SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

SLELO PRISM

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7725

www.sleloinvasives.org

Get Involved

Report Invasive Species Observations at www.imapinvasives.org

Join our invasive species **Volunteer Surveillance Network (VSN).** For details, contact megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Join our listserv and get notifications for upcoming trainings and workshops.

To join follow these steps:

.**Email** cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu

.**Type** "join" in subject space

.**Send** a blank email body

Cover Photo: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, na.fs.fed.us. Frass photo: Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, bugwood.org. ALB Infestation Exit hole, keaf tussye damage photos: Detecting Signs & Symptoms of Asian Longhorned Beetle Injury Training Guide, glfc.forestry.ca.Oviposite and manidibles holes: Joe Boggs, OH University, bugwood.org. Damaged bark & leaf loss photos :PA Dpt. Cons. & Natural Resources, bugwood.org. Male/Female ALB Photo & Larvae, Pupae, and Egg Photo: http://www.bethelalb.com/Get_To_Know_Our_Beetle.htm.

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SLELO PRISM

What You Should Know About Asian Longhorned Beetle

(Anoplophora glabripennis)

SLELO PRISM

"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is an Asian Longhorned Beetle?

The Asian longhorned beetle(ALB) *(Anoplophora glabripennis*) is a wood-boring insect native to China and Korea. ALB larvae bore through the woody tissue of many species of hardwood . This disrupts the flow of nutrients and water through the tree. Eventually, the tree weakens and dies from the infestation. Because the ALB targets several species of hardwood, the impacts of its infestation could be severe.

Signs of an ALB Infestation

➢Presence of frass (wood shavings)

➢Round exit holes (6-14mm in diameter)

➢Presence of holes from insect mouth parts (mandibles) and ovipositer (egg insertion)

Infestation Signs:

➢Presence of feeding galleries and tunnel entrances under bark

➢Presence of severed leaf tissue and stripped tissue on twigs and petioles

➢Presence of Cracks and or missing bark; dead branches discoloration & loss of leaves

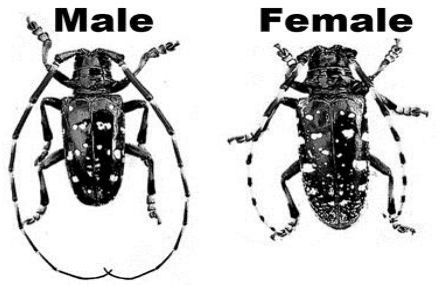
ALB Identification:

ALB Adults:

•**Size:** 1-2 and a half inches in length depending on gender

•**Color:** Black with distinctive white or light yellow spots on body and antennae

*Antennae are longer on males than females



ALB Larvae:

•**Size:** Grow up to 2 ½ inches long

•**Color:** Off white (Cream)

ALB Pupae:

•**Size:** About one and a half to two inches long

•**Color:** Creamy white

ALB Egg:

•**Size:** Roughly the size of a grain of rice

•**Color:** Milky white and flat turning yellow as it matures