



EAB for Homeowners: A Quick Guide



The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an **invasive beetle** from Asia that attacks and kills North American **ash trees** (*Fraxinus* spp). EAB attacks **only ash trees** and **will kill every ash tree not protected with insecticides**. The adult beetle is metallic green and about ½ inch long.

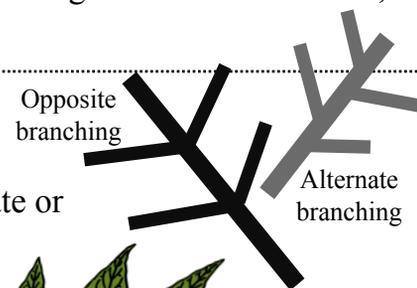
EAB came from Asia to Detroit in the early 1990s in shipping material made from ash wood. The insect was not identified in Michigan until 2002 after thousands of ash trees in the area had already died. Since then it has been spread to several states and parts of Canada, killing millions of ash trees. EAB is most commonly moved to new areas on **infested firewood**.

For **detailed information** on EAB and what homeowners can do to manage it on their ash trees, please visit: www.eabindiana.info

Do I have an ash tree in my yard or neighborhood?

Look for:

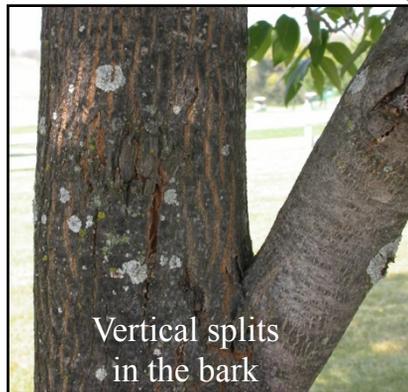
- **Branches and buds** that are **opposite** from each other, not alternate or staggered.
- **Compound leaves** (composed of leaflets instead of a single leaf). Each leaf is made up of 5-11 leaflets.



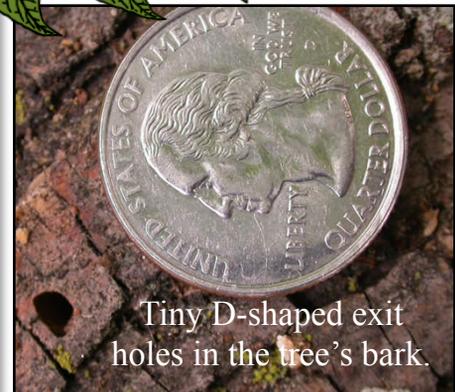
Is my ash tree infested with EAB? Look for:



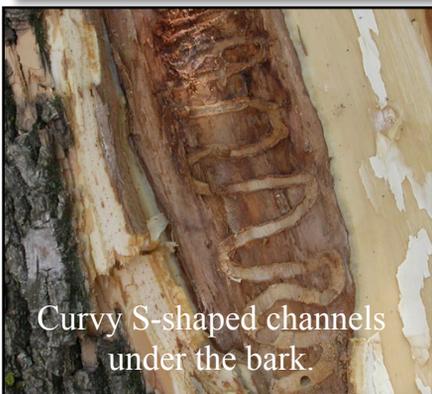
Dieback of leaves at the top of the tree.



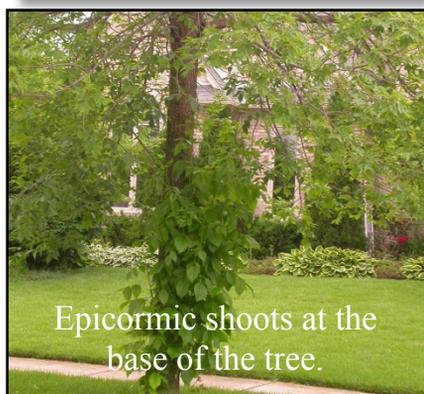
Vertical splits in the bark



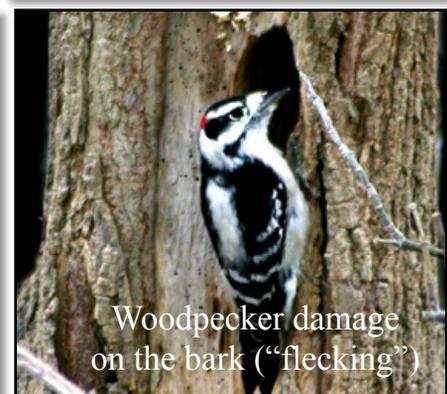
Tiny D-shaped exit holes in the tree's bark.



Curvy S-shaped channels under the bark.



Epicormic shoots at the base of the tree.



Woodpecker damage on the bark ("flecking")

What to do if EAB has been reported within 15 miles of your home:

- Determine how many ash trees are on your property and decide which of them are healthy enough and important enough to your landscape to protect with pesticides.
- Determine which of the unhealthy ash trees should be immediately removed or whether it can safely left in position; ash trees become hazardous when they die and fall down easily. *You may wish to hire a professional tree care company to help you make these decisions.*
- Begin to remove ash trees that are in poor shape for any reason; they are seldom good candidates for treatment with pesticides. You can begin with the ash trees that pose the biggest hazards and spread removal over time. *It is always best to hire professionals to remove trees.*
- Intersperse new kinds of trees (not ash trees!) among the untreated ash trees so they will have time to grow before EAB arrives and the ash is lost.
- Begin treating valuable, healthy ash trees with pesticides.
- If you have more than 5 ash trees on your property, use the EAB Cost Calculator (<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/index.php>) to project the cost of a management plan and the size of the remaining tree canopy over time.
- For more details, visit: www.eabindiana.info

Pesticides for EAB:

- Several effective pesticides are approved to control EAB.
- Some are directly available for use by homeowners and others are for use only by licensed pesticide applicators.
- Products can be applied as soil drenches, high pressure soil injections, trunk injections, trunk implants or trunk sprays.

For more information, visit:

<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/EAB/index.php?page=faq>



Reporting a suspected find of EAB in a previously uninfested area:

If your ash tree has symptoms of EAB infestation AND you live outside of a known infested area, please contact the **Indiana DNR, Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology**, at their toll-free hotline at **1-866 NO EXOTIC (1-866-663-9684)**.

Reports of suspected EAB finds in uninfested areas of the state help the DNR keep track of the beetle's location. Your personal information will be kept confidential.

