

... it's all in the



PRESCRIPTION LANDSCAPE

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Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

EAB is an invasive pest from Asia and threatens the ash tree population in the United States. In Michigan alone it has killed over 20 million trees since its discovery in 2002. Through a combination of natural spread and human activity it is now found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Maryland, placing additional ash trees at risk. It will continue to spread and is probably a permanent member of our insect population.

Attacks Ash Trees

The Emerald Ash Borer has predominantly targeted green, black, and white ash in the US, although in Asia other types of ash have also been infested. Ash do not have natural defenses to the Emerald Ash Borer, and trees of all sizes and conditions have been killed.

What To Do

Despite challenges presented by the Emerald Ash Borer you can take steps to protect your tree. Current insecticide technology, Xytect, can protect your tree from EAB and other insects. **With one soil treatment your tree will have year long protection.** For trees that are already infested your arborist may recommend root flare injections for control. Success is ultimately determined by both tree condition and treating the tree early as it is challenged by Emerald Ash Borer.

Ash trees located within 20 miles of the nearest EAB infestation should be treated preventively. However, because symptoms from EAB can be difficult to identify in the early stages, and in most cases EAB has been present in an area multiple years before it is officially documented, high value trees greater than 20 miles should be considered for treatment.

Emerald Ash Borer Symptoms

Adult beetles cause relatively little damage, but the larvae feed on the xylem layer and disrupt the movement of water and minerals within the tree. Early symptoms can be difficult to diagnose, but eventually the canopy dies from the top down. Trees may be infested for several years before symptoms are visible in the canopy.



The Emerald Ash Borer is most recognizable by the metallic green wings.

Native to Asia, this pest was probably introduced to the United States on wood packing material carried in on cargo ships or airplanes.



The Emerald Ash Borer has killed over 20 million ash trees since its discovery in southeastern Michigan in 2002.



feeding galleries



"D" shaped exit holes



EAB larvae