

How You Can Help

Step 1

Learn to Identify Ash Trees

- Branches, leaves and buds are directly across from one another rather than staggered.
- Each leaf is compound, made up of 5-11 leaflets.
- Bark has a distinct pattern of diamond-shaped ridges, although the bark on smaller ash trees is often smoother.



Step 2

Look for Signs of EAB Infestation



The adult emerald ash borer, slender and metallic green, measures 1/2 inch long and 1/8 inch wide

actual size



Ash tree branches dying from the top down (known as crown thinning)



Woodpecker damage on ash tree's trunk and branches

EAB larvae - white, inch-long "worms" with bell-shaped segments



actual size

Adults exit from small (about 1/8"), D-shaped holes that are flat on one side, and oriented in any direction



Serpentine galleries - S-shaped feeding tunnels, often with larvae, just under the bark



Sucker sprouts grow from the base of the tree

Step 3

Take Action

- Look for possibly infested ash trees at home and in the woods.
- Focus on high-risk locations near large log piles, campgrounds, property to which firewood has been moved and counties where EAB infestation has been confirmed.
- Don't move firewood - The EAB is commonly transported to new areas on firewood. Follow DEC's firewood regulation, and use local firewood. For questions about the firewood regulation, call DEC's hotline listed below.
- Spread the word; talk to your family, friends, neighbors and co-workers about EAB.



Report Suspected Infestations

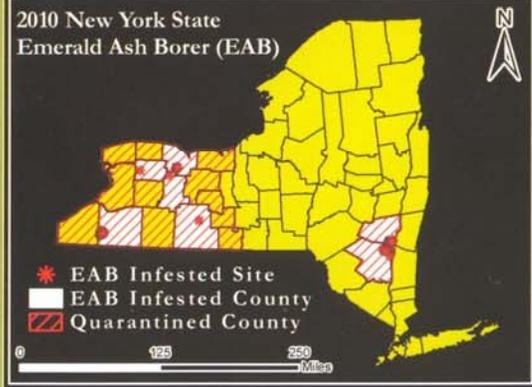
- Take pictures if possible.
- Collect any adult EABs or EAB larvae you find.
- Complete the form for reporting EAB infestations, which can be found at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/72136.html
OR
- Call DEC's toll-free Firewood and Invasive Insects Hotline at 866-640-0652 or email firewood@gw.dec.state.ny.us
OR
- Contact your county's Cornell Cooperative Extension office or your NYS Agriculture and Markets agent.

Importance of Early Detection

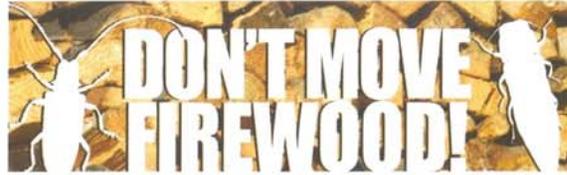
- Early detection helps slow the spread of EAB.
- Small infestations are easier to manage effectively.
- Negative impacts on such things as water quality, biodiversity and habitat will be reduced.
- Costs are reduced for state and local governments and for property owners.



2010 New York State
Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)



Please save this brochure for future reference, and, if allowed, put a copy of the brochure on a public bulletin board.



You could be killing our trees!

For More Information

- DEC's firewood regulation:
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/28722.html>
- Find your local DEC office:
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/50230.html>
- Emerald ash borer:
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html>
- EAB quarantine information:
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/47761.html>

NYS DEC



Forest Health
& Protection

**DEC's Firewood
and Invasive Insect
Hotline:**

(866) 640-0652



**We
Need
Your
Help**

**to
Protect
New York
State's Trees**

**Look for and
report signs of the
invasive emerald
ash borer.**

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an insect that kills North American ash trees. Its destruction of the state's 900 million ash trees could disrupt fragile ecosystems and devastate the state's landscape.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

0 INCHES 1 2 3

ALL PHOTOS ARE ACTUAL SIZE
(CLOCKWISE FROM TOP RIGHT)

EAB ADULT (LOOK FOR JUNE TO AUGUST)

EAB LARVA (LOOK FOR YEAR-ROUND)

EAB D-SHAPED EXIT HOLE (LOOK FOR YEAR-ROUND)

EXIT HOLES OF NATIVE ASH BORERS ARE LARGER, ROUND OR OVAL

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0 CENTIMETERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

The identification card features a yellow background with a ruler at the top (0 to 3 inches) and bottom (0 to 7 centimeters). It contains five photographs: an adult EAB beetle on a leaf, a white EAB larva in a tunnel, and three D-shaped exit holes in wood. The text provides instructions on when and where to look for each stage and distinguishes EAB exit holes from those of native ash borers. A vertical disclaimer on the right side reads 'USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.'