

Pest alert

Chinese longhorned beetle

Trichoferus campestris

Call Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 if you see this pest



Chinese longhorned beetle



Bore holes in a tree



Trichoferus campestris Larva

Chinese longhorned beetle (*Trichoferus campestris*) pose a threat to a range of Australian horticultural and timber industries. The Chinese longhorned beetle affects over 40 known plant hosts including mulberry, apple, pine, ash and willow trees. Biosecurity Queensland is asking people to be on the lookout for symptoms of Chinese longhorned beetle and report suspected cases to **Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23**.

Description

Chinese longhorned beetle, also known as velvet longhorned beetle, are dark brown to brownish-orange with long antennae and patchy bodies due to irregularly distributed hairs. The larvae are yellowish-white with brown heads and wrinkled skin, and are up to 20 millimetres long. The eggs are white and elongated in shape, rounded at both ends.

What damage does it cause?

Female beetles lay eggs on the trunk and branches of trees. The emerging larvae burrow under the bark, into the sapwood and wood, where they grow and eventually emerge as adults. Larvae can also bore and develop successfully in dry logs of almost any woody species, but require trees with intact bark to reproduce in.

Port inspections have intercepted larvae of this species in wooden packing materials imported from Asia. The damage is caused by larvae tunnelling into the wood, reducing the quality and strength of the timber. The spread of the Chinese longhorned beetle could potentially have a serious impact on a number of timber and horticultural industries, amenity and native forests.

Spread

Chinese longhorned beetle spreads by flight and can travel long distances in wood packing materials such as crates and boxes. They can also spread via transportation of infested plants, wood and plant products.

Symptoms

Chinese longhorned beetle leave large emergence holes in the trunks of trees or other wooden material they bore into. Other symptoms include peeling bark, yellowing or wilting leaves and a sawdust-like material at the tree base.

What to do if you find Chinese longhorned beetle?

Report it to **Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23**.

Photos attributed to Justin Bartlett Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Gyorgy Csoka Hungary Forest Research Institute and Natural Resources Canada (Canadian Forest Service).

Host list for Chinese longhorned beetle (*Trichoferus campestris*)

Living hosts		Dry wood hosts		Other hosts (likely dry wood hosts)	
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir
<i>Astragalus</i> sp.	Milk vetch, huang qi	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>	Hinoki false cypress	<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch	<i>Fagus crenata</i>	Japanese beech	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Alder
<i>Broussonetia</i> spp.	Paper mulberry	<i>Juglans mandshurica</i> ssp. <i>sieboldiana</i>	Manshurian walnut	<i>Aralia</i> spp.	Devil's walking stick
<i>Gleditsia</i> spp.	Honeylocust	<i>Morus bombycis</i>	Mulberry	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Malus</i> spp.*	Apple/Crabapple	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce	<i>Carpinus</i> spp.	Hornbeam
<i>Morus</i> spp.*	Mulberry	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Japanese red pine	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	<i>False cypress</i>
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Cherry, peach	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.	Persimmon, ebony
<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Mountain-ash, rowan			<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	Spindle trees
				<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech
				<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash
				<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut
				<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly
				<i>Larix</i> spp.	Larch
				<i>Malus</i> spp.	Apple
				<i>Picea</i> spp.	Spruce
				<i>Populus</i> spp.	Poplar
				<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Pear
				<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Sumac
				<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
				<i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i>	Chinese skullcap
				<i>Syzygium</i> spp.	
				<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Lime, linden
				<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm
				<i>Wisteria</i> spp.	
				<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak
				<i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.	Prickly ash
				<i>Ziziphus</i> spp.	Buckthorn

*Preferred hosts

Adapted from the United States Department of Agriculture Exotic Wood Borer/Bark Beetle Survey Reference for *Trichoferus campestris* 2014.