

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

History of the spread

- First discovered in Michigan in 2002
- Infestation likely to have started in 1990's
- Has killed tens of millions of ash in Michigan alone
- Spread to 24 additional states, killing hundreds of millions of ash



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

Background

- Native to Asia
- Primarily infests true ash in North America
- Will infest white fringetree
- Infestations move ≈1 mile per year
- Humans help spread EAB much further







White fringetree

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

Ash distribution in NJ

- NJ has over 24 million ash trees in forested areas
- Green, White, Black, and Pumpkin ash found in NJ
- Ash is a commonly planted tree

Distribution of Ash on Forest land Basal area (ft²/acre) Greater than 20 11 - 20 6 - 10 Less than 5 No ash

Processing note: This map was produced by linking plot data to MODIS satellite pixels (250 m) using gradient nearest neighbor techniques. The resulting image was resampled to 500 m pixels.

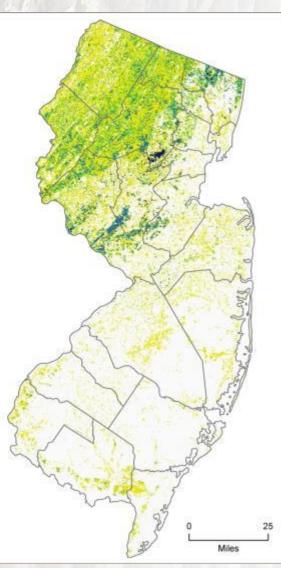
Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic, NAD83, Source: U.S. Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis program. Geographic base data provided by the National Atlas of the USA. FIA data and mapping tools are available on-line at http://fiatbools.fs.fed.us. Data credit: B.T. Wilsonand D. Griffith. Carlography: S.J. Crocker. Jan. 2011.

Disclaimer: Information displayed on this map was derived from multiple sources. FIA maps are only for graphic display to meet general reporting purposes. Inquires concerning information displayed on FIA maps, their sources and intended uses should be directed to:



USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station 992 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, MN

UAS



Ash Tree I.D.

Fraxinus species true ash

- Opposite branching
- Compound leaf
- Paddle-shaped seed (female trees only)
- Diamond shaped bark



 Leaves are compound and composed of 5 to 11 leaflets.



2. Seeds on female trees are paddle shaped.



Branches and buds are in pairs directly across from each other (opposite branching).



Mature bark has diamond-shaped ridges.

lows State University - University Extension, SUL21, Jan 2011





Adult

Active May - August

- **Bullet shaped body**
- Metallic green in color
- 1/2" long













Larvae

- White/cream color
- Bell-shaped segments
- Up to 1-1.3" long
- 4 larval stages







Bark Flecking

D-shaped exit holes



Galleries

Bark Cracks





Crown Dieback and Epicormic Sprouts



Crown dieback



Epicormic sprouts

Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)

Detection Methods Traps

- Purple sticky traps
- Green funnel traps

Visual

- Woodpecker flecking
- Bark cracks

Detection/trap trees

- Girdle in late spring/early summer
- Cut and peel in winter/spring before adults emerge

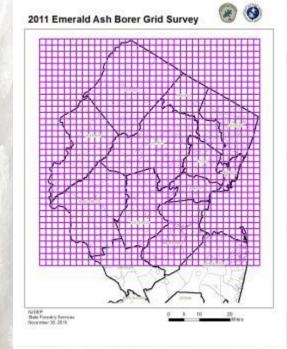


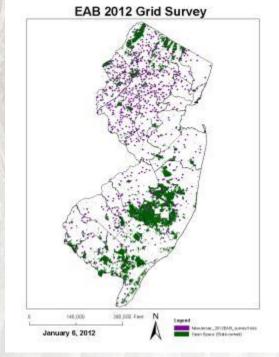




EAB Survey In NJ

Year	NJ SFS	NJDA/USDA	Total
2015	15 (5 girdled)	66	81
2014	25 (3 girdled)	395	415
2013	24 (2 girdled)	250	274
2012	52	407	459
2011	105	540	645
2010	3	77	80



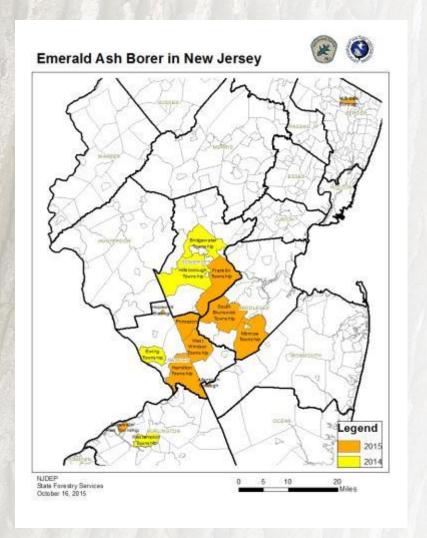


Emerald ash borer in NJ

Detected in 15 municipalities

- First detected in 2014 in Bridgewater and Hillsborough
- Statewide quarantine
- Delimiting Survey
- Develop an EAB Task Force
- NJ specific EAB website





www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov

Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)

EAB Federal Quarantine



www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov

Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)

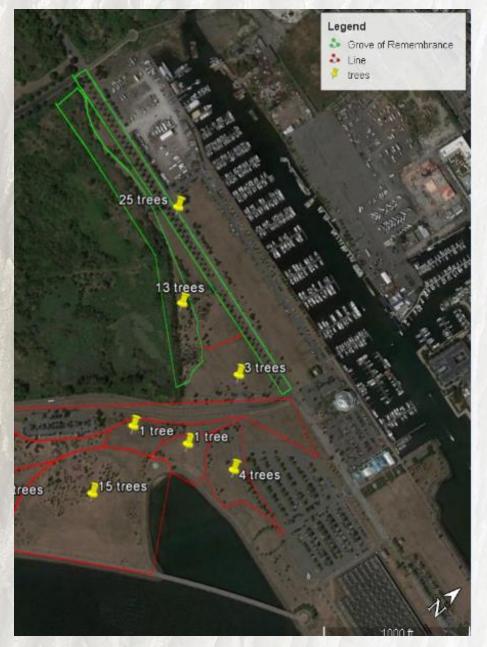
EAB Response Plan

- Survey
 - Tree removal
 - Insecticide treatments
- Biological Control
- Wood utilization/disposal
- Restoration
- Budget EAB cost calculator

Survey

Locate and evaluate ash trees

- Location
- Diameter
- Overall health
- Notes
- Select trees for treatment
- Select trees for removal



Liberty State Park in Jersey City, NJ

Survey

Tree Removal

- Already declining/dead ash trees
- Ash in poor planting locations
- Ash that are not being treated that will pose a risk
- Infested trees



Minimize EAB Spread

Perform tree work September/October thru March/April





EAB adults present May – August in NJ



www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov

Survey

Insecticide Treatment

- Select high-value ash trees
- Insure ash are relatively healthy (>70% live crown)
- Cooperate with neighbors to increase tree numbers to reduce costs





Insecticide Treatment



Insecticide Formulation	Active Ingredient	Application Method	Reconnended Timing		
Products Intended for Sale to Professional Applicators					
Marit® (75WP, 75WSP, 2F)	Imidacloprid	Soil injection or dranch	Early to mid-spring or mid-fall		
Safari ^{FM} (20 SG)	Dinotefuran	Soil injection or dranch	Mid- to late spring		
Transact ^{FM} (70WSP)	Dinotefuran	Soil injection or dranch	Mid- to late spring		
Xylam [®] Liquid Systemic Insecticide	Dinotefuran	Soil injection or dranch	Mid- to late spring		
Xytact ^{FM} (2 F, 75WSP)	Imidac loprid	Soil injection or dranch	Early to mid-spring or mid-fall		
Azasot≅	Aradiachtin	Trunk in juction	Mid- to late spring after trees have leafed out		
lm ic ida [®]	Imidacloprid	Trunk in jac tion	Mid- to late spring after tees leve leafed out		
TREE-áge ^{rs}	Emamectin berzoate	Trank in jac tion	Mid- to late spring after tees have leafed out		
Tree Azin [®]	Aradiochtin	Trank in jac tion	Mid- to late spring after tees have leafed out		
Safarf™ (20 SG)	Dinotefuran	Systemic bank spray	Mid- to late spring after trees have leafed out		
Transect (70 WSP)	Dinotefuran	Systemic bark spray	Mid- to late spring after trees have leafed out		
Zylam [®] Liquid System ic Insecticide	Dinotefuran	Systemic bark spray	Mid- to late spring after tees have leafed out		
Astro [®]	stro [®] Permethrin		To contration at \$ 100.0		
Osyx ^{ru}	Bilanthrin	Preventive trunk, beanch,	Two applications at 4-week intervals; first spray should occu at 450-550 degree days (50° F,		
Tempo*	Cyfluthrin	and foliage cover splays	Jan.1); coincides with black locust blooming		
Savie® SL	Carbaryl				
Products Intended for Sale to Homeowners					
Bayer Advanced™ Tree & Shrub Insect Control	Imidacloprid	Soil dench	Early to mid-spring		
Optrol ^{fM}	Imidac loprid	Soil dench	Early to mid-spring		
Ortho Tise and Shrub Insect Control Ready to Use Granules*	Dinotefuran	Granuks	Mid- to late spring		

Posted on our website: www.emeraldashborer.nj.gov Contact a licensed pesticide applicator for assistance

Biocontrol

Using EAB predators to control/ suppress EAB populations

- Stingless parasitic wasps
 - Tetrastichus larvae parasite
 - Oobius egg parasite
 - Spathius larvae parasitoid

•Criteria:

- EAB detected in the area
- 40 + acre tracts
- >25% ash of various age classes
- Relatively healthy ash
- Areas not slated for development, treatments, tree removal







Photos from forestryimages.org

Wood Utilization

- Wood has value!
- Can offset tree removal costs
- Utilize wood to keep it out of landfills/waste

Products can include:

- Lumber
 - Portable sawmill
 - Loggers
- Clean chip
- Mulch
- Pellets



Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)

The Facts about EAB

- EAB will kill 99% of ash trees
- NJ has over 24 million ash trees
- Spreading costs over multiple years is easier to manage than paying all at once
- Start planning and activities before EAB is detected
- Areas within 10-15 miles of a known EAB find are at high risk for EAB infestation
- Doing something is better than doing nothing





Questions?

www.EmeraldAshBorer.nj.gov