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.

Firewood
The best method of controlling EAB is to prevent its introduction. Since the beetle can live in cut wood, infested wood debris and firewood should not be moved long distances (greater than 50 miles). If traveling for recreational activities, we recommend leaving firewood at home and buying local firewood at your destination. Once EAB is detected, infested trees should be cut down and burned or chipped to sizes less than 1 inch on location.

Additional Information
www.emeraldashborer.info