

What are the signs of ALB?

1. Round, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch exit holes where adults emerge from trees beginning in late July.
2. Round $\frac{1}{2}$ inch depressions (egg-laying sites) in the outer bark.
3. Deep exit holes. Insert a pencil to determine if the hole is at least an inch deep.
4. Sawdust, or frass, collecting at the base of the tree or on branches.



Daniel Herms, Ohio State University,
Bugwood.org



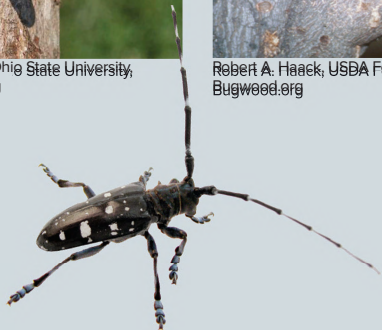
Melody Keena, USDA Forest Service,
Bugwood.org



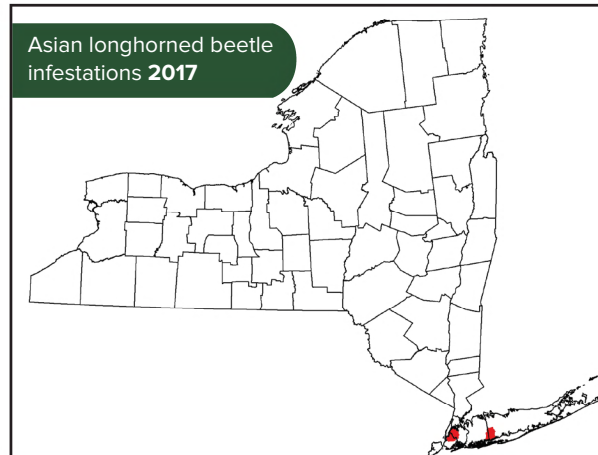
Joe Boggs, Ohio State University,
Bugwood.org



Robert A. Haack, USDA Forest Service,
Bugwood.org



Where is ALB located?



In New York State, ALB has been found only in New York City and on Long Island.
For more information, visit DEC's website:
www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7255.html

Help stop the spread of ALB and other forest pests. Use local firewood and obey the NYS firewood regulation.



Department of
Environmental
Conservation



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NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
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1-866-640-0652, foresthealth@dec.ny.gov



Jessica Cancelliere

LOOK FOR AND REPORT THE ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

If this tree-killing pest spreads through New York, it would devastate our forests and community trees, as well as the tourism, maple syrup and timber industries. Finding infestations early makes it possible to contain or even eradicate these insects from our forests.



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What is the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)?

ALB are invasive wood-boring insects from China that feed on and kill a variety of trees including maple, birch, poplar, horsechestnut, and willow, among others. **ALB facts:**

- Adult beetles are 1.5 inches long, and shiny black with white spots on their wing covers.
- Their black and white antennae are up to twice as long as their bodies.
- Larval feeding disrupts the flow of nutrients and water within the tree.
- Trees die after 7-10 years of repeated attack.



USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

What is the risk to NY?

Infested trees can be dangerous to people and property. During their development, the larvae feed through the heartwood of their hosts, leaving large tunnels throughout that can weaken the tree's branches and trunk. This would mean costly removals of hazard trees in parks, towns, and yards that would also have serious consequences for property values and tourism.

Forest industries are at risk. Sugar maple, a preferred host, is a valuable hardwood for furniture, flooring, and other uses. Loss of healthy sugar maples would devastate the forestry and maple syrup industries.

ALB look-alikes



Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

White-spotted pine sawyer
White triangle patch at the top of wing covers – on ALB, that area is always black.



Donald Duerr, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



Gerald J. Lenhard, Louisiana State University, Bugwood.org

Eyed click beetle
Black with white specks.
Black "eye spots."



Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Northeastern sawyer
 $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Mottled, light brown/white. No distinct spots.

Two ways you can help

The ALB pool survey

- Inspect your filter and skimmer from late July until you close your pool.
- Photograph any insect you think might be ALB, especially its back.
- Send the photo to DEC. Please include your name and address.
 - E-mail photo to foresthealth@dec.ny.gov.
 - Text photo to 518-810-1609.
 - Mail printed image to the Forest Health Diagnostic Lab at 108 Game Farm Rd., Delmar, NY 12054.
- Save the insect. Freeze it in a plastic bag or container until you hear back from us.



Robin Kuiper

Report suspected infestations

- Note the location (intersecting roads or GPS coordinates).
- Send pictures to foresthealth@dec.ny.gov (include a coin or ruler for scale).
- Contact DEC's toll-free Forest Health Information Line at 1-866-640-0652 or contact your local Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) www.dec.ny.gov/animals/47433.html.