

STOP

Emerald Ash Borer killing our trees

- Know how to identify this important pest.
- Report ash trees exhibiting symptoms.
- Avoid ash firewood from infested states.

An alien invader...

EAB is native to Asia. It is believed that EAB entered the U.S. in infested wood packing material. It was first discovered in southeastern Michigan in 2002. Since then, EAB has been found in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, and Ontario, Canada. Eradication efforts are being implemented where ever EAB is known to occur.

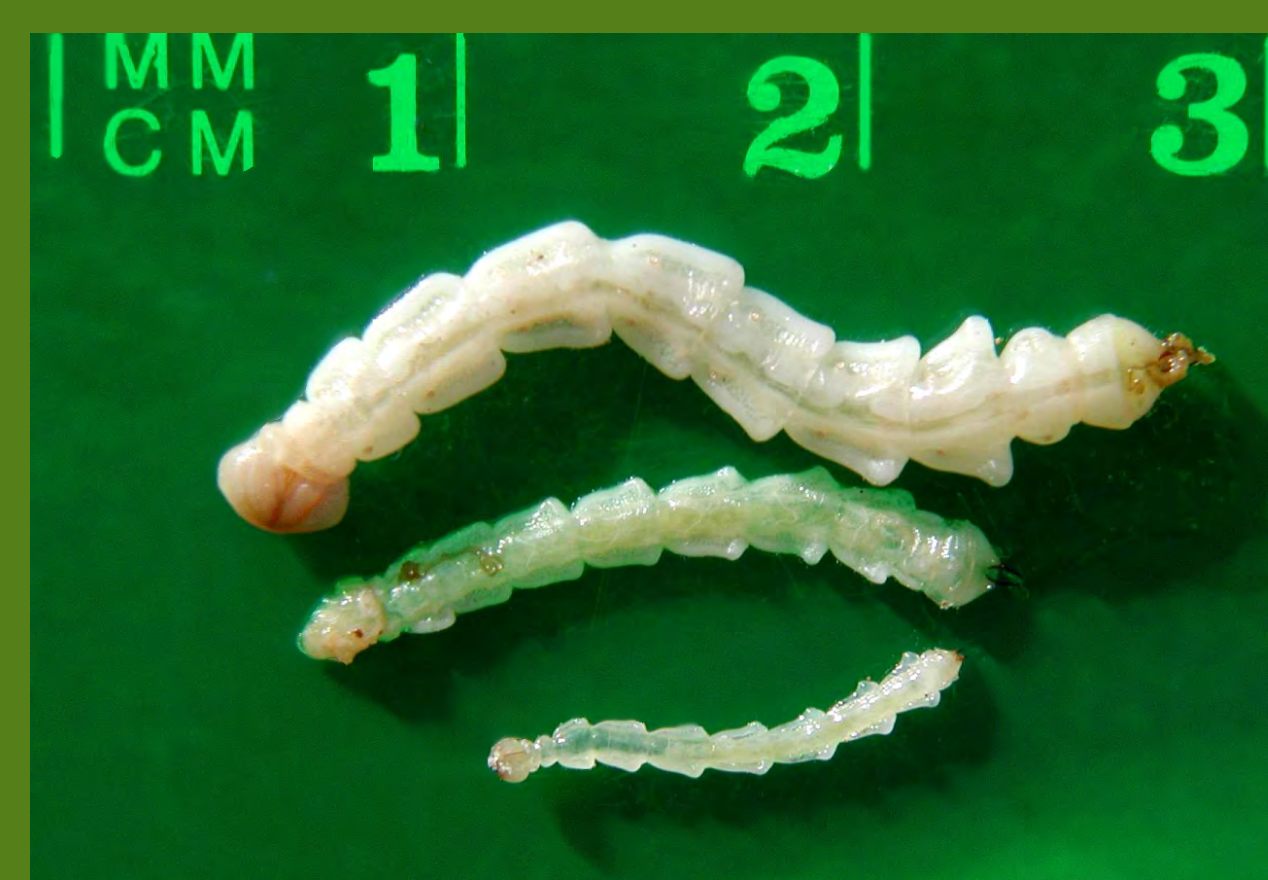


Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

- is an alien pest accidentally introduced into the USA.
- larvae kill ash trees by feeding on phloem and outer sapwood.
- larval feeding activity often goes unnoticed until severe damage occurs.
- has already killed six million ash trees in Michigan!
- is a serious threat to Wisconsin's ash trees!



Adult: Dark metallic green in color, ½ inch long and 1/16 inch wide. Active from mid-May to late-July. Adults may be found feeding on ash leaves.



Larvae: Creamy-white in color and reach up to 1 ¼ inches long and 1/8 inch wide. Larvae can be found year round under the bark in "S"-shaped feeding tunnels.



EAB attacks black, green and white ash trees (*Fraxinus spp.*). Mountain ash, not a true ash, is unaffected.



Ash leaves with EAB adult feeding damage

Symptoms to watch for...



yellowing leaves



dead branches



"suckering" at base



Split bark with larval tunneling



"S" shaped tunneling under bark



"D" shaped adult emergence hole

Questions about EAB?

University of Wisconsin Extension
608-262-6510

Wisconsin Department of Agricultural,
Trade and Consumer Protection
800-462-2803

UW-Madison, Entomology Department
<http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/emeraldashborer>

Help preserve our valuable ash trees!