In the winter, look for:

- Round exit holes 3/8" - ½" in diameter on the trunk or branches. Can be verified with the pencil test and subway card.
- Oviposition sites in the bark with the characteristic mandible chewing pattern and football shape.

In the summer, look for:

- Round exit holes 3/8" - ½" in diameter on the trunk or branches. Can be verified with the pencil test and subway card.
- Oviposition sites in the bark with the characteristic mandible chewing pattern and football shape.
- The distinctive chewing patterns along the veins of a leaf or its petiole.
- Frass accumulated at the base of the tree or where branches meet other branches.
- Sap flow, particularly on *Acers* near the oviposition sites.
- Adult beetles ¾ to 1 ¼ " long with a jet black body, mottled white spots on its back and long antennae.

Ground Survey Protocol:

1. Pick a sunny day. ALB and its damage are harder to see in the rain or on a cloudy day. Damage can be spotted at any time of the year.
2. Start the inspection by first examining the exposed root areas and the root collar. Infestations may be found at lower levels of the tree and this should not be ignored. Particular attention should be paid to the root collar area of small diameter trees including the necessity to pull back leaf litter to view the root collar area.
3. Continue the inspection by slowly circling the tree, scanning the lower branches and the trunk for signs and damage.
4. Using binoculars stand in one spot about, five feet away from the tree and slowly scan the trunk and branches for damage looking all the way to the top of the tree.
5. Move ¼ of the way around the tree and repeat step #3 and #4 until you have completely circled the tree.
6. Ladders may also be used to scout the upper portions of the tree.
7. The time required for inspection may increase when foliage is present.

Bucket Truck Survey Protocol:

1. Begin with a ground survey.
2. Position the bucket above the canopy of the tree and whenever possible position the bucket with the sun at your back. ALB and its damage are harder to see in the rain or on a cloudy day. Damage can be spotted at any time of the year.
3. Examine the branches carefully using the naked eye and / or a pair of high powered binoculars. Begin with the main leader and work your way out from the crotches and collars along the branches.
4. Examine any suspicious area with the binoculars at first and then maneuver the bucket up to the site as necessary to get a closer look.
5. Move to the inside of the canopy and continue to examine the upper and lower branches.
6. Continue the inspection of the tree by moving to all sides of it.
7. The time required for inspection may increase when foliage i**s** present.

Climbing Crew Survey Protocol:

1. Begin with a ground survey.
2. Pick a sunny day. ALB and its damage are harder to see in the rain or on a cloudy day. Damage can be spotted at any time of the year.
3. Begin with the main leaders and carefully examine all branches.
4. Examine any suspicious area with the binoculars at first and then maneuver to the site as necessary to get a closer look.
5. Move throughout the entire tree examining all surfaces.
6. The time required for inspection may increase when foliage is present.

All suspicions of ALB will be reported to the Manager of Horticulture.