

# Invasive Wood-Boring Beetles

3A

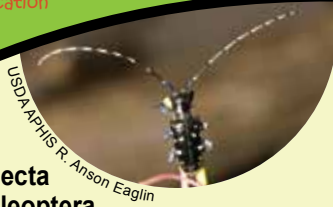
Asian  
Longhorned  
Beetle

Photo: USDA APHIS R.  
Anson Eaglin

3B

Emerald  
Ash  
Borer

Photo: USDA APHIS Dr. James E. Zablotny



USDA APHIS R. Anson Eaglin

## Asian Longhorned Beetle

**Class:** Insecta

**Order:** Coleoptera

**Species:** *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)

with white spots. Their long black antennae are marked with white rings. ALB is a large beetle approximately 2.5 cm or 1 inch long. ALB lifecycles start with females chewing their way into a tree and laying her eggs under the bark of the host tree, one spot at a time she lays up to 100 eggs. After the eggs hatch the larvae (up to 5cm when full grown) chew further into the tree. Finally, after the ALB pupae mature they chew their way out as beetles through a large round exit hole, breed, and the cycle begins again. All of the holes in the tree cause the tree to ooze sap and die. The ALB's can only be controlled by cutting down the infected trees, chipping them into small fragments, and then burning the chips and stump. Asian Longhorned Beetles were first discovered in New York City after likely coming in on a shipment of freight from the ALB's native home of China. These beetles have the potential to destroy shade trees which are very important habitat for other species, the environment, and for your play time! You can help stop this invader by not moving firewood long distances and reporting any sighting of this shiny black and white beetle to your local Extension agent. For more information and to visit the source link to:

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant\\_health/content/printable\\_version/faq\\_alb\\_07.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/content/printable_version/faq_alb_07.pdf)

<http://asianlonghornedbeetle.com/>

<http://www.dontmovefirewood.org/>



USDA APHIS Dr. James E. Zablotny

## Emerald Ash Borer

**Class:** Insecta

**Order:** Coleoptera

**Species:** *Agrilus planipennis* (Fairmaire)

Emerald Ash Borers (EAB) are wood boring exotic beetles that destroy ash trees and they are closing in on the western U.S. EABs are metallic emerald green and can have copper, brass, or reddish colored reflections. EAB have small bullet shaped bodies approximately 10 to 13 mm. Ash trees are destroyed by

boring EAB larvae, which hatch from the 50 to 100 eggs females lay in ash tree bark cracks and crevices. The boring larvae tunnel under the bark into sapwood destroying the xylem, which prevents water from traveling up the tree. Since its discovery in the U.S. in 2002 EABs have already destroyed hundreds of millions of ash trees. EABs are believed to have been accidentally introduced from Asia. Many cities in Montana have ash trees lining their city streets and homeowners have planted them for shade trees as well. These beetles have the potential to destroy these trees, which are very important habitat for other species, the environment, and for your play time! You can help stop this invader by not moving firewood long distances and reporting any sighting of this metallic emerald green beetle to your local Extension agent. For more information and to visit the source link to:

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant\\_health/content/printable\\_version/EAB-GreenMenace-reprint-June09.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/content/printable_version/EAB-GreenMenace-reprint-June09.pdf)

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

<http://www.dontmovefirewood.org/>