

How to identify *Agrilus bilineatus*?

Adults

Early spring and summer
5 to 13 mm long

Metallic dark green

2 yellow longitudinal stripes across the thorax and elytra



H. Royals, USDA APHIS PPQ ITP, Bugwood.org

The **eggs** are laid in cracks in the bark. The **larvae** are flat, white, legless and highly segmented. They grow up to 24 mm long and have a light brown, bell-shaped head. Two short, brown protrusions are visible on the rear end.

The life cycle usually lasts 1 year, but can also take 2 years, depending on the climate.



Can you help us?

Agrilus bilineatus is included on the **EPPO A2 list**. This list contains plant harmful organisms that have already been found locally in the EPPO region and are causing major damage there. This beetle is not yet present in the EU. That is why it is important to report if you have seen this insect. **Early detection** allows a quick and efficient implementation of control measures against the twolined chestnut borer, so that this beetle **cannot establish itself**.

If you spot the American chestnut beetle:

- Is the insect long and narrow, with **2 yellow stripes**?
- Take a photo of the insect and the damage and note the precise location.
- Collect larvae or adults in a container.
- Report via waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen

More info?

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STOP *Agrilus bilineatus*

The Two-lined chestnut borer



ILVO

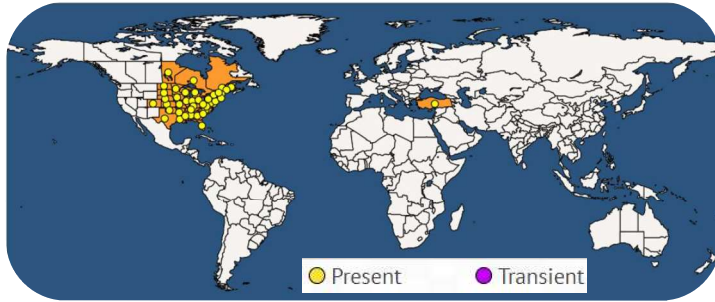
project BEWARE&NOTE (RT 19/03),
financed by FOD



Volksgezondheid
Veiligheid van de Voedselketen
Leermilieu



Distribution



Agrilus bilineatus or the two-lined chestnut borer is native to **Canada and the US**. This beetle has already been found in **Turkey** and is already permanently present there.

The spread takes place via **wood products** containing the eggs or larvae, such as bark, packaging material, wood chips for biomass and wood, but also via the **trade in plants**.



R. A. Haack, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

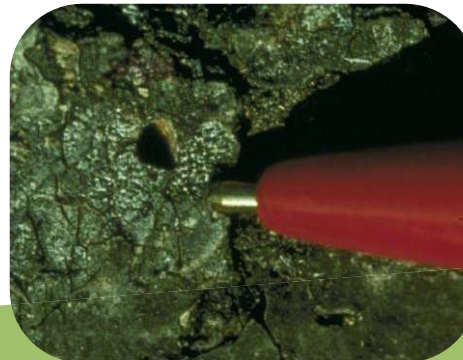
Damage symptoms

The **larvae** feed on the **phloem and xylem**. They make **zigzagging tunnels** in the phloem and xylem, which are sometimes visible under the bark. One larva can dig tunnels up to 80 cm. When these corridors surround the tree or branch, it dies.



When the larvae are ready to pupate, they make a room just below the bark where the pupae hibernate.

Adults leave a **D-shaped exit hole** in the bark and feed on **leaves**.



Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Bugwood.org

Host plants



In its native range, *Agrilus bilineatus* is mainly found on American **chestnut** (*Castanea dentata*) and various types of **oak**, such as the pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), pedunculate oak (*Q. robur*), the American oak (*Q. rubra*), etc.

