Anoplophora glabripennis

System: Terrestrial

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Common name: ALB (English), Asian longhorned beetle (English), starry sky beetle (English), longicorne Asiatique (French), Asiatischer Laubholzkäfer (German)

Synonym: Anoplophora nobilis

Similar species: Alaus oculatus, Anoplophora chinensis, Eburia quadrigeminata, Glycobius speciosus, Leptoglossus occidentalis, Monochamus notatus, Monochamus oregonensis, Monochamus scutellatus, Monochamus titillator, Plectrodera scalator, Prionus laticollis, Rosalia funebris

Summary: The Asian longhorn beetle Anoplophora glabripennis is a large wood-boring beetle that is native to countries in Asia, such as Japan, Korea and China. The beetle spends most of its life within the inner wood of a variety of hardwood trees as larvae which tunnel and feed on the cambium layer, eventually killing the tree. It was first detected in New York 1996, although it is thought to have arrived in the 1980s in solid wood packing material from China. It has since been detected in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, California, Ontario (Canada) and parts of Europe. The Asian longhorn beetle threatens 30-35% of the trees in urban areas of eastern USA. The economic, ecological and aesthetic impacts on the United States would be devastating if the beetle continues to spread. Potential losses have been estimated in the tens to hundreds of billions of US dollars. Current control measures focus on rapidly delimiting new infestations, imposing quarantine and cutting down and burning of infected trees.

View this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description
Adult Asian longhorn beetles are jet-black with a luster; 20-35mm in length and 7-12mm in width, the base of the 11-segmented antennae is whitish with a blue-black colour; the antennae of male and female beetles are 1.5 and 1.3 times their body length, respectively; and each elytron has about 20 white (sometimes yellow) spots.

Please see PaDIL (Pests and Diseases Image Library) Species Content Page for high quality diagnostic and overview images.

Lifecycle Stages
Asian longhorn beetles spend about 7 days within the pupal chamber as an adult before exiting the natal host (China). Longevity of female and male beetles was 42.5 days (14-66 days) and 20.6 days (3-50 days), respectively, on Populus spp. (China), and 73 days on A. saccharum (Keena 2000), and 103.9 days (44-131 days), 97.2 days (30-137 days) and 83.0 days (58-107 days) on A. platanoides, A. rubrum and S. nigra, respectively (Smith et al. 2002). Asian longhorn beetles are strong fliers and results from mass mark recapture studies show that 98% of adult beetles disperse less than 600m from their release point. However, Asian longhorn beetles dispersal potential over a single season was found to be 1,029m and 1,442m, for male and gravid female beetles, respectively (Smith et al. 2002).
Habitat Description
Habitats of the Asian longhorn beetle include urban (ornamentals), agricultural (windbreaks), rural (shelterbelts and hedgerows) and forests. In its native range, adult beetles infest deciduous trees, particularly species of *Populus* (15 poplar species), *Salix* (*S. matsudana*), *Ulmus* (*U. pumila, U. laeuig*), and *Acer* (*A. buergerianum, A. davidii, A. grosseri, A. negundo, A. palmatum, A. palmatum cv. ‘alropurpureum’, A. robustrum, A. saccharum, A. truncatum*). Other species have been listed as hosts, including *Aesculus chinensis* (horsechestnut), *Alnus* sp., *Betula platyphylla* (birch), *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Fraxinus* sp., *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. ssp., *Malus sylvestris*, *Sinensis* (buckthorn), *Platanus orientalis* (London plane/sycamore), *Pyrus communis* (questionable), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (questionable) and *Tilia tuan* (lindens/basswood), some of which may not be suitable for beetle development (e.g. oviposition only), and others that need verification.

Reproduction
Sexual reproduction: female Asian longhorn beetles mate multiple times with a single male beetle, but will also mate with multiple male beetles. Female beetles continue to produce eggs throughout their life span. Male beetles display mate guarding. Differences in the nutritional quality of various host trees, including secondary substances, and/or structural features (i.e. bark thickness), likely influence the relative reproductive potential and longevity of the beetles.

Lifetime fecundity of *Anoplophora glabripennis* averaged 35 eggs/female (30-80 eggs) on *Populus* spp. (China), and 68 eggs/female on *A. saccharum* (Keena 2000), and 127.3, 46.8 and 30.7 viable eggs/female on *A. platanoides, A. rubrum* and *S. nigra*, respectively (Smith et al. 2002). Daily oviposition of viable eggs averaged 1.2, 0.46 and 0.36 eggs/d on *A. platanoides, A. rubrum* and *S. nigra*, respectively (fecundity declines at 0.48 eggs per week over the lifetime of female beetles) (Smith et al. 2002). Fecundity is negatively correlated with bark thickness (Smith et al. 2002). Pre-ovipositional period of the Asian longhorn beetles was 10.6, 16.7 and 15.8 days on *A. platanoides, A. rubrum* and *S. nigra*, respectively (Smith et al. 2002).

Nutrition
Adult Asian longhorn beetle are known to feed on leaves, petiole and twigs. They appear to attack healthy trees (under investigation), as well as stressed trees.
General Impacts
The Asian longhorn beetle attacks hardwood tree species in the eastern United States, including many that are valued in both urban and forested areas. The beetle completes most of its life cycle inside the host tree, with adults emerging in spring. Adult beetles feed on twigs, leaf petioles and primary leaf veins. Eggs are injected under the bark surface where they hatch into larvae. Larvae tunnel under the bark and destroy the tree’s vascular system which disrupts sap flow of infested trees. Older larvae tunnel into the heartwood where their feeding slowly destroys the structural integrity of trees (Smith and Wu 2008). Trees are slowly killed over a 3-5 year period, although it may be longer.

In their native China about 40% of poplar plantations are known to have been damaged (ca. 2.3 million ha.) by the beetle. 240 cities or counties have been infested in 5 provinces alone (totaling 230 thousand ha), and, an estimated 50 million trees were cut down over a 3 year period in Ningxia Province alone (1991-1993). The beetle causes severe damage from 21-43 degrees north latitude and 100-127 degrees east longitude (represents 4 climatic zones in China: the Transitional Zone between the tropical zone to the south and the warm temperate zone to the north; and the warm temperate zone; the cool temperate zone, and the arid temperate zone).

In the United States, where the beetle was discovered in 1996, an estimated 30-35% of trees in urban eastern states are susceptible to its attack. If the beetle continues to expand its range the potential impacts would be devastating. Urban areas could lose as much as 35 percent of their tree canopy cover and 30 percent of their trees (1.2 billion trees), with an estimated loss of value of $669 billion (GAO 2006). The maple hardwood lumber and sugar maple syrup industries are also put at risk, and tourism associated with the famous fall colours of New England (Smith and Wu 2008). Loss of trees may also decrease property values, cause aesthetic damage and lessen environmental benefits such as cleaning air and water and providing energy-conserving shade. These losses are difficult to quantify (GAO 2006).

If the beetle spreads out of its current urban environment into natural forests, it has the potential to seriously alter the ecological diversity of the natural forests in North America, with additional impacts on wetlands. The potential impact to forests is the loss of 71 billion trees valued at over $2 trillion dollars (GAO 2006).

A further impact of the Asian longhorn beetle in the United States is the cost of eradication measures. “Collectively, from 1997 to 2006, APHIS and the states of New York, Illinois and New Jersey and local governments have spent more than $800 million on ALB eradication measures” (Smith and Wu 2008).

Management Info
The eradication programme implemented by the US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and its cooperators hinges on several elements: rapidly delimiting new infestations, imposing quarantine, and implementing control measures within the quarantine zone. When the Asian longhorn beetle is reported, intensive visual inspections are conducted throughout the neighborhood to delimit the infestation. Infested trees and those species considered to be at high-risk of attack within a radius of 400mtrs from the edge of the known infestation (the distance varies with locality) are felled and chipped. High-risk trees within a radius of a second 400mtrs are also either removed and chipped or injected with a systemic insecticide. APHIS and US Forest Service scientists and their collaborators have developed a method of using the systemic insecticide, imidacloprid, which has been shown to kill adult beetles while feeding on twigs and leaves, thereby helping to contain the spread of the beetle. The infested area is re-surveyed at least once a year for the next five years after beetles are found (Smith and Wu 2008).

The primary pathway by which the Asian longhorn beetle has reached the USA and other countries is in wood packing materials. The Asian longhorn beetle has been intercepted frequently at ports and found in warehouses throughout the United States. This pathway highlights the importance of quarantine and regulations as a first line of defense for countries against invasion by Asian longhorn beetle and other pests (Smith and Wu 2008).

Please follow this link for detailed information on preventative measures, integrated management, and physical, chemical and biological control measures that can be undertaken to prevent the spread of the Asian longhorn beetle.

Pathway
The Asian longhorn beetle is transported on infested fire wood, containers, pallets & dunage.

Principal source:

**Compiler:** Michael T. Smith, Ph.D., USDA-ARS Beneficial Insects Introduction Research Lab, Newark, DE 19713 USA & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

**Review:** Michael T. Smith, Ph.D., USDA-ARS Beneficial Insects Introduction Research Lab, Newark, DE 19713 USA.

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[2] AUSTRIA
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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

26 references found for *Anoplophora glabripennis*

**Management information**


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**Anoplophora glabripennis**


**SUMMARY:**
Invasive forest pests have seriously harmed our environment and imposed significant costs upon our economy. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the lead agency for responding to forest pests. This report evaluates the federal response to three invasive forest pests: the Asian longhorned beetle, the emerald ash borer, and the pathogen Phytophthora ramorum (P. ramorum). Specifically, GISD describes (1) the status of efforts to eradicate these species, (2) the factors affecting the success of those efforts, (3) overall forest health monitoring programs, (4) coordination and communication of the three pest response efforts, and (5) USDA’s use of panels of scientific experts to aid in the response efforts.

**Available from:** http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06353.pdf [Accessed 20 May 2006]


**General information**

**CONABIO. 2008.** Sistema de informació sobre especies invasoras en México. Especies invasoras - Insectos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Fecha de acceso:

**Summary:**
La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras en México cuenta actualmente con información de 876 especies provenientes de 51 países, con un enfoque prioritario en América del Norte y el Caribe. Se realizan acciones preventivas para evitar la introducción de nuevos agentes de enfermedad, insectos y plantas. La información incluye información genérica sobre cada especie, como su ubicación actual, su área de infestación, su importancia económica y ambiental, así como medidas de control y prevención.

**Spanish:**
La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras en México cuenta actualmente con información de nombre científico, familia, grupo y nombre común, así como hábitat, estado de la invasión, rutas de introducción y medidas preventivas y control. Es importante que estas listas se actualicen en constante proceso de actualización.

**Invasive species - insects is available from:** http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada, under the section Novedades for information on updates.

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