

Pest Alert: Japanese Cedar Longhorned Beetle

Callidiellum rufipenne



OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Japanese cedar longhorned beetle (JCLB), *Callidiellum rufipenne*, was found established in western North America for the first time in May 2023 in Portland, Oregon. Live adults were found in “cedar” wood left at a residential home as part of a wood chip drop. The source of the wood and woodchips was narrowed to four properties. These sites were trapped during 2024. New populations were detected at three additional sites as far as 6 miles north of the original site. Known populations are all east of the Willamette River.

JCLB is an east Asian species of longhorned beetle that was first found established in the eastern US in 1997 in the North Carolina.

It will most likely attack native species such as juniper, Port Orford cedar, and western red cedar. It is known to be damaging to arborvitae but will attack many members of the cedar Family (Cupressaceae including Taxodiaceae).

PEST STATUS

JCLB poses a threat to native cedars such as juniper, Port Orford cedar, western red cedar, and ornamental arborvitae plantings. Native cedars in Oregon are already under stress, and adding JCLB will mean risk of damage in Oregon will increase. Additionally, firs and pines have been listed as hosts in Asia.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

It is uncertain how far JCLB adults may fly. Beetles are most likely spread in infested trees intended for planting, cedar firewood, or green waste.



Male Japanese cedar longhorned beetle.

PREVENTION

JCLB was most likely brought to Oregon in infested arborvitae trees intended for planting, although it originally arrived in the US in solid wood packing material. Do not move cedar and arborvitae wood with signs of infestation to new areas. Inspect trees, particularly arborvitae, intended for planting for signs of borer holes and reject them if present. Report suspect infested material.

Pest Alert: Japanese Cedar Longhorned Beetle

Callidiellum rufipenne



OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

IDENTIFICATION

The public may see adult beetles emerging in the spring in March through May. JCLB are 6 to 13mm long (or 3/16 to 1/2 inch). The wing covers of males are most often black with red bases, and females are usually completely reddish brown.

It is more likely that their damage will be found first. Dying branches are the most obvious symptom. When inspected, boring dust will be present along with oval boring holes about 4mm (3/16”) at the widest.



Female Japanese cedar borer. Actual length (without antennae) up to 1/2 an inch.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Notify ODA if you believe you have found JCLB.

Do not move infested wood. Infested wood should be burned, chipped, or buried.

Make a report at the invasive species hotline: <https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org> or call 1-866-INVADER.

Don't forget to take a picture!

MORE INFORMATION

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532 USA
503.986.4636 | Oregon.gov/ODA

06/2024



Larval feeding damage at base of a branch of arborvitae. Image by Sven-Erik Spichiger, WSDA

REFERENCES

Hoebeke, E.R. 1999. Japanese cedar longhorned beetle in the eastern United States. USDA APHIS Pest Alert. 2pp.

<https://www.invasive.org/publications/aphis/paj/club.pdf>

<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/156131267>