

## Notes for Libraries EAB Presentation 2016

*Slide Number with add'l info:*

*Mention that there are a lot of references mentioned on the slides – all are written on the handout. Do not need to copy.*

3. Effect of EAB on Street in St. Paul.

6. Really, you may never see the actual insect.

7. There are lots of other not as harmful larvae in ash trees too. EAB is identified by the **trapezoid** shaped body parts and the S shaped tunnels.

8. By the time it is like this, low on the tree, the tree is done.

9. Lifecycle. Adults are Active Mid May-June-July. Best to remove infested trees when adults are NOT active.

12. Prickly ash *Zanthoxylum americanum*. Prickly ash is more of a shrub, has berries for seeds.

13. Bark ID is difficult for homeowners so we'll talk about what is easy.

14. Assuming you know your maples and oaks, it is the compound leaf trees that can get confusing like Hickory, Walnut and Ash. Number of leaflets on ash trees can vary.

15. Ash are opposite. Branches grow opposite of each other. (Stick your arms out straight for a visual.) Maple - Ash - Dogwood - Horsechestnut have opposite branching. Most people can recognize maple and oak from the leaves. Ash, Hickory and Walnut are harder to differentiate.

16. Seeds are easy to ID if you can remember what was there last fall.

19. Maple and Oak leaves – obviously not Ash! No Problem!

21-22. Woodpeckers eat EAB larva which grow under the bark in infested trees. Holes may indicate the presence of the EAB, but woodpeckers eat many other insects too. Usually starts at the top of the tree so you may want to use binoculars. If they are eating EAB, they are shallow holes. Area can look white/bleached.

23. Larvae tunneling under the bark can cause the bark to crack and split open. OK to lift and peek inside. (Other cracks do not lift off as easily).

24 - 25. Under the bark, EAB larvae leave S shaped tracks where they were feeding. (There are other borer insects that leave tracks too. Can get very technical to know which one. )

26 - 27. Sometimes you will see a D-shaped exit hole in the bark where the adult exited. (But usually starts at top of tree – hard to see. By the time these are at eye level there is a lot of damage to the tree.

28-29. Web site to find out how close an EAB infestation is to your property. More than 15 miles, not at risk YET.

32 - 33- 34. All ways to get help with an EAB diagnosis. All are listed on the handouts. (Don't need to spend time here – just options)

35. (Shows another symptom – sprouts from the base.) Even with SOME infestation, the tree is treatable. But how will it look?

37. Tree experts talk about Breast Height Diameter. (Approx. circumference / 3.14) For me, no math involved if I use the circumference measure.

38 Under about 48 inches in circumference – can be treated by homeowners. Over that, you need to hire a professional. Treatment usually should be done in the spring (read directions for exact times depending on the product.)

39 - 40. Professionals charge by “diameter inches” – divide by 3. (Actually pi 3.14.) Injection method can be much safer, much more specific, than pouring insecticide on the soil.

Cost of removal depends on size, electrical lines, wood removal etc. WOOD MUST BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF. Cannot be taken out of the county.

41. **Handout is available.** Just a list of the common types of insecticides being used.

44. Also in handout – just a quick graphic showing that soil drench can contaminate groundwater. Avoid use when rain is expected, 25 feet from a storm drain, etc.

45. There are limits per acre. For example, you may not be able to treat all of your ask trees.

46. Neonicotinoids are a systemic insecticide. It affects all parts of the plant including the flowers and pollen – therefore bees are a concern. New EPA warnings on these chemicals.

47. Ash trees are wind pollinated (although some ash pollen has been found on bees per Jeff Hahn U of M.) But any “soil drench” chemical drenches the soil and will go into all the other plants too. Avoid flowering plants under treated trees.

48. Even Dandelions and Creeping Charlie will also pick up neonicotinoids and affect pollinators.

49. Bottom line – research shows the treatments work.

51. Web site in handout.

53. Photo from Shakopee!

56. Many replacement options. (Mention tree sale in Shakopee and Savage/Prior Lake)

57-62. Just a recap of places to go for more info – all on handout.