

Emerald Ash Borer

Biology

- Invasive beetle native to Asia
- Larvae are creamy white and live under bark
- Larvae have urogomphi, or brown pincher-like appendages at the end of the abdomen
- Adults emerge from bark from mid May - late July and are dark metallic green



Symptoms

- Thinning foliage, canopy die-back
- Leaves turn yellow or brown
- Woodpeckers eat larvae and damage is visible on trees
- Epicormic (main trunk) sprouting
- Serpentine (s-shaped) galleries from boring larvae
- D-shaped exit holes in tree where adults emerge



Problems

- Attacks stressed and healthy ash trees
- Adults feed on foliage
- Larvae bore through the tree and consume phloem, a tissue that carries essential nutrients (sugar) throughout the plant; the outer sapwood is also devoured
- After infestation, trees die in 2-3 years



What YOU can do

- Don't move firewood. EAB is transported to new locations via wood. Save our trees from infestation by purchasing wood from local sellers less than 50 miles away, or buying wood at campgrounds
- Inspect trees for symptoms
- Report sightings to New York Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey at 1-800-554-4501, ext. 72087