

Emerald Ash Borer Management for Homeowners



Ash species attacked by emerald ash borer include green (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), white (*F. americana*), black (*F. nigra*), and blue (*F. quadrangulata*), as well as horticultural cultivars of these species. Green and white ash are the most commonly found ash species in the Midwest with blue ash being rare.

While other woody plants, such as mountainash and pricklyash, have “ash” in their name, they are not true ash, or *Fraxinus* species. Only true ash are susceptible to attack by emerald ash borer. (Source: Michigan State University Extension Bulletin #E-2942)

Look for a combination of these symptoms on your trees:



Dieback of leaves that begins in the upper third of the tree and progresses downward over time.

(J. Ellis, Purdue University)



Vertical splits in the tree's bark.

(C. Sadof, Purdue University)



Heavy woodpecker activity that is especially noticeable during winter months



D-shaped exit holes that are only 1/8 inch wide found in the tree's bark on the limbs and trunk, the result of the emergence of newly formed adults.

(J. Ellis, Purdue University)



S-shaped channels found under the tree's bark caused by larval feeding.

(J. Ellis, Purdue University)

More information can be found at:

DNR EAB site

<http://www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo/3443.htm>

Purdue Extension

<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/EAB/>

EAB for Homeowners

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

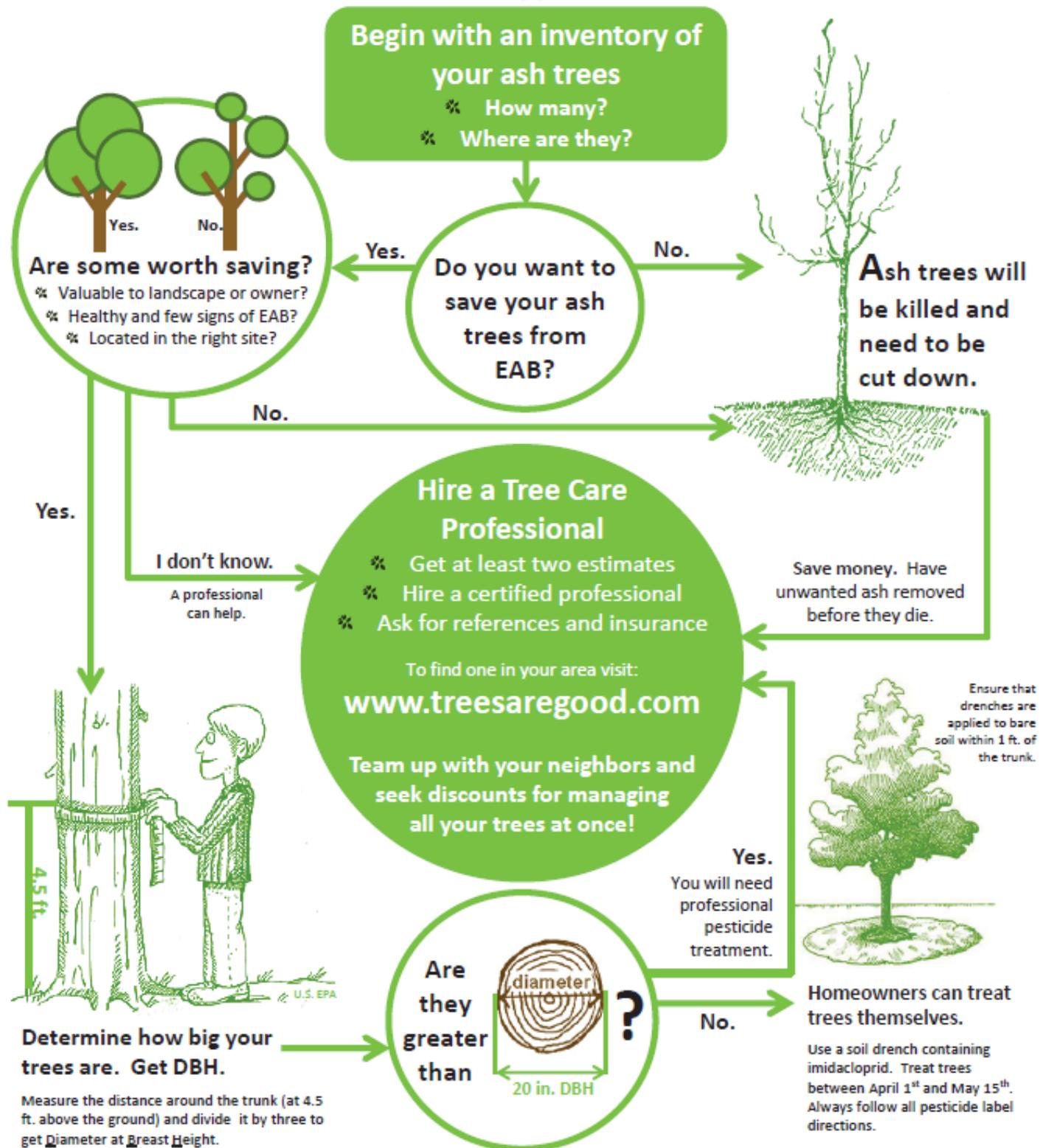
Neighbors against Bad Bugs

<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/eab/index.php?page=management/nabb>

Michigan State University

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/index.cfm#sthash.upZjsN2m.dpbs>

To Report Emerald Ash Borer, call Indiana DNR: 1-866-NO EXOTIC (663-9684)



Protect your urban forest. Act Now. Save Trees. Save \$!