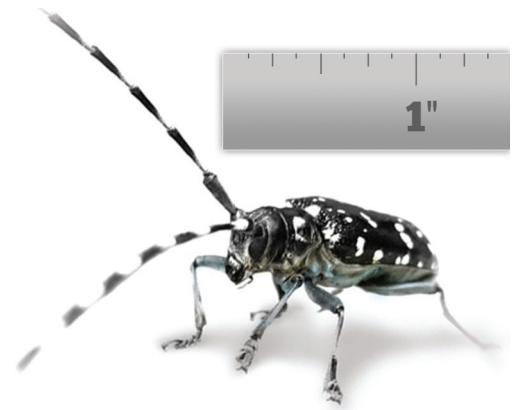




America's neighborhoods and forests are under attack. The **Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)** has destroyed tens of thousands of hardwood trees. Help the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) protect our country's trees—and stop the beetle. **Look for signs of the ALB in your community and report both positive and negative findings at [www.BeetleDetectives.com](http://www.BeetleDetectives.com)** on behalf of your organization. Then watch your organization rise through the ranks of top beetle detectives.

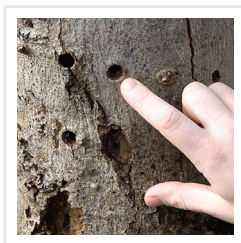
## Identifying the ALB

The ALB grows within hardwood trees, particularly maple, birch, horse chestnut, willow, and elm. The tunneling larvae eventually kill the tree. Adult beetles start to emerge as the weather gets warmer and are most active during the summer and early fall, when they can be seen on trees, branches, walls, outdoor furniture, cars, and sidewalks. You should capture the insects you think are ALB, place them in a jar, and freeze them—this will preserve the insect for easy identification. You can also search for signs of infestation.



- 1 - 1 ½" in length
- Long antennae (longer than the insect's body) banded with black and white
- Shiny black body with distinctive white spots
- Six legs, may have blue feet

## SIGNS OF INFESTATION



Dime-sized exit holes



Trunk riddled with exit holes



Sawdust-like material, called frass, near exit hole



Yellowing or drooping leaves or dead branches

## HOST TREES

- » Ash
- » Birch
- » Elm
- » Golden rain tree
- » Hackberry
- » Horse chestnut
- » Katsura
- » London planetree
- » Maple
- » Mimosa
- » Mountain ash
- » Poplar
- » Willow

# Be an ace beetle detective. Start searching today!

Print out this factsheet and use it for reference while you search. Locate at least 10 host trees on your property or public property near your residence. Carefully examine each tree for signs of ALB infestation. Use the survey card below to record your observations, and then enter your report online at [www.BeetleDetectives.com](http://www.BeetleDetectives.com). Here are a few tips for recording your observations and submitting your report:

- *Area searched*—use the nearest cross streets to identify the scope of the location searched.
- *If you detect the beetle or signs, describe the beetle and/or damage (size, shape, and color) and take a photo if possible. You can upload your photos on the online report form at [www.BeetleDetectives.com](http://www.BeetleDetectives.com).*
- *If possible, collect a specimen of the insect, place it in a jar, and freeze it—this will preserve the insect for easy identification.*

## Observations for ALB

Date(s) of search (dd/mm/yy):

Location of search (street address or closest intersection, city, zip code):

Total number of host trees examined:

Types of host trees examined (such as elm, maple, or willow):

Did you find any signs of ALB?      **Yes**      **No**

If yes, please describe the beetle and/or damage (size, shape, and color):

Did you collect a specimen of an ALB?      **Yes**      **No**

Did you take a photograph of the insect or damage?      **Yes**      **No**

If you observe beetles or signs of infestation, immediately contact your USDA State Plant Health Director. Go to [www.BeetleDetectives.com](http://www.BeetleDetectives.com) to find your State Plant Health Director. Report both positive and negative sightings at [www.BeetleDetectives.com](http://www.BeetleDetectives.com) to help your organization become a top-ranked beetle detective. Negative sightings indicate that the beetle has not yet been detected in your area.