

# INVASIVE SPECIES ALERT!

## ASIAN LONG-HORNED BEETLE (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)



Photo Credit: Bruce Gill, Canadian Food Inspection Agency

### HAVE YOU SEEN THIS ANIMAL?

#### DESCRIPTION

Asian Long-horned Beetles...

- Are shiny black in colour, 20-35 mm long and 7-12 mm wide.
- Have approximately 20 irregular white spots on each elytron (wing cover).
- Have antennae that are longer than the body, with a white to white-blue base.
- Have a rounded end tip of abdomen.
- Are distinct for their bluish-white legs.
- Can be spotted as adults from July to September.

#### PRIMARY THREAT:

*Asian Long-horned Beetles have the potential to reduce the ecological diversity of natural forests in North America and could seriously impact B.C.'s lumber and environmental tourism industries.*

#### SPREAD

Asian Long-horned Beetles can be introduced into North America through transportation within infested wooden pallets, crates, boxes, and dunnage. Adult females create a pit in bark and lay a single egg. Young larva feed within the inner bark of the tree, often causing the bark to look concave. Mature larvae then burrow further into the heartwood, feeding and creating tunnels that eventually cause tree mortality when infestation numbers are high. Adult beetles emerge through exit holes, and then feed on leaves, petioles, and twigs. Adult Asian Long-horned Beetles can then move to new locations by flying to new host trees or through movement of infested wood products.

Asian Long-horned Beetles can be found in urban, agricultural, rural, and forested regions in/on host trees such as: *Acer* (Maple), *Salix* (Willow), *Populus* (Poplar), *Betula* (Birch), *Aesculus* (Horse chestnut), *Albizia* (White Silk), *Celtis* (Hackberry), *Cercidiphyllum* (Katsura), *Koelreuteria* (Goldenrain Tree), *Platanus* (Plane or Sycamore), *Sorbus* (Mountain Ash), and *Ulmus* (Elm). The primary host for populations introduced into Canada and the US is maple.

For more information: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/agriculture-and-seafood/animal-and-crops/plant-health/phu-asian-longhorned-beetle.pdf>

### REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES

Download the App!



[www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species](http://www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species)



Photo Credit: Bruce Gill, Canadian Food Inspection Agency



# ASIAN LONG-HORNED BEETLE (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)



Photo Credit: Michael Bohne, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

## REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES

[www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species](http://www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species)

## DISTRIBUTION & STATUS

The Asian Long-horned Beetle is native to countries in Asia, such as Japan, Korea and China. There have been no reports of Asian Long-horned Beetles in B.C.

## Look-Alikes

Banded Alder Borer  
(*Rosalia funebris*)



Photo Credit: Jeffery S. Jensen, iNaturalist

- Middle body segment is white with a black dot.
- Thick white and black horizontal stripes on the elytra (wing cases).

Flat-faced Longhorn Beetles  
(*Synaphaeta guexi*)



Photo Credit: Jim Moore, Bugguide.net

- Bodies are mostly white/grey with black dots and horizontal zig-zag markings on elytra (wing cases).
- Create egg laying sites on big leaf maples; much smaller than those of Asian Long-horned Beetles.

White Spotted Sawyer  
(*Monochamus scutellatus*)



Photo Credit: Jim Moore, Bugguide.net

- Smaller than Asian Long-horned Beetles with black, non-shiny body.
- Terminal end of abdomen pointed.
- Distinct white dot at top of wing cover in the middle.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Do not possess, breed, ship or release Asian Long-horned Beetles in B.C.
- Check for the presence of Asian Long-horned Beetles in potentially infected tree products.
- Don't move firewood or other potentially infested wood material over long distances. Burn it where you buy it!
- Raise awareness to avoid spread into B.C. forests.

## DID YOU KNOW?

There are signs that indicate Asian Long-horned Beetles have invaded trees:

- Egg laying site on bark: Approximately 10 mm wide on bark, bark initially reddish-brown for up to one year, can occur from ground level up to the crown of the tree, project wood shavings.
- Exit hole on bark: 6-12 mm in diameter, expels large coarse wood fibers, present anywhere above ground, including exposed roots.
- Tree leaves: wilting and yellow in colour, branches die back.

For more information: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/agriculture-and-seafood/animal-and-crops/plant-health/phu-asian-longhorned-beetle.pdf>



Photo Credit: Bruce Gill, Canadian Food Inspection Agency

