

## SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

### PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

### EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

### COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

### CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

**ERADICATION** - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

**CONTAINMENT** - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

**SUPPRESSION** - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

### RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

### EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

**SLELO PRISM**  
*This QR code will link  
to more resources.*



## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario  
Partnership for Regional  
Invasive Species Management  
**SLELO PRISM**

*C/O The Nature Conservancy*

**(315) 387-3600 x 7724**

[www.sleloinvasives.org](http://www.sleloinvasives.org)

### Get Involved

Help find invasive species  
of interest in your region.

For details, contact

[megan.pistolese@tnc.org](mailto:megan.pistolese@tnc.org)

**Stay informed, join our listserv**

**Follow these steps to join:**

1. Email [cce-slelo-1-request@cornell.edu](mailto:cce-slelo-1-request@cornell.edu)
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover Photo: USDA-APHIS <http://www.hungrypests.com6.jpg>.  
Sucker sprouts: Daniel Herms, the Ohio State University,  
bugwood.org, Canopy dieback/woodpecker damage photos : Geoff  
McVey, Forest Manger Limerick Forest Works, Brockville, Ontario.  
Ash Tree Identification Photos: David L. Roberts, Ph.D. Senior  
Academic Specialist, Michigan State University Extension,  
[treedoctor.anr.msu.edu](http://treedoctor.anr.msu.edu).

SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management



## What You Should Know About Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)



**SLELO PRISM**  
*"Teaming up to stop  
the spread of  
invasive species"*

# What is an Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?

This Asian beetle, (*Agrilus planipennis*) infests and kills North American ash tree species (*Fraxinus sp.*) including green, white, black and blue ash, and their cultivars. The larval stage of EAB feeds under the bark of ash trees, cutting off the flow of water and nutrients.

## Visible Signs of EAB Infestation

- Sucker sprouts grow from base of tree
- Loss of leaves and branches



- Extreme wood pecker damage
- S-Shaped tunnels under bark



## EAB Identification:

### Adult EAB:

- **Color:** Dark Metallic Green body, with coppery red abdomen under wings.
- **Size:** 1/2 inch wide and 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch long; small enough to fit on a penny.
- Adults may be present from **May-September.**
- They make 1/8” **D-Shaped** exit holes in bark which are often located towards the crown of the tree and **hard to see.**



### EAB Larvae:

- **Color:** Creamy white
- **Size:** 1 inch-long “worms” with bell-shaped segments



\* Larvae make **S-shaped** tunnels under bark; larvae themselves are hard to see.

## Ash Tree Identification:

- Branches/buds are arranged directly across from one another (opposite orientation)



Red dots mark opposing branches



Undemeath side of another branch

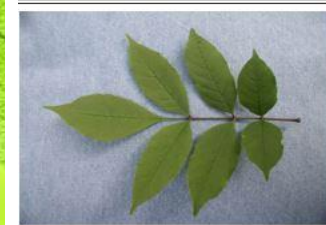
- Leaves are compound, containing 5-11 leaflets depending on tree species



Ash One leaf, 9 leaflets



Green Ash One leaf, 7 leaflets



Black Ash One leaf, 7 leaflets



White Ash top/bottom One leaf, 7 leaflets

- Bark has distinct diamond shaped ridges



The bark on a younger ash tree is relatively smooth.



Green ash - As the tree ages the bark thickens and a diamond-like pattern in the raised bark is noticeable.



This ridged trunk section is from a very mature ash tree.