, poplars, ash, horsechestnuts, and buckeye trees. Maple trees comprise over thirty percent of the street tree population in New Jersey. An infestation could jeopardize nearly half the trees that line our streets and highways.

Detection

ALB larvae tunnel into the tree, damaging the vascular system and ultimately killing the tree. Larvae mature into adults in the heartwood and tunnel out. A tree infested with ALB will have perfectly round exit holes in the bark about the width of a pencil. The beetles also leave behind frass, a mixture of sawdust and waste. The branches of an infested tree may also exhibit yellowing leaves and dying limbs. The adults can be seen outside the tree from May to October.

Management

All infested trees are removed, chipped in place, and the chips are burned. The stumps of infested trees are ground to below the soil level. All potential host trees within a one-eighth to one-quarter mile radius of infested trees are removed to stop the spread of ALB.

Trees Affected by ALB Replaced

New Jersey Forest Service is reforesting the affected areas in Middlesex and Union counties. To date, the New Jersey Forest Service has planted over 6,500 trees in Carteret, Linden, Rahway, and Woodbridge. Cities and towns across the United States are on the lookout for ALB. The ALB has mainly caused destruction in Chicago, New York City, New Jersey, and most recently in Massachusetts in August of 2008.

New Jersey Reforestation:

To date, the New Jersey Forest Service has planted over 6,500 trees in Carteret, Linden, Rahway and Woodbridge. Tree planting has been on both public property (streets, parks, schools and other community centers) and private property (places of business and residence).



Since Spring 2005, communities have received replacement trees. Just three years after a purple-leaf plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) was planted in the front yard of a residence, it has grown significantly to provide shade and other valuable benefits to the homeowner. In the foreground is a newly planted littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*). The New Jersey Forest Service works with each municipality to find appropriate street tree planting locations. Both private property owners and the municipalities agree to care and water the trees. (photo from 2008)



A tree with ALB Galleries and exit holes



Round exit holes



Adult ALB

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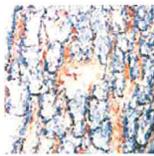
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How to Identify the Asian Longhorned Beetle

The Asian Longhorned Beetle is a large beetle (3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long) with extremely long antennae (1.5 to 2.5 times its body length). Adult beetles are black in color with mottled white spots on their backs. Adults also have distinctive white bands on each antennal segment. During the summer and late fall, females chew egg laying depressions into the bark of host trees where they lay a single egg.



Adult



Oviposition Scar



Emergence Hole

Asian Longhorned Beetle larvae live and feed under the bark of trees and emergence during mid to late summer and into the fall. Emergence holes are perfectly round (3/8 inch in diameter) and are visible on tree trunks and branches greater than 1-1/2 inches in diameter. Sometimes frass (sawdust) can be seen in emergence holes, where branches meet the trunk of the tree or at the base of a tree. Heavily infested trees can be riddled with emergence holes.



Emergence Hole with Frass



Heavily Infested Tree

Click on any photo for larger version.



Adult Asian Longhorned Beetle

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About the Asian Longhorned Beetle

Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky), the "Asian Longhorned Beetle," was introduced into New York City in 1996 from China. Since its initial discovery it has been found in Chicago (1998), Jersey City, N.J. (2002) and now in Carteret N.J. (2004).

The Asian Longhorned Beetle feeds on a wide range of hardwood trees including several species of maples, popular, alder, birch, horsechestnut and willow. Larvae live under the bark of trees where they feed on the bark, phloem and xylem and will eventually kill the tree.

Adult females can lay up to 160 eggs on the branches of trees from July to October. Ten to fifteen days after being laid the larvae hatch, bore into the tree and feed and develop until they emerge from the tree as adults the following summer. Typically, Asian Longhorned Beetle infestations are detected through visual observation of adult activity or the appearance of emergence holes on trees.

For more information please see the USDA Pest Alert on Asian Longhorned Beetle (in [English](#) or [Spanish](#)).



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