

Pest Profile



Photo credit: Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources - Forestry, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Elm Borer

Scientific Name: *Saperda tridentata*

Order and Family: Coleoptera; Cerambycidae

Size and Appearance:

	Adult	Egg	Larva/Nymph	Pupae (if applicable)
Length (mm)	8-17mm long		13-25mm long	
Appearance	-Adult males have antennae almost the length of their body, while females have shorter antennae. Both are long, with gray and orange crossbars on the elytra.	-Eggs are laid in small holes dug by the females	-White and legless	-Cream white

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Chewing

Host plant/s: American elm, slippery elm, and other elm (*Ulmus*) species

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): Adults can cause leaf damage. The larvae tunneling under the bark can cause damage to the cambium and phloem. A large number of larvae can end up weakening and even killing a tree. The beetles act as a vector for a fungus known as *Ophiostoma ulmi*, also known as Dutch elm disease. This disease can kill strong healthy Elms.

References:

Forest Health Protection. (2011). *Elm Borer: Extensive mining loosens bark*. Forest Health Protection - Rocky Mountain Region. U.S. Department of Forestry. Retrieved from http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5349692.pdf

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