

# 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 the state of 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 New Richmond 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 New Richmond EAB Website

[www.newrichmondwi.gov](http://www.newrichmondwi.gov)

## New Richmond City Forester, Michael Mroz

715) 246-4268     [mmroz@newrichmondwi.gov](mailto:mmroz@newrichmondwi.gov)

## Wisconsin DATCP EAB Website

<https://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/eab>

The following local businesses can assist with private ash tree removal services:

## N.R. Tree Service

(715) 246-2183     [www.nrtree.com](http://www.nrtree.com)

## SavATree

(715) 749-3475     [www.savatree.com](http://www.savatree.com)

## Hayden's Ridge Tree Service

(651) 239-3672     [www.haydensridgetree.com](http://www.haydensridgetree.com)

## Willow River Company

(715) 386-3196     [www.willowrivertree.com](http://www.willowrivertree.com)



## *Emerald Ash Borer: A Community Resource Guide*



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# Ash Tree Identification

# Signs & Symptoms

# Management Options

Do you have an ash tree on your property? Here is a simple visual guide to help you determine if the tree you are looking at is indeed an ash tree.

## Branches & Leaves



Ash trees have an opposite branching pattern, meaning branches and buds are directly across from each other and not staggered. The leaves are compound and composed of 5-11 leaflets per leaf. Ash leaflets have smooth edges their entire length.

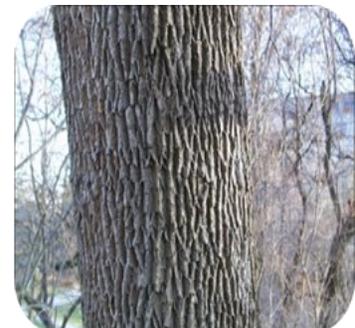
## Seeds

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



## Bark

Ash tree bark has an interwoven diamond pattern (mature trees).



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, within a tree's cambium layer. There are other signs and symptoms however to be aware of.



## Woodpecker Activity

Woodpeckers feed on EAB larvae/pupae.



## Canopy Dieback

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



## Bark Splits

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



## Epicormic Sprouting

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

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

## Insecticide Treatment

Insecticide treatment requires a long-term commitment, likely 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 contacting a tree care professional may be the best option for larger trees. Insecticide treatments generally need to be repeated every 1-2 years.

## Removal & Replacement

Trees with greater than 50% canopy thinning should be removed. Removing and replacing ash trees in all stages of health is an option. The City Forester can recommend diverse non-ash species that are suitable for your property. Keep the 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.