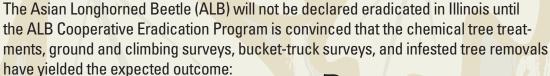
COUNTDOWN TO ERADICATION



Every last ALB in Chicago found and destroyed.

If there is a beetle out there, you can help the ALB Program find it.

THE ALB IS DISTINCTIVE:

- Large–about 1.5 inches long
- Long antennae banded in black & white

ALB larva

The ALB is active from spring to fall and prefers hardwood trees, such as all species of maple, birch, elm, horsechestnut, poplar, willow, and ash.

ALB pupa with frass

- Shiny black with white spots
- Feet with a slightly bluish-white tinge

LOOK FOR THESE SIGNS:

- Beetles leave a residue that looks like sawdust, called frass, at the base of trees and in tree limbs.
- ALBs leave round exit holes in tree trunks and branches.
- ALB females deposit eggs in dime-sized pits that they chew into the bark of trees.
- ALB larvae tunnel deep within trees.
- Adult ALBs can be found anywhere during the spring and summer





FOR MORE INFORMATION

Log onto www.aphis.usda.gov and click on the Asian longhorned beetle under "Hot Issues," page 2.

months, not just on trees.

Please search and report. Whether or not any signs of an ALB are observed, please report the results of the search on the Web by following the directions at http:// beetlebusters.aphis.usda.gov>. You can also call the ALB Cooperative Eradication Program and report a search at 847-298-4540 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

> In Illinois, the Asian Longhorned Beetle Cooperative Eradication Program is comprised of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Forest Service, along with the City of Chicago and the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

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