

Poster Title: Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) *Anoplophora gäbriennis* Advancements in Eradication Program

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Abstract:

The goal of the ALB program is to eradicate the pest in the United States to protect the hardwood forests of North America. To achieve this goal, the ALB program has developed an implemented eradication protocols, an area-wide, science-based strategy. Visual survey of host trees for signs of ALB: There are no traps or lures available to attract ALB; four negative surveys are required to declare eradication of ALB in an area; and surveys are conducted by climbers, ground crews, or bucket trucks. Tree removal: Infested trees are removed; Exposed host trees may be removed to further reduce populations; Removed trees must be chipped to become deregulated material. Chemical treatment: Exposed host trees chemically treated for a minimum of 3 consecutive years to prevent infestation and reduce ALB populations. Regulatory activities to prevent the pest's spread: Enforce the quarantine to keep potentially infested materials from leaving the infested area; Educate local tree care companies and other industries that work with regulated items about ALB regulations; Issue compliance agreements to companies to ensure regulated materials are handled appropriately within the infested areas. Replanting with non-host species to assist in the regeneration of the tree canopy. Outreach to educate the public and industry about the ALB: To obtain their assistance in looking for the beetle, and to gain their cooperation while carrying out program activities. Other components of the eradication strategy include: Quality assurance to ensure survey, removals, and treatments are done correctly so that these actions are effective; Methods development to improve program effectiveness and delivery. Science-based eradication protocols: Biology and population dynamics. New technologies for chemical control: Basal soil injection; Low-pressure trunk injection; Capsule injection--operational pilot. DNA analysis of populations: To assist in determining the origin of infestations; Aging studies of infested trees: To determine the first year of infestation; Studies have shown that infestations remain localized for the first 4 years, and then populations disperse.