



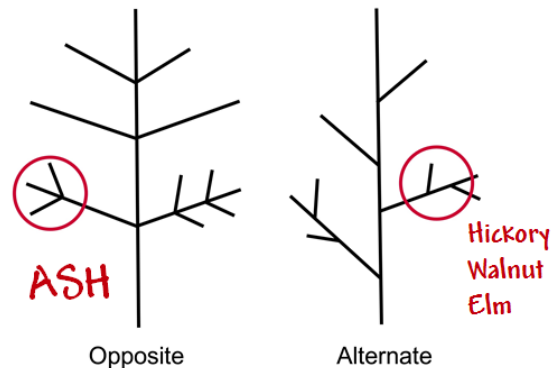
## EMERALD ASH BORER

**Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)** is the invasive insect *Agrilus planipennis*. Adults are ½ inch long and emerald green. Adults eat leaves, but the EAB larvae kill the tree by eating under the bark. Adults are active about May to July. Larvae develop from August to October and hatch in early spring.

**Only true ash trees, *Fraxinus*, are susceptible.** In Minnesota white ash, black ash, and green ash are at risk. Mountainash and Prickly ash are not true ash trees and they are safe.

### How to identify a true ash tree:

- Opposite branching
- Compound Leaves with ~5-11 leaflets
- Oar shaped seeds
- Diamond shapes in bark on older trees



### EAB Symptoms:

- Woodpecker holes
- Bark cracks
- S-shaped galleries
- D-shaped exit holes

Look for woodpecker damage at the tops of trees. Infestations start there.

If there is an infestation within 15 miles, your ash trees are at risk. <http://gis.mda.state.mn.us/eab/>

### For help with diagnosis:

- [arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us](mailto:arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us)
- Great Lakes Early Detection Network, GLEDN smart phone app
- Call Arrest the Pest at 888-545-6684

**Ash tree with no symptoms:** Review your distance from the nearest infestation. If under 15 miles, the tree is at risk. Consider the value of the tree to you, the costs of ongoing treatment, and the costs of future removal. You can do nothing, remove the tree, or treat the tree. Under any of those options you may also want to get a replacement tree started.

**Ash tree with symptoms:** Examine the amount of existing damage to the tree. If the tree shows substantial damage (over 50%) it is not treatable. Homeowners can treat small trees; professionals are needed for large ones. Consider the value of the tree to you, the costs of ongoing treatment, and the costs of possible removal. Treatment may be cheaper than removal. Right now there are no laws forcing a homeowner to remove an infested tree although there are quarantine regulations on ash wood. It must be disposed of at the nearest disposal site. Again, you may want to get replacement trees planted quickly.

### **Insecticide Options – See Separate Handout**

Several homeowner options are relatively inexpensive. Follow directions carefully including when to apply.

Soil drench – treats more than the tree.

Neonicotinoid concerns. Minimize exposure to other blooming plants.

Professionals have more options like injection

### **Removal and Disposal**

Affected trees get brittle and difficult to remove.

Be safe. Hire a professional for large trees.

Never transport for firewood.

Scott County is quarantined. Dispose of contaminated wood at authorized sites.

[www.mda.state.mn.us/en/plants/pestmanagement/eab/ashtreewaste.aspx](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/en/plants/pestmanagement/eab/ashtreewaste.aspx)

### **Resources**

Replacement Trees: [www.extension.umn.edu/garden/yard-garden/trees-shrubs/recommended-trees-for-minnesota/southeast](http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/yard-garden/trees-shrubs/recommended-trees-for-minnesota/southeast)

EAB in general: [extension.umn.edu/issues/eab](http://extension.umn.edu/issues/eab)

Great Lakes Early Detection Network, GLEDN smart phone app

Arrest the Pest at 888-545-6684, [arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us](mailto:arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us)

Ash tree identification: [www.emeraldashborer.info/files/e2942.pdf](http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/e2942.pdf)

Insecticides: [www.extension.umn.edu/garden/insects/find/emerald-ash-borer/about/](http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/insects/find/emerald-ash-borer/about/)  
[www.emeraldashborer.info/files/multistate\\_eab\\_insecticide\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/multistate_eab_insecticide_fact_sheet.pdf)

Carver Scott Extension Master Gardeners Help Line 952-466-5308  
[carverscottmastergardeners.org](http://carverscottmastergardeners.org)

