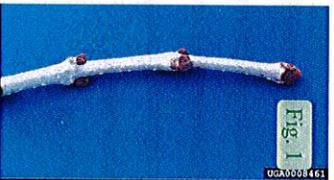
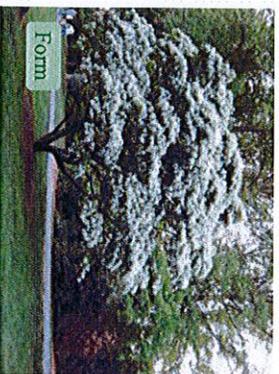


Step 1 Recognize Your Ash Trees and White Fringetrees

- Branches, leaves, leaflets, and buds are paired opposite one another (Fig. 1 and 2), not alternate.
- Ash leaves have 5-11 leaflets (Fig. 2).
- On most ash, the bark has a distinct diamond-shaped pattern (Fig. 3), although on smaller ash trees the bark is often smooth.
- Ash trees produce single, oar-shaped samara or one-seeded fruit or seed. (Fig. 4)



Native to the southeastern United States, white fringetree (see below) is planted as an ornamental in Massachusetts.



Massachusetts Forest Pest Taskforce Organizations

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
 Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources
 USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 USDA Forest Service
 Massachusetts Tree Wardens' and Foresters' Association
 University of Massachusetts
 New England Forestry Foundation
 The Nature Conservancy
 Massachusetts Forest Alliance
 Massachusetts Audubon Society
 Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions
 Project Native
 NSTAR
 Western Massachusetts Electric
 City of Cambridge
 Town of Brookline
 National Grid

Massachusetts Forest Pest Taskforce Mission

The Forest Pest Taskforce is a volunteer organization of forestry professionals, scientists, natural resource managers, local officials and private citizens organized to facilitate a science-based response to the economic, ecological and public safety impacts of forest pests within the forests and communities of Massachusetts.

For more information on the Taskforce contact

Eric Seaborn at: 781-907-3749 or
Eric.Seaborn@nationalgrid.com

Emerald Ash Borer: How You Can Help



Informed citizens and tree care professionals can play an important part in helping to minimize costs and mitigate potential damage associated with Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), an invasive beetle that threatens trees in our communities.

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Sharon Bachman
 Cornell Cooperative Extension New York Invasive Species Outreach Program
 Western New York Emerald Ash Borer Taskforce

Step 2 Learn to Identify Signs of EAB Infestation

- EAB adults are present during the summer months (Fig. 1 shown to scale), but it's the larvae (Fig. 2) that create distinctive feeding galleries under the bark which girdle and kill infested trees.
- Larvae range in size from 1-3 cm and can be distinguished by 'bell shaped' rear segments (Fig. 2).
- Adults emerge mid-May to August through approximately 1/8" D-shaped exit holes (Fig. 3), feed briefly on ash leaves, then mate and lay eggs in bark cracks and fissures on nearby host trees.
- Larvae feed under the bark from July through October forming serpentine or S-shaped galleries (Fig. 4).

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

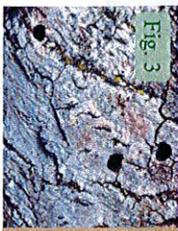


Fig. 4



- An EAB infestation causes branches to die from the top down - visible as crown thinning (Fig. 5).
- Infested trees become stressed and may develop epicormic sprouts on the trunk or main branches (Fig. 6).
- Woodpeckers often forage for EAB larvae in ash trees during the winter. Fresh woodpecks in the bark are highly visible by spring and may indicate an EAB infestation is present (Fig. 7).

Fig. 5



Fig. 6



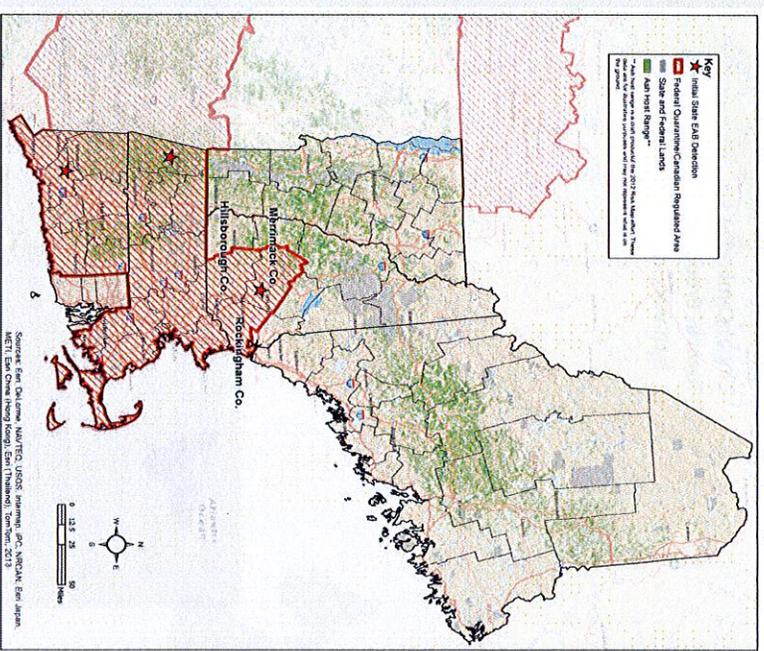
Fig. 7



Step 3 Take Action

- ⇒ Do you have ash or fringetrees in your yard? Find a certified tree-care professional and ask about your treatment or removal options: www.treesaregood.com
- ⇒ Check to see if your local community has an EAB Preparedness Plan. Offer your assistance in preparing for EAB. There may be opportunities for citizens to aid with ash tree inventories and other local efforts.
- ⇒ **Don't Move Firewood.** Invasive species can be excellent hitchhikers! Buy firewood where you burn it.
- ⇒ Monitor the trees near high-risk locations for EAB infestations—large log piles, campgrounds, and property to which firewood has been moved.

Emerald Ash Borer Detection in New England



EAB has been detected in Massachusetts in the Berkshires, in Essex County and in Boston and will continue to spread across the state.

- ⇒ Educate others about EAB and its impact to your trees, communities and forests.

⇒ Websites for more information:

- emeraldashborer.info
- stopthebeetle.info
- massnr.org/pests/blog/tag/emerald-ash-borer
- ny.s.info/eab
- NHbugs.org



STOP THE BEETLE

Report signs of EAB and any suspected infestations:

- USDA EAB Hot Line 1-866-322-4512
- Massachusetts: Department of Conservation & Recreation (413) 253-1798, ext. 204 <http://massnr.org/pests/eabreport.htm>
- Connecticut: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (203) 974-8474
- Maine: Maine Forest Service (207) 287-3200
- New Hampshire: Division of Forests & Lands (603) 271-2214
- New York: Department of Environmental Conservation 1-866-640-0652
- Rhode Island: Division of Forest Environment (401) 222-2445
- Vermont: Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation (802) 828-1531