

Disease Profile

Common name	Decaying longicorn	Family	Cerambycidae
Genus/species	<i>Agrianome spinicollis</i>	Order	Coleoptera
Pest/disease type	Beetle larvae bore into wood and introduce decay		
Host	Various species particularly, <i>liquidambar sp</i> , <i>Celtis sp</i> , <i>Schinus sp</i> ,		
Symptoms	Often the tree fails before signs of decay are evident, frass pushed out through small pupation holes, large exit holes		
Identifying features/ Life cycle- Complete metamorphosis	<p>Eggs: are laid in or under the bark from Sep-Oct</p> <p>Larvae: can grow up to 10cm and have a large appetite, legless, forward facing mandibles, large obvious spiracles</p> <p>Pupae: pupation occurs within the tree, small pupation holes are made prior to push out frass from the pupation hole which is an indication of their presence. Often this is the only indication. Decay within the tree occurs rapidly. The tree is often unable to produce a response that an arborist would notice e.g. localised swelling (wound wood)</p> <p>Adult: are large dull brown beetles that are seen flying around Sep-Oct. They have segmented antennae that are approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of their body, there is a clear distinction between the abdomen and thorax, they have large and powerful mandibles and will bite if handled.</p> <p>Trees that are located close to fresh moving water appear to have a higher incidence of attack, personal comm, Hartley, M</p>		
Control options			
Environmental controls	Dry/ Arid areas		
Biological controls	Larvae may become infected by bacterium or fungi		
Chemical control	Is difficult to achieve once the larvae are noticed within the tree. The adults lay eggs around Sep-Oct, spraying known infection sites or recent pruning wounds or other general wounds with a barrier spray may prevent eggs from being laid.		



All images by Shaun Talent

References:

Personal communications,
http://www.ces.csiro.au/aicn/name_s/b_137.htm ,

Hartley, M 2010-12
accessed 11/10/12