

Host Trees

Asian long-horned beetles feed on several species of hardwood trees. Its favorite host is the Norway maple. Other hosts are other maple species, horsechestnut, elm, box elder, mulberry and poplar trees. Pine, spruce and other conifers are not attacked.

Maple trees are the beetle's favorite host



Sap Flow

Dark, wet areas on branches and trunks or white foamy sap are often the first symptoms seen on infested trees. The sweet sap often attracts bees, wasps and hornets.



Dead branches and limbs

Trees with Asian long-horned beetle infestations are weakened at first, then die. Damage from this insect and secondary pests will kill a tree within a few years. Dying trees are readily noticeable during the summer months when compared to healthy trees nearby.



Reporting Suspect Beetles

Suspect beetle can be killed and preserved in regular rubbing alcohol in a liquid-proof container, or even in a container placed in a freezer. If you collect a specimen contact the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development.



For More Information:

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Pesticide & Plant Pest Management



Asian Long-horned Beetle

Alert Information

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Origin and Range of the Asian Beetle

The native range of the Asian long-horned beetle includes Japan, Korea and China. For several years it has been intercepted at ports of entry in the United States. Localized infestations were discovered in Illinois (1998) and New York (1996).

The Asian long-horned beetle and other imported wood boring beetles have been found in wooden crating and packing material associated with trade goods from Asia. The wood used is often low grade, rough-sawn, moist, lumber, occasionally with the bark still attached.

Raw green lumber made from infested trees appears to have served as a means of unintentionally transporting wood boring beetles to the United States.

These beetles have been detected at many ports of entry around the country. Some species are highly destructive, like the Asian long-horned beetle, while others are considered of no significance.



The actual size of the adult beetle is 1- 1½ inches.

Egg-Laying Sites

Female beetles chew round holes in the bark where they then lay their eggs.

These egg-laying sites, also known as oviposition cavities, are found in bark along the trunk and on the limbs.



If you see trees showing these symptoms, contact the MDARD immediately.



Frass Accumulation

Beetle larvae and adults push out chewed wood, which resembles sawdust. A large amount of sawdust-like frass is often evident at the base of heavily infested trees. It will also be seen where limbs meet the trunk and may be trapped in spider webs along the trunk.



Tunneling

The larvae first bore tunnels under the bark and then into the wood where they pupate. After transforming into adults, they then bore to the outside.



Adult Emergence Holes

Adult beetles emerge from the tree through 3/8-inch diameter tunnels that they have chewed through the wood and bark. The adult emergence begins in May and peaks during July.

Heavy sap flow often occurs from the holes made in the bark. Sometimes the sap will appear as white foam.