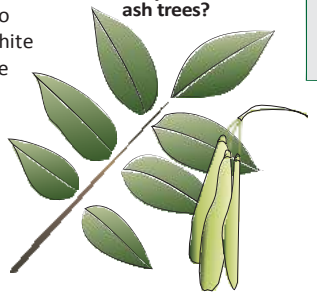
Assess Ash Trees
for Emerald Ash Borer

START

Do you have ash trees?

Please note: emerald ash borer also infests white fringetree



- Compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets
- Seeds are samaras in clusters in August
- Opposite Branching

YES

NO

Your trees are not susceptible to emerald ash borer infestation. This invasive pest only targets ash species.

Are your trees in good condition?

YES

- Healthy and vigorous
- Has more than 1/2 its leaves
- No signs of insect damage

Are your trees in a good location?

not sure / NO

YES

- Enough room to it to grow to over 50' tall
- Enough room for crown to spread over 45'

- Will hit overhead utility lines at 50' tall
- Will hit side obstructions with crown spread of 45'

Is the circumference of the tree more than 60"?
(Measure at 4.5 feet from the ground.)

YES

NO

not sure

NO

- Unhealthy, planted on poor sites
- Missing more than 1/2 its leaves
- Exhibits insect damage, split bark and/or woodpecker damage

Remove

Call a Tree Professional to:

- Remove at-risk trees
- Remove infested trees

Find a NJ Certified Tree Expert:
www.NJTreeExperts.org

Get at least two estimates and ask for insurance and references

Evaluate

Call a Tree Professional to:

- Treat trees larger than 60"
- Evaluate tree health or site

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www.NJTreeExperts.org

Get at least two estimates and ask for insurance and references

Treat & Monitor

Call a Tree Professional to apply a preventative treatment to your ash tree with a circumference less than 60".

Timing	April 1 - May 15
Treatment	Soil drench (1.47% imidacloprid)
Precautions	Follow label directions
Reapply	Yearly (as long as EAB are active)

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www.NJTreeExperts.org

Get at least two estimates and ask for insurance and references

No Action

Minimally, identify your ash, and monitor them. Even if you take no action, your ash trees are still susceptible to emerald ash borer infestations. Once infested, your tree will become weak and may even be a hazard to your home or family.

learn more:
www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov

Emerald Ash Borer

Agrilus planipennis

The exotic emerald ash borer (EAB) is an Asian pest which has been killing ash trees since it was first discovered near Detroit in 2002. It has since spread to 25 states, including at least four counties, including Mercer, in New Jersey.

Damage

This metallic green insect infests and kills ash trees—all ash species are susceptible, with the exception of mountain ash. EAB larvae feed on the inner bark and disrupt the movement of water and nutrients, essentially girdling the tree. This insect often infests the upper branches of the tree first and may affect branches as small as 1" in diameter. It takes 2-4 years for infested trees to die, but mortality is imminent.

Signs and Symptoms

Often the first sign that a tree is infested is woodpecker damage. When feeding on EAB, woodpeckers scrape off outer bark, leaving smooth, light colored patches. Under the bark of an infested tree, you can often see S-shaped galleries weaving back and forth on the surface of the wood. The beetles also leave 1/8" D-shaped exit holes. Between May and August, you may find the ½" long metallic green adult beetles which have a copper color abdomen under the wing covers.

The Spread of the EAB in NJ

Since its discovery in North America, EAB has spread rapidly. It was first discovered in NJ in 2014. The greatest impact will be for community trees and privately owned trees.

The beetles are strong fliers, and good at finding ash trees. When the beetle first arrived in Maryland, the infested area expanded about ½ mile per year.

Often people unintentionally spread this insect when they move firewood from an infested area to a new location. Beetles and larvae also hitchhike to a new area in nursery trees and saw logs.

OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS, 99% OF NJ ASH TREES WILL DIE DUE TO EAB INFESTATIONS

What you should do

Identify ash trees. Ash species have opposite branches and leaves and a compound leaf with 5-11 leaflets. The bark has a unique diamond-shaped ridge bark on older trees, but younger trees may have smoother bark.

Monitor your ash trees for EAB, you will know when the risk of mortality becomes urgent. Look for the dying branches at the top of the tree, woodpecker damage, galleries under the bark, D-shaped holes, green adult beetle, and sprouting.

Manage your trees. Engage a Tree Professional to treat vigorous healthy ash trees or remove at risk/infected trees. Plant replacement non-susceptible species. See ewinggreenteam.org/treeslist.

Spread the message, "Don't Move Firewood." Visitors who bring infested firewood to second homes or campgrounds near you put your trees at risk. Talk with neighbors in your community.

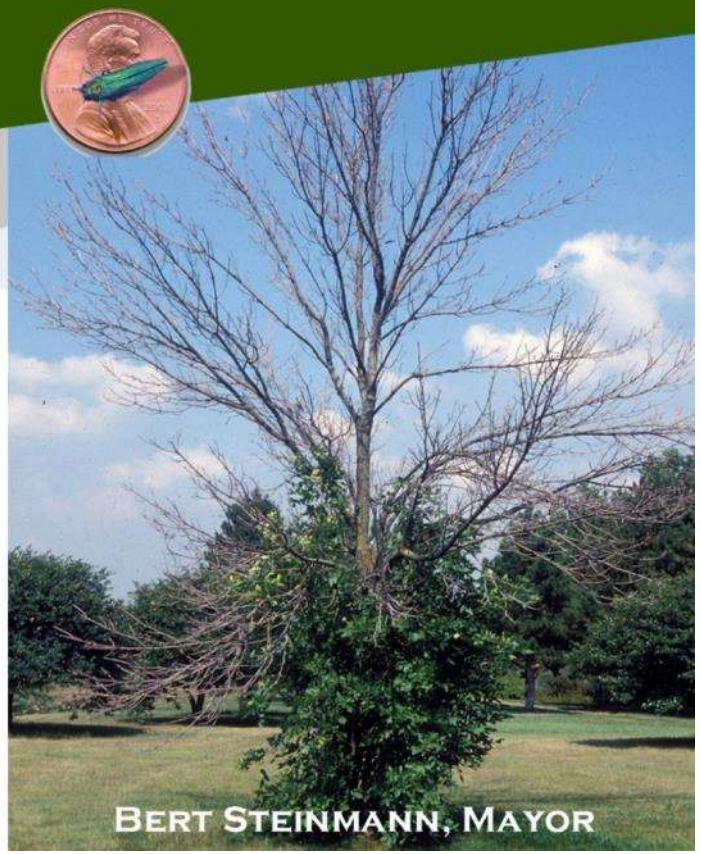
Report EAB sightings to the NJ Department of Agriculture. Collect and/or photograph any suspect insects and larvae. Note that several insects look similar to the EAB.

Credits: NJ Dept of Agriculture & Rutgers, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

EWING EAB PARTNERSHIP

The Ewing EAB Partnership is a coalition headed by Ewing's Green Team & Environmental Commission. It is funded by a 2016 grant which underwrote development of partnerships to manage the spread and removals of trees infected with the Emerald Ash Borer on Ewing municipal lands.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE EMERALD ASH BORER



BERT STEINMANN, MAYOR