Treatment and Control Options

So far, EAB has not been found in Idaho; however, due to the rapid movement of the pest to date and the large number of ash trees growing in our state, catching it early should EAB find its way here is a vital concern.

Quarantines are in place in the states where the beetle is established prohibiting the movement of firewood, certain ash products, and ash nursery stock out of those areas. Even with those quarantines EAB continues to spread, so we must carefully watch for it and react quickly if it is detected.

Each summer, traps attractive to adult EAB are set up in various locations throughout the state. Since the areas containing traps are very limited, you can help by becoming familiar with the appearance of the beetle and reporting any possible sightings of the pest. If you can collect a specimen or get a good digital photograph that would aid greatly in confirming identification.

EAB Green Funnel Trap

When EAB is found in a new location, current suggested responses include pesticide treatment or tree removal depending on the size and location of the infestation, as well as the age and value of the trees.

For More Information

For general information visit Michigan State's Emerald Ash Borer web site at

www.michigan.gov/mda and use the search words "ash borer."

To report any suspected Emerald Ash Borer infestations, please contact the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Plant Industries Division at **208/332-8620** or your local county extension office or city forester.

This information has been brought to you by:

Michigan Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspections Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

2270 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712
Phone: 208-332-8620
Fax: 208-334-2283
www.isda.idaho.gov

Emerald Ash Borer

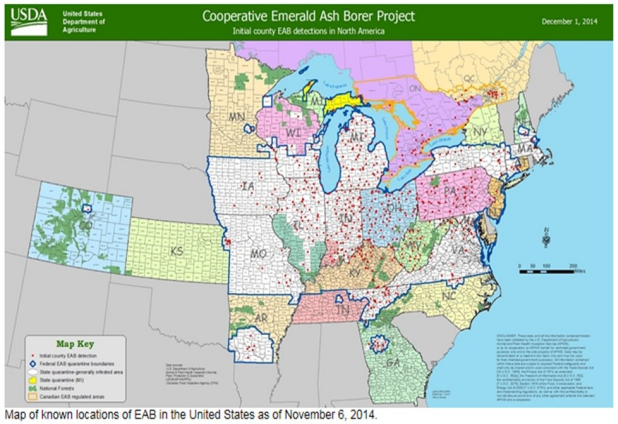
The Unwanted Hitchhiker!

Pest Alert

History of Emerald Ash Borer

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), *Agrilus planipennis,* is an exotic pest from Asia that was first detected in the U. S. in Michigan during the summer of 2002. In the ensuing 12 years, its spread has been so rapid that EAB has been responsible for the death of tens of millions of ash trees in 23 U.S. States and 2 Canadian provinces. Recently, it was found as far west as Colorado.

It is believed that much of its movement is the result of transportation of wood containing living EAB—in the form of firewood, infested nursery stock, tree refuse, or products fashioned from ash.



Map of known locations of EAB in the United States as of November 6, 2014.

Although EAB is only a minor pest on ash trees in its native habitat, the types of ash growing in the U.S. are extremely susceptible to its attack. In some infested areas, nearly 100% tree mortality has occurred.

Identification and Biology

Top Underside

Adult Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald Ash Borer Larva

EAB adults are dark metallic green in color, 1/2 inch in length and 1/16 inch wide. They are present only from mid May to late July, during which time a female will lay 40 - 200 eggs.

Larvae are creamy white in color and are found under the bark, where they feed on wood for one or two summers. Pupation occurs in early spring.

Symptoms of Infestation

Infestation by EAB can be difficult to detect until tree canopy die-back occurs—usually the upper third of a tree will thin and die back. This is followed by a large number of shoots or branches arising below the dead portions of the trunk. Other signs of infestation include D-shaped exit holes on branches and the trunk. Tissue produced by the tree in response to larval feeding may also cause vertical splits to occur in the bark. Distinct S–shaped larval feeding tunnels may also be apparent if bark is stripped back.

Split bark over an Emerald Ash Borer larval gallery

Emerald Ash Borer "D" shaped exit holes

Root and stem suckers below Emerald Ash Borer dieback.

Emerald Ash Borer "S" shaped larval feeding tunnels