

What is EAB?

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was first identified in the United States in 2002 in the state of Michigan. The insect has killed hundreds of millions of ash trees in more than 30 states, including Wisconsin. EAB eggs hatch in about two weeks, and the new larvae tunnel through the bark of ash trees where they feed for 300 days. The tree is killed during the larvae stage. Adults chew through the wood and emerge from trees out of small exit holes. The adult beetle will generally stay near the tree from which they developed, but EAB can also travel longer distances by humans who transport firewood that may unsuspectingly harbor EAB.

The City of Hudson is taking a proactive approach to mitigating the harmful effects of EAB and preserving our urban forest for present and future generations through public education, training city staff, planting replacement trees in parks and boulevards, updating tree ordinances and policies, and more.

Resources

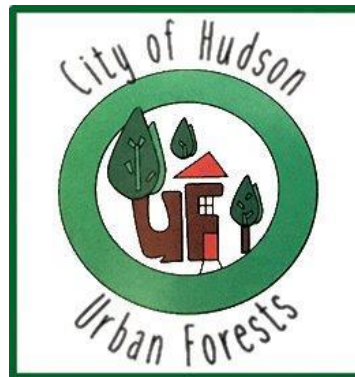
To learn more about EAB, we encourage you to use the following resources:

City of Hudson Urban Forestry Board Website
www.ci.hudson.wi.us/index.aspx?NID=288

Wisconsin's EAB Information Source
<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/eab/index.jsp>

City of Hudson Contact:
Michael Mroz

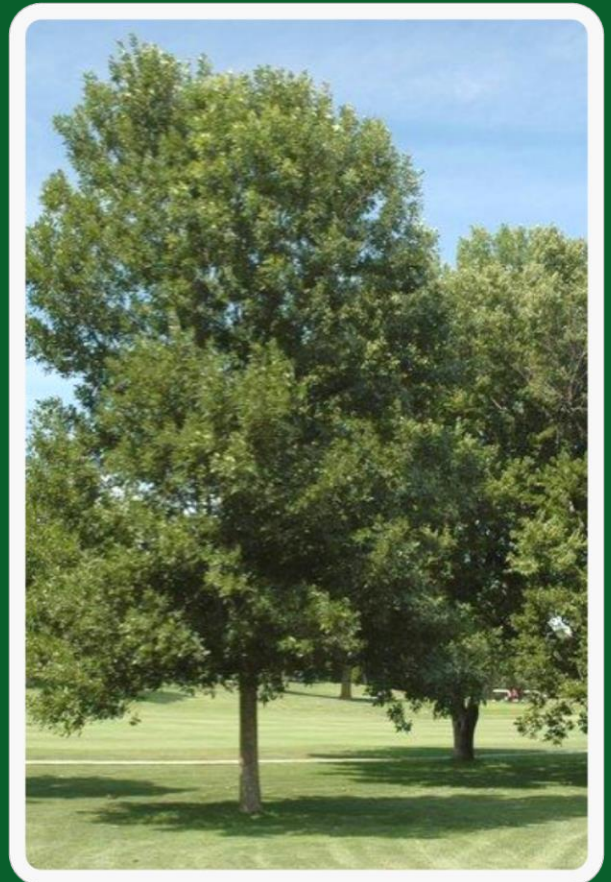
Director of Public Works & Parks
715-716-5746
mmroz@ci.hudson.wi.us



Emerald Ash Borer



A Hudson Community Resource Guide



Emerald Ash Borer with a penny for scale

Ash Tree Identification

Do you have an ash tree on your property? Here is a simple visual guide to help you identify an ash tree.



Branches & Leaves

Ash tree branches and buds are directly

across and not staggered. The leaves are compound and composed of 5-11 leaflets per leaf. Ash leaflets have smooth edges their entire length.



Seeds

The seeds of an ash tree are clustered, and paddle shaped.



Bark

The tree bark of mature trees has an interwoven diamond pattern.

Signs and Symptoms

Odds are you will not directly encounter the emerald ash borer in its mature form. Most of the EAB life cycle is spent out of view in larval form, under the bark. Here are some signs and symptoms to look for.



Woodpecker Activity

Woodpeckers feed on EAB larvae/pupae.



Canopy Dieback

Trees will start to show dead branches & leaf loss in the top third of the canopy, and the dieback progresses



Bark Splitting

Tree bark will begin to split vertically, with 2 to 5-inch-long vertical splits.



Epicormic Sprouts

Trees will grow new branches and leaves at the base of the tree and on the trunk.

Management Options

Property owners have a few options when it comes to managing ash trees on their own private property. One should consider the value and health of the ash tree before making the decision to remove or treat.

Insecticide Treatment

Insecticide treatment is a commitment for the rest of the tree's life. While treatment options are very effective, there is no guarantee that they will be successful in protecting the tree. The most common treatment methods include soil drenching and trunk injections. There are products available to homeowners, but the Hudson Urban Forestry Board recommends you contact a pesticide applicator certified for EAB. Insecticide treatments generally need to be repeated every 1 to 2 years and cost about 8\$ to \$12 dollars per each inch of a tree's diameter.

Removal & Replacement

Trees with greater than 50% canopy loss should be removed. Removing and replacing ash trees in all stages of health is an option. The City Forester can recommend other non-ash species suitable for your property. Keep cut wood at your home and use it for firewood or mulch on site, or work with a certified arborist to properly dispose of infested material.