

Emerald Ash Borer

WHO KNEW

a little bug could cause such BIG damage



Ash Tree Detail



Enlarged to show detail

Brentwood Bug Beware!

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), *Agilus*

planipennis, attacks ash trees and white fringe trees. All of Tennessee's native ash trees, as well as many horticultural cultivated varieties of ash or hybrids, are susceptible to EAB infestation, even healthy trees.

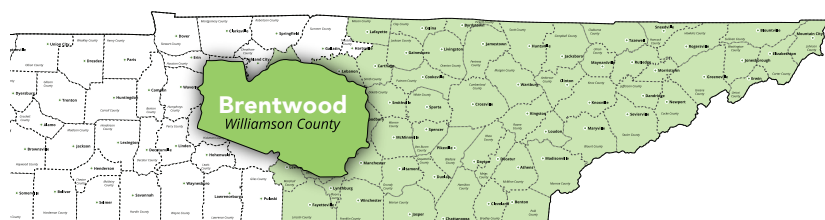
An ash tree can be killed within three years of the initial infestation. The larvae feed on the inner bark of ash trees, disrupting the tree's ability to transport water and nutri-



ents. In Tennessee, most EAB adults fly in May and June. Larvae spend the rest of the year beneath the bark of ash trees. When they emerge as adults, they leave D-shaped holes in the bark about one-eighth inch wide.



Believed to have been introduced into the U.S. in 2002 on wood packing material from Asia, EAB was first detected in Tennessee in July 2010 in west Knox County off I-40 near the Loudon County line. There are now EAB quarantines for 59 counties, including Williamson County, which means that selected materials such as firewood from ash trees, ash nursery stock, and ash logs may not be moved out of infested areas.



FAQ

Is there anything I can do now to protect the ash trees in my yard from EAB?

Treat your trees with a systemic insecticide, which is carried up and down the tree. Insecticides, however, are not 100% effective against emerald ash borer attacks. Proper pruning, mulching, watering and avoiding wounding will certainly help resist insect attacks. Not transporting firewood from other states is one of the best ways to avoid bringing home unwanted tree pests.

What is being done about EAB?

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS:

TREAT IT: If the tree is large or historic and not yet infested.

REMOVE IT: Before the tree is too brittle to climb or accessible by a bucket truck.

LET IT DIE: If the tree is in an area where its fall would not block access or cause damage.

Where do I report an infested tree?

You can report a suspected EAB sighting or infestation to the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

<https://www.tn.gov/agriculture/businesses/plants/plant-pests-diseases-and-quarantines/ag-businesses-eab.html>

For more Emerald Ash Borer FAQ visit:
www.emeraldashborer.info or
www.brentwoodtn.gov

Emerald Ash Borer Checklist

Identify Your Tree

Ash trees are easiest to identify when leaves are on the trees; however, they can be identified by looking at the bark in the wintertime. Once a tree has been damaged by EAB it is too late to save. Contact the Tennessee Department of Agriculture to help prevent further infestation.

LEAVES

Oppositely arranged on twig, leaves have five to eleven leaves with rough or smooth edges and oar-shaped seed clusters.



BRANCHES

Ash trees have opposite branches.

BARK

Young bark is usually flaky; forms tall, interlacing ridges and deep furrows with age.

Life Cycle of the Emerald Ash Borer



What to Look For

If you see any signs similar to the images below, please contact the City of Brentwood through our interactive form online at www.brentwoodtn.gov/EAB. Be sure to complete the form in its entirety to ensure prompt response.



D-Shaped Holes (1/8")



Sprouts From Tree Trunk



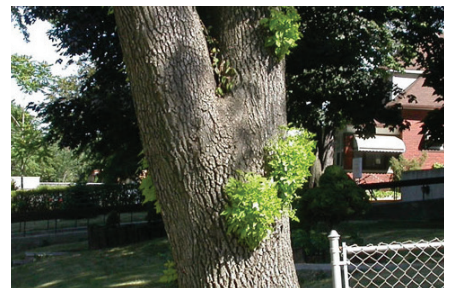
Bark Damage



Thinning Canopy



Galleries Under The Bark



Unusual Leaf Sprouts