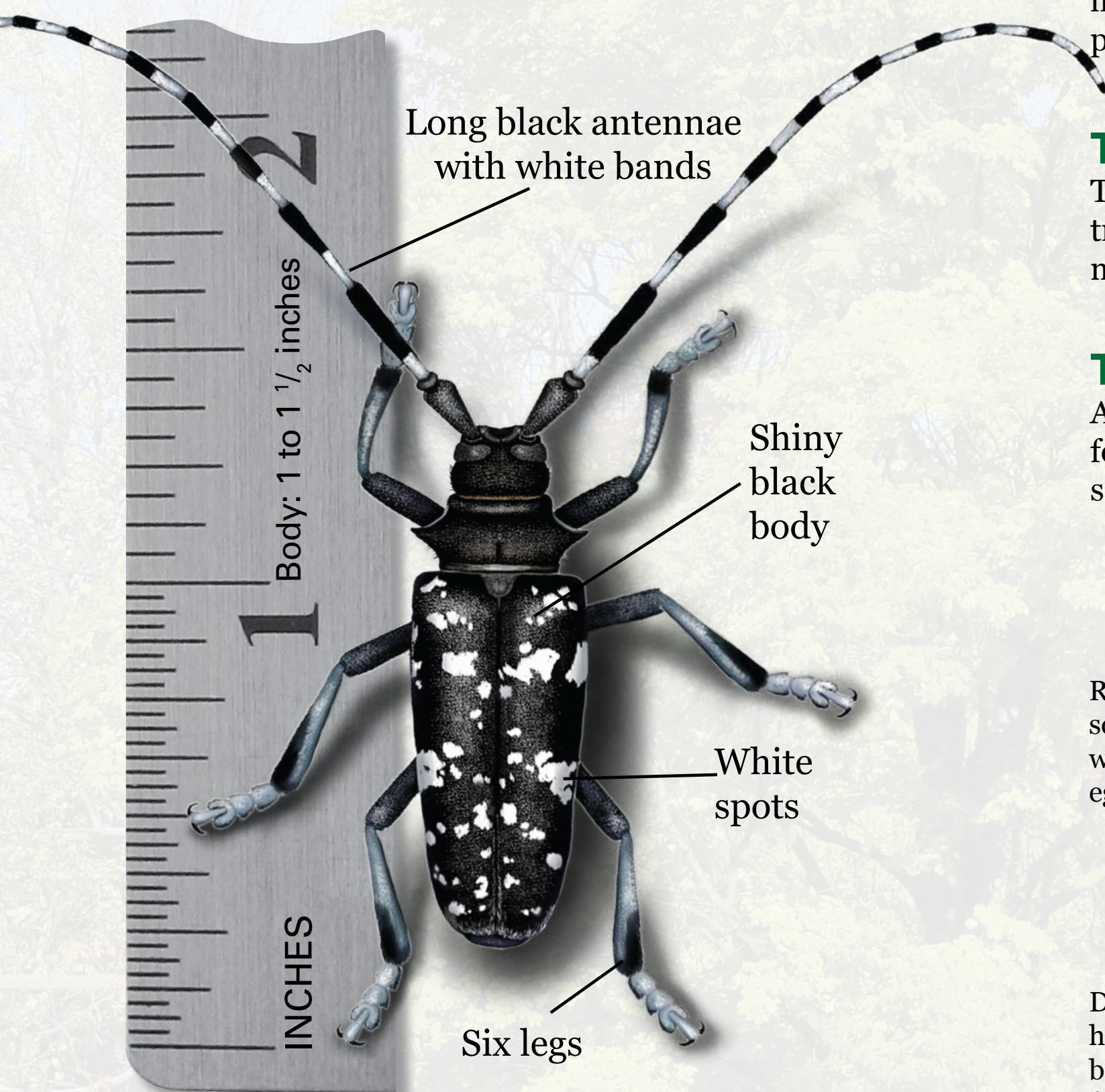


Identify the Asian Longhorned Beetle

The ALB is an invasive pest that kills certain hardwood trees. Help protect trees. Search for signs of ALB infestation and report your findings.

Here's what to look for:

The Beetle



The Trees

The ALB grows and reproduces within hardwood trees, such as elm, horse chestnut, maple (all species), willow, ash, mountain ash, London plane, hackberry, birch, mimosa, and poplar.

The Lifecycle

The ALB begins life as an egg, hatches into a larva that tunnels into a tree, transforms into a pupa, and then drills its way out of the tree as a mature beetle. The ALB is visible from late spring through fall.

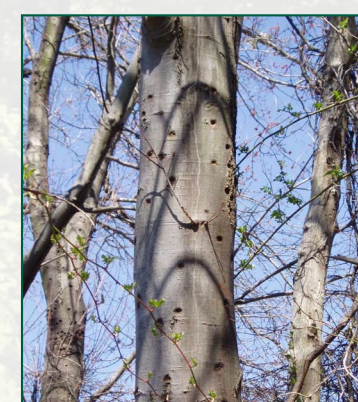
The Evidence

ALBs leave characteristic signs that are easy to identify on trees. Look for pencil shaving-like material on limbs and around tree bases, flowing sap, and/or these signs of infestation:

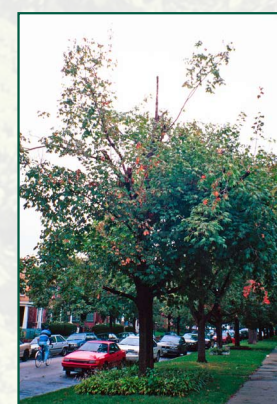
Round or oval scars on bark where beetles laid eggs



Dime-sized exit holes where beetles emerged from trees



Yellowing or drooping leaves or dead branches



Larvae and pupae in split wood

You can find ALBs on trees or on objects near trees—check park benches, lampposts, car hoods, patio furniture, walls, and other outdoor locations.

Search and report your findings.

New England: 1-866-702-9938
New York: 1-877-STOP-ALB or 1-866-265-0301
New Jersey: 1-866-233-8531
Illinois: 847-699-2424

In other States, contact the State Department of Agriculture or the USDA State Plant Health Director.

Go to www.aphis.usda.gov/ALB or <http://beetlebusters.aphis.usda.gov> for more information.