

# CONIFER-INFESTING LONGHORNED BEETLES— *Monochamus* spp., *Semanotus* spp., *Xylotrechus* spp., and other Cerambycidae

**HOSTS:** Austrian, ponderosa, and Scotch pines, juniper, arborvitae, spruce, and other conifers

**IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE:** The grub-like larvae are white with brown heads and have a segmented and cylindrical body. Adult beetles have oblong or cylindrical bodies, 1 cm to over 2 cm in length, long legs, and antennae that are at least half the length of the body.

Length of the life cycle and the time of adult emergence varies with the species. Most life cycles last 1 or 2 years.

Adults feed on flowers or tender bark of twigs and cause only minor damage. Larvae of most species tunnel beneath the bark or in the sapwood of dead or dying trees. Large limbs and trunks are frequently girdled and killed. Sawdust-like material accumulates around the entrance to tunnels and at the bases of infested trees. Some species carry a tree-killing nematode for which there is no control. A chewing sound made by the larvae can often be heard in infested dead trees or in firewood.

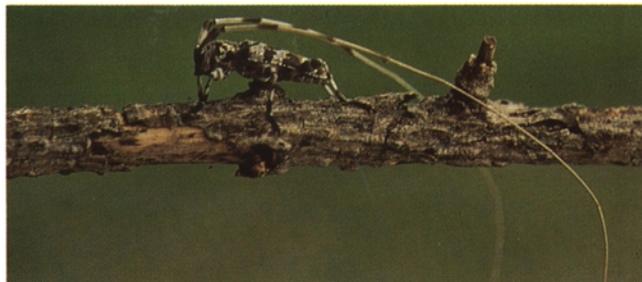
**CONTROL:** Control is normally unnecessary because the host is already dead or dying before attack. Prevent larval entry into living high value trees by spraying the trunk and limbs during the egg-laying period with an insecticide recommended by your extension service. Store infested firewood outdoors to avoid the nuisance of noise, sawdust, or emerging adults. Infested structural lumber or logs may require professional fumigation.



Longhorned beetle galleries



Longhorned beetle larva



*Monochamus* sp. longhorned beetle adult