

City Longhorned Beetle

Aeolesthes sarta



City Longhorned Beetle

- Other common names: Uzbek longhorn beetle, sart longhorn beetle, town longhorn beetle
- Thought to originate in Pakistan and Western India
- Often found invading plants within cities in Western Europe and Asia



The city longhorned beetle (*Aeolesthes sarta*) is also known as the Uzbek longhorn beetle, sart longhorn beetle, town longhorn beetle or other names in local languages. This pest of trees, including oaks, is thought to have originated in Pakistan and Western India. Presently, the species only invades cities in Western Europe and Asia but threatens to spread to other parts of the globe.

Information sources: 3

Global Distribution

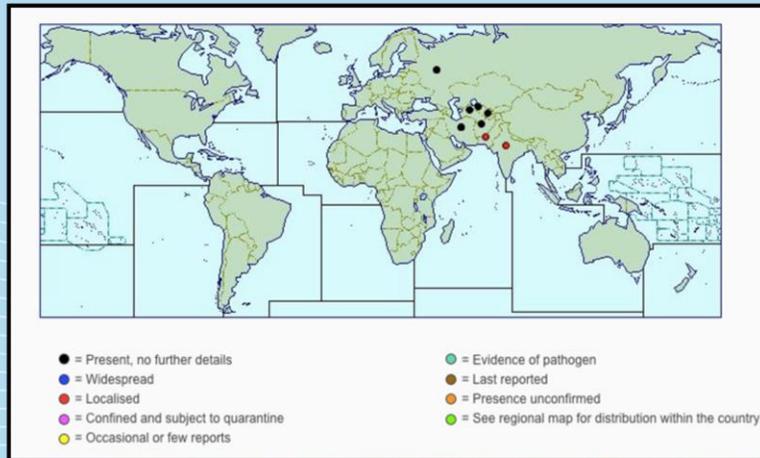
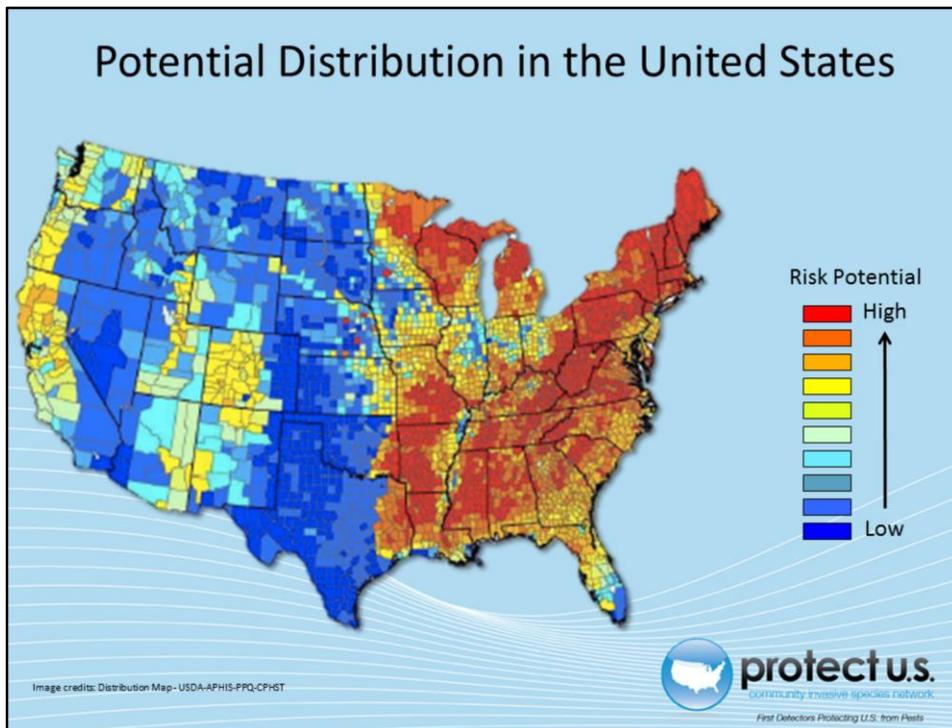


Image credits: Distribution Map - <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/3430>



The city longhorned beetle is distributed throughout certain regions of Western Europe and Asia. It is currently present in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and the former Soviet Union. Mediterranean countries at risk for this pest due to the dry and hot climates. *Aeolesthes sarta* has not yet established in the Western hemisphere, but many of these countries including the United States are at risk of pest invasion due to climate and vegetation.

Information sources: 1, 4, 5



Based on host availability in the United States, the city longhorned beetle is most likely to establish in the eastern United States. According to the map above, the western coast and some midwestern states are also at a medium level of risk for invasion.

Information sources: 2

Pest of forest, fruit and ornamental trees



Image credits: English walnut (*Juglans regia*) L. - Robert Vidék, Corontium Hh. - Bugwood.org, #5395968; winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) Michx.-Joe Nicholson - Bugwood.org, #5369190; black willow (*Salix nigra*) Marsh. - Bill Cook, Michigan State University - Bugwood.org, #1219227



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The city longhorned beetle is a pest of many different deciduous trees including oaks. They cause damage to forest, fruit and ornamental trees each year in Western Europe and Asia.

The main hosts include:

Ulmus minor,
Ulmus pumila,
Populus alba,
Populus diversifolia,
Populus euphratica,
Populus talassica,
Populus x canadensis,
Salix acmophylla,
Salix songarica,
Salix turanica,
Platanus orientalis,
Platanus x hispanica,
Malus domestica
Juglans regia

Other hosts:

Acer (maples)
Alnus subcordata
Betula (birches)
Elaeagnus
Fraxinus (ashes)
Gleditsia
Juglans regia (walnut)
Malus domestica (apple)
Morus (mulberrytree)
Morus alba (mora)
Platanus acerifolia (London planetree)
Platanus orientalis (plane)
Populus (poplars)
Populus alba (silver-leaf poplar)
Populus alba var. pyramidalis (Boll's poplar)
Populus euphratica (Euphrates poplar)
Populus talassica
Populus x euramericana
Prunus (stone fruit)
Prunus (stone fruit)
Prunus armeniaca (apricot)
Pyrus (pears)
Quercus (oaks)
Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)
Salix (willows)
Salix acmophylla
Ulmus densa
Ulmus minor (European field elm)
Ulmus pumila (dwarf elm)
Ulmus pumila var. arborea

Information sources: 1, 3

Damage

- Emergence holes
- Larval galleries in bark
- Wilted or dry leaves
- Tree dieback



Image credits: Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) (Motschulsky, 1853) - Thomas B. Denholm, New Jersey Department of Agriculture - Bugwood.org, #1253006; Oviposition niche - http://www.nafs.fed.us/fhp/ab/slides_images/slides/ovl.htm,



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First Detectors Protecting U.S. from Pests

The city longhorned beetle causes a large amount of damage to forest trees every year in Western Europe and Asia. Several generations can infect a host before it eventually dies. The main damage is the destruction of the trunks and branches of a healthy tree by larvae. Larval galleries can be seen in the bark created by the feeding insects. Emergence holes are also visible from where adults exit the tree. Some of the visible consequences of city longhorned beetle infection is wilted or dry leaves and tree dieback. Once the host dies, it is no longer a food source for the pest as it can only feed on the living tissues.

Information Sources: 4

Identification



- Adults
 - Dark grey-brown bodies
 - Fine silvery pubescence
 - 28-47mm in length
 - Long antennae

Image credits: CITY LONGHORNED BEETLE - http://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/documents/Nursery-Pest_handout_2015.pdf; city longhorn beetle [Aeolesthes sorori] [Solsky, 1571] - Kira Zhurova, USDA APHIS PPQ; Bugwood.org, #5408722



Adult city longhorned beetles are dark gray to brown bodied. The pest have a fine silver pubescence with two irregular bands on the elytra. Overall, the city longhorned beetles are usually around 28-47mm in length. Typically, males have antennae that are 2.5 times the length of the body while females have antennae that are shorter than the body. Adults are usually most active at night and during the day they will hide in the larval chambers in the bark. Although they have wings, they fly very little and do not feed as adults.

Information sources: 6, 7

Identification

- Pupae
 - Creamy yellow
 - 30-40mm in length
 - 11-15mm in width
 - Long antennae



Image credits: Khan, S.A., S. Bhatia, and N. Tripathi. - <http://airjg.com/NOVEMBER%202013/03%206AJAD.pdf>



Aeolethes sarta pupae are creamy yellow with long antennae. They are about 30-40mm in length and 11-15mm in width. They hide in crevices and will overwinter in the cavities in the wood created by larvae.

Information sources: 7

Identification

- Larvae
 - White-yellow
 - 60-70mm long
 - Black mandibles
 - Pale yellow hairs



Image credits: *Aeolesthes (Aeolesthes) sarita* (Solsky, 1871) - Lech Karpinski - [http://cerambycidae.org/taxa/sarita-\(Solsky-1871\)](http://cerambycidae.org/taxa/sarita-(Solsky-1871)); Khan, S.A., S. Bhatia, and N. Tripathi - <http://airjp.com/NOVEMBER%202013/03%20SAJAD.pdf>



The larvae of the city longhorned beetle are a pale yellow color and are about 60-70mm in length by their last instar. They are covered in pale yellow or golden hairs and have black mandibles. The larvae are typically found in the bark of trees where they will construct tunnels where they complete 3 instars. They will produce a reddish to yellowish brown frass which can be found on the host. As a whole, the larvae are similar in appearance to many related beetles and are not the best life stage to use for identification.

Information sources: 6, 7

Identification

- Eggs
 - White
 - 3-4mm long
 - Slit-like cluster of 4-13 eggs
 - Found in crevices of host

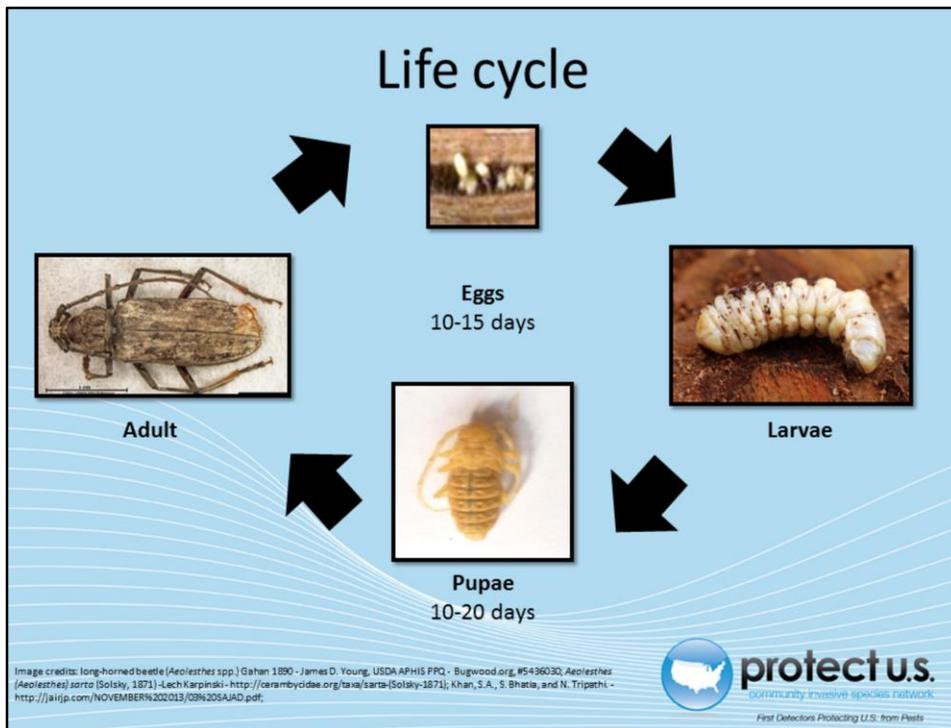


Image credits: Khan, S.A., S. Bhatia, and N. Tripathi. - <http://airjp.com/NOVEMBER%202013/03%20SAJAD.pdf>



Eggs are white and about 3-4mm long. They are laid in slit-like clusters of 4-13 eggs in the crevices of host bark. While on average the slits are in smaller clusters a total of 240-270 can still be laid by adult *Aeolesthes sarta*.

Information sources: 6, 7



Adults will lay eggs in late April where they will hatch 10-15 days later. Once hatched, the larvae will begin making their own tunnel in the host tissues. They will eat and then overwinter in their tunnel until the following spring. Then, the larvae continue to eat. The larvae will pupate around August, become adults in 10-20 days, and remain in the a pupal chamber for 7-8 months overwintering where they emerge in late April. The total cycle takes two years to complete. Often, several generations will invade the host before the tree eventually dies.

Information sources: 1, 7

Chemical Control

- Imidacloprid, chlorpyrifos, cyfluthrin and bifenthrin



Image credits: tree injections - David Cappaert, Michigan State University - Bugwood.org, #5371032

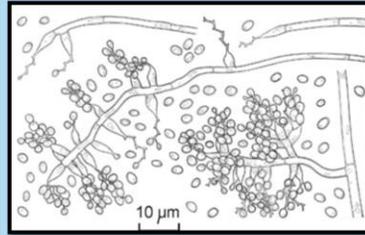


Overall, there is variable success with chemical control of the city longhorned beetle. Some scientific studies suggest that imidacloprid injections into either the soil or the tree trunk can control the population of larvae in a host. The larvae will feed on plant tissues that contain the chemical and as a result die. Also, chlorpyrifos have shown moderate success in the targeting eggs and young larvae. Spraying the bark with cyfluthrin or bifenthrin seemed to have some success in killing the pest. The labels on all chemical treatments should be read and followed to ensure proper use and effective treatment. All in all, chemical controls exist but it is predicted that other controls like phytosanitary measures are more effective for a wider variety of hosts.

Information sources: 8

Biological Control

- White muscardine fungus (*Beauveria bassiana*)
- Bethyridae wasp (*Sclerodermus turkmenicus*)



White muscardine fungus

Image credits: line drawing - Dave Minter/CABI BioScience - <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2785>



White muscardine fungus (*Beauveria bassiana*) will attack the adult city longhorned beetles.

Sclerodermus turkmenicus is a parasitic wasp in the family Bethyridae that will target the larvae of *Aeolesthes sarta*. It is a type of hymenoptera common in areas where the long horned beetle are prevalent.

Information Sources: 4

Cultural Control

- Phytosanitary measures
 - Monitoring nurseries
 - Cutting and burning infested trees
 - Debarking wood before movement
- Planting more resistant tree species



Image credits: visual tree inspection - Andrew Kooser, International Society of Arboriculture, - Bugwood.org, #5375292



Most cultural controls involve phytosanitary measures. This includes monitoring nurseries and trees frequently and cutting and burning extremely infested trees. Any wood from an infested host should be burned. If wood is to be moved, it should be inspected by debarking ahead of time. International movement of untreated wood could lead to the spread of the pest to more areas of the world. Furthermore, cities with city longhorned beetle problems have begun planting species of trees that are resistant to the pest.

Information Sources: 3, 4

Suspect Sample Submissions

- Contact your State Department of Agriculture or University Cooperative Extension laboratory
 - <http://www.npdn.org/home>
- PPQ form 391, Specimens for Determination
 - https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/PPQ_Form_391.pdf

The image shows a detailed form titled 'PPQ Form 391, Specimens for Determination'. It is a multi-section document with various fields for data entry, including checkboxes and dropdown menus. Key sections include:

- SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION** - Fields for 'NAME OF SUBMITTER', 'ADDRESS OF SUBMITTER', 'CITY', 'STATE', and 'ZIP'. It also includes a 'REASON FOR IDENTIFICATION' section with checkboxes for 'Suspect Pest', 'Suspect Pathogen', and 'Suspect Plant Part'.
- SECTION 2: SPECIMEN INFORMATION** - Fields for 'SPECIMEN TYPE', 'NUMBER OF SPECIMENS', and 'DATE OF COLLECTION'. It includes a table for 'SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION' with columns for 'NUMBER', 'SOURCE', 'PLANT PART', 'COLLECTOR', 'DATE', 'TIME', 'LOCATION', and 'METHOD'.
- SECTION 3: IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION** - Fields for 'NAME OF IDENTIFICATION LABORATORY', 'ADDRESS', 'CITY', 'STATE', and 'ZIP'. It includes a 'METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION' section with checkboxes for 'Morphology', 'Molecular', 'PCR', and 'Microbiology'.
- SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** - Fields for 'SUBMITTER'S SIGNATURE', 'DATE', and 'LABORATORY'S SIGNATURE'.

An example of a PPQ form for sample submissions

Image credits: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/PPQ_Form_391.pdf



If a suspect pest has been located in the United States, a sample should be submitted for proper identification. Contact your local diagnostic lab to ship in a sample for identification. Information regarding your local diagnostic lab is available at National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN) website. The diagnostic lab information and available contacts are divided by state.

<http://www.npdn.org/home>

The sample specimen should be submitted along with accompanying documentation using the PPQ form 391.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/PPQ_Form_391.pdf

Your local diagnostic lab is part of your local cooperative extension service or your state department of agriculture. Your local lab will also have a specific form. All local labs may not be a member of NPDN. However, all labs should report new pest and pathogen detections to local regulatory officials.

Communications



- Contact your State Plant Health Director
 - https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/ppq-program-overview/ct_sphd



- Contact your State Plant Regulatory Official
 - <http://nationalplantboard.org/membership/>

image credits: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome>; <http://nationalplantboard.org/>



Remember that new pest and pathogen records must be reported to your State Plant Health Director (SPHD) and your State Plant Regulatory Official (SPRO). The SPRO is a State Department of Agriculture Employee and the SPHD is a USDA-APHIS-PPQ employee.

The link to your SPRO is on the National Plant Board (NPB) website. It has an interactive map and when you click on your state it will take you to another page with contact information. The NPB is a cooperative organization that includes membership from all State Departments of Agriculture.

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Educational Disclaimer and Citation

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- United States Department of Agriculture, National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA NIFA)
- United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA APHIS PPQ)
- Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS) Program
- National Plant Board (NPB)
- States Department of Agriculture
- Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)
- Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health (Bugwood)
- National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- U.S. Forest Service (USFS)



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