Table 1 Summary data for the Asian longhorned beetle infestations in North America and Europe through 2008[a]

	Yr discovered	Status in 2008	Maximum size of regulated area (km^2)[b]	No. infested trees cut[c]	No. high risk trees cut[d]	No. trees treated[e]	Eradication costs (×1000)[f]	Top five infested tree genera in decreasing order[g]
ALB								
Europe								
Austria	2001	Ongoing	50 (1)	192	900[d]	0	€464	*Acer, Betula, Salix, Aesculus, Fagus*
France	2003	Ongoing	12 (2)	173	0	0	€55	*Acer, Betula, Salix, Aesculus, Carpinus*
Germany	2004	Ongoing	26 (2)	106	0	0	€65	*Acer, Salix, Betula, Aesculus, Populus*
Italy	2007	Ongoing	13 (1)	4	309[d]	0	NA	*Acer, Betula*
North America								
Canada	2003	Ongoing	152 (1)	662[c]	25,000[d]	0	CAN$23,500	*Acer, Salix, Populus, Betula*
United States								
Illinois	1998	Eradicated	93 (1)	1,551	220	286,227[e]	US$6,881	*Acer, Ulmus, Fraxinus, Salix, Aesculus*[g]
Massachusetts	2008	Ongoing	166 (1)	0[c]	0[d]	0	NA	NA (mostly *Acer*)
New Jersey	2002	Ongoing	65 (2)	730	21,251	480,574	US$6,392	*Acer, Ulmus, Salix, Betula*[g]
New York	1996	Ongoing	362 (1)	6,262	12,124	99,782[e]	US$54,114	*Acer, Salix, Ulmus, Aesculus, Betula*[g]
U.S. total	1996	Ongoing	593[h] (5)	8,543	33,595	866,583[e]	US$373,430[f]	*Acer, Ulmus, Salix, Aesculus, Fraxinus*[g]

[a] Summary data were supplied by federal agencies in each infested country.

[b] Area is in km^2. The number of distinct infestations or regulated areas is given in parentheses. The total for the United States varied from year to year as new infestations were found and others were eradicated. The area was largest in 2008 with regulated areas in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. (NA, not available).

[c] From year of discovery through 2008. Tree removal total for Canada included both infested and suspect trees. Tree removal in Massachusetts began in January 2009, with 15,085 infested trees cut through August 2009.

[d] From year of discovery through 2008. For Austria, the number does not include all trees cut in a Braunau woodlot in 2007. For Italy, only trees in the genera *Acer, Betula, Populus*, and *Salix* were considered at high risk. For Canada, the number is an estimate. For Massachusetts, tree removal began in January 2009, with 10,250 high-risk trees cut through August 2009.

[e] From year of discovery through 2008. U.S. policy states that trees will be treated for a minimum of three consecutive years. Thus, the U.S. data represent the total number of annual treatments made, several of which were made to the same trees in consecutive years. For Italy, numerous trees were sprayed with foliar insecticides to kill citrus longhorned beetle (CLB) adults.

[f] From year of discovery through 2008. The values given for individual U.S. states represent only state expenditures. The value given for the U.S. total includes the state expenditures plus federal expenditures by three USDA agencies involved in Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) eradication, research, and restoration: Agricultural Research Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and Forest Service.

[g] U.S. data for Illinois were based on Reference 40. Data for New Jersey and New York were through 2005 and supplied by A. Sawyer, USDA APHIS.