

EMERALD ASH BORER

AGRILUS PLANIPENNIS

Hosts and Range

A nonnative species, the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), will attack all North American species of ash. Native to Asia, EAB was first detected in the U.S. in Michigan in 2002. It has since spread to 35 states and several provinces of Canada.

Identification and Symptoms

The adult EAB is metallic green and approximately 1½ inches long with a narrow body and flattened head. White larvae, which range from 1-1½ inches long, cause the most damage. The larvae create serpentine



galleries (tunnel-like paths) and feed underneath the bark, preventing the transportation of food from leaves to the roots. The emergence of the adult beetle creates D-shaped exit holes in the trunk and branches. Dying and dead branches begin to appear in the upper crown, and multiple shoots will sprout on the trunk of the infested tree. Damage from woodpeckers may appear on the trunk and branches. As roots starve and die, the entire crown begins to decline quickly. The tree eventually succumbs to the attack within two to three years.

Additional Information

www.emeraldashborer.info

DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD.org

What's In Your Firewood?

Firewood movement is a major pathway for the introduction of destructive invasive pests to new ecosystems. By using local or heat treated firewood, the public can prevent the accidental movement of these damaging pests.



An adult emerald ash borer feeds on an ash leaf. Photo: Debbie Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



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Firewood

The best method of controlling EAB is to



Side-by-side photo of the two life stages (larva and j-shaped larva or prepupa) of EAB that are most likely to be seen in firewood. Photo: Kelly Oten, N.C. Forest Service

