Technical Bulletin for:
Asian Longhorn Beetle

Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky) • Coleoptera, *Cerambycidae* • ANOGLA

DISTRIBUTION	China, Korea, introduced to the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria.
HOSTS	Various species of deciduous trees, including poplars, birches, buckthorn, sycamore, and horse chestnut.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Very large insects with bodies ranging from 17 to 39 mm, with long antennae measuring as long as 40 mm. Shiny black in color w/ roughly 20 white spots on the elytra.
Larvae	Light cream-colored, large with no distinct head or legs.
Eggs	Off-white and slightly concave on both ends.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults are capable of mating as soon as they emerge from the host tree. Mating takes place on the branches and trunks of host trees between 12:00 PM and 6:00 PM. The female beetle lays an average of 32 eggs, one at a time, over an 11-day period. The eggs hatch in another 11 days. Over their lifetime, females produce between 30 and 80 eggs. The time required to reach maturity is between one to three years, with the adult lifespan being between 50-66 days. Larvae feed in the cambium layer of the tree and later into the heartwood. Larvae dig pupation chambers inside the tree, which can be filled with frass. Adults emerge via large (1 cm in diameter) round exit holes, which are a visible sign of infestation.

MONITORING INFORMATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, LURE, FIELD LIFE	Asian Longhorn Beetle Aldehyde, Asian Longhorn Beetle Alcohol, Linalool, Beta-caryophyllene, and Z3-hexen-1-ol in a vial-and-coaster mesh bag. Lure Longevity: 45 days 
TRAP TO USE	Panel Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	In smaller stands, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately 0.5 m. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect trees for damage to bark, notably adult exit holes and frass-filled pupation chambers. If live larvae or active pupae are discovered, remove section of tree, dispose of said sections, and seal trees as necessary.

Alpha Scents, Inc.
insect monitoring systems
Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com