Our 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.

INNOVATION

Explore technologies to enhance invasive species prevention and management initiatives.

SLELO PRISM

Hosted by The Nature Conservancy

315 387 3600

www.sleloinvasives.org

www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

PRISM Coordinator: Rob Williams (x7725)
Outreach Coordiantor: Megan Pistolese (x7724)
Aquatic Coordinator: Brittney Rogers (x7730)
Terrestrial Coordiantor: Robert Smith (x7723)

Explore, Observe, Report Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region.

For details contact:

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, follow these steps to join our e-mail list:

1. Email **megan.pistolese@tnc.org**
2. Type "join e-mail list" in subject space.
3. Hit send and receive seasonal e-newsletters and event updates.

SLELO PRISM
Scan QR Code For More Resources

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.

SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management

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:** ½ inch wide and 1/8th 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)

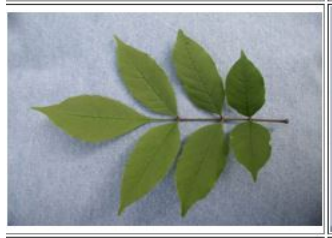
Red dots mark opposing branches

Underneath 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.