

EMERALD ASH BORER

LIFE CYCLE



Egg(s)



Larva(e)

Larvae are about 1 inch long and white or cream colored

Adults have metallic emerald green wing covers and are usually bronze or golden green



Adult

Adult beetles are slender and one-half inch long

Males are smaller than females

Top of abdomen under the wings is metallic purplish red, visible when wings are spread

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Canopy dieback, usually starting at the top of the tree
- Sprouts grow from the trunk as the upper portions of the tree die
- D-shaped exit holes
- Vertical fissures in the bark exposing galleries



Canopy dieback



Sprouts at bottom of tree



D-shaped holes



Missing bark exposing galleries

THE HARM IT CAUSES

Emerald ash borer larvae feed under the bark of the tree, disrupting the transmission of nutrients and water. Foliage yellows, thins, and wilts, and the canopy becomes thin and sparse before the tree eventually dies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **Don't move untreated firewood.** Buy local, burn local.
- **Talk to friends and neighbors** about the emerald ash borer, and know State and Federal regulations.
- If you receive ash nursery stock or firewood, ask about its **point of origin** and supplier. Larvae could be hiding under the bark.
- **Early detection** is important, so inspect trees regularly and report any signs or symptoms at HungryPests.com.

For more information visit:

HUNGRYPESTS.COM



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Program Aid No. 2125-EAB Issued September 2012