Emerald Ash Borer

What is an Invasive Species?

- 1. non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and
- 2. whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

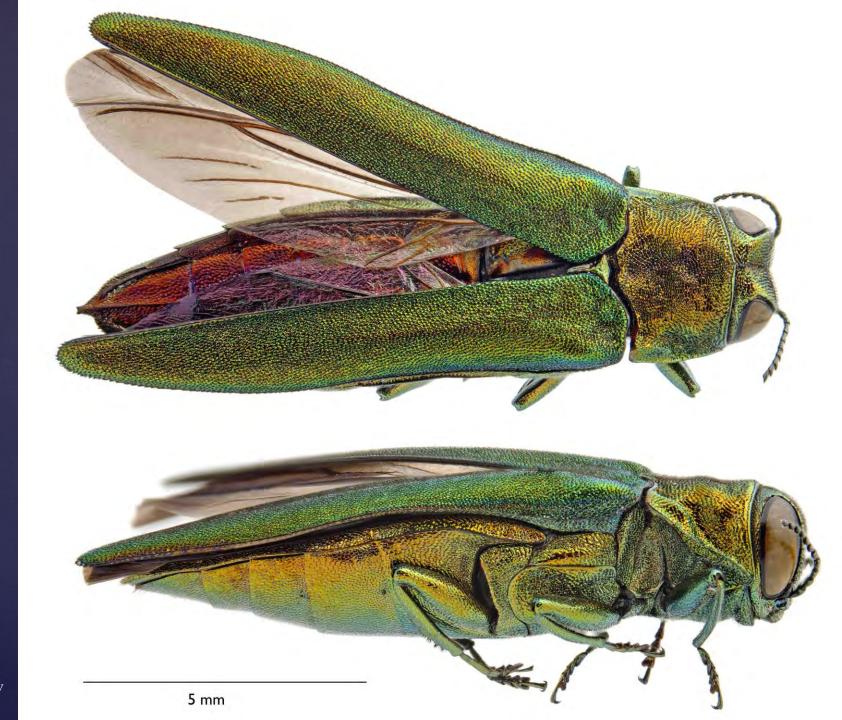
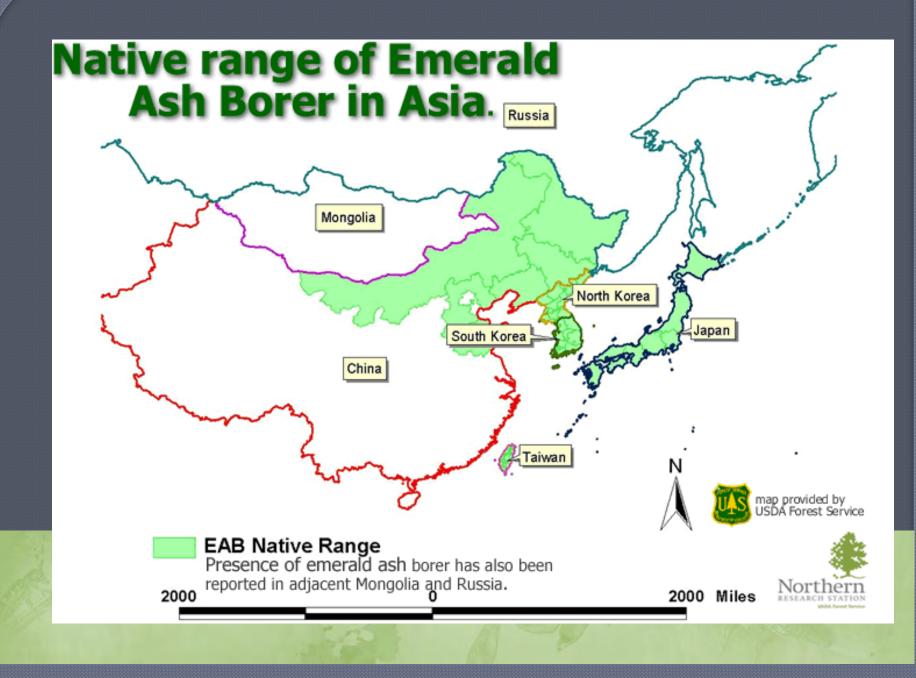


Photo by Kent Loeffler, Cornell University

Marianne Prue, Ohio Department of Natural Resources - Division of Forestry, Bugwood.org

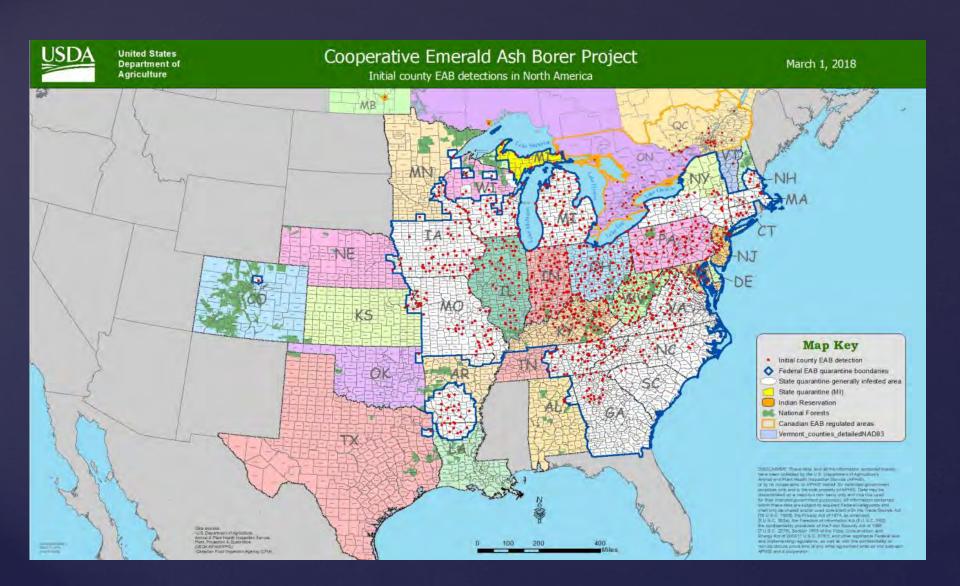
The Story of the EAB



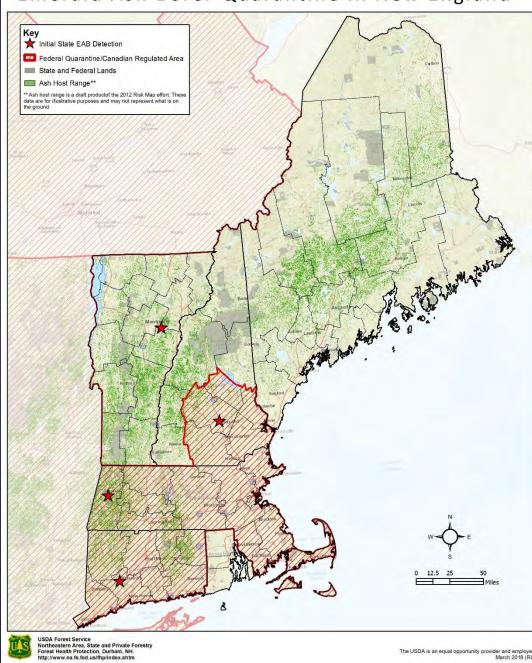


HOW DO THEY GET HERE?





Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine in New England



The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. March 2018 (RL)

Ash Trees

White fringetree

\$10.7+ billion dollars spent so far on treatment, removal, and replacement.

Ash mortality due to EAB. Photo taken in August.

Toledo, Ohio



2006 (Before EAB)

2009 (After EAB)

Credit: Dan Herms, Ohio State University

99.7% Mortality of Ash Trees in North America

5% of trees in Vermont are ash

Burlington: 1,000 ash trees ROW. Remove and Replace: \$500,000 Johnson: 440 ash trees along back roads Removal \$132,000

286 species of arthropods (insects and spiders) depend on North American ash trees for food and shelter. At least 44 species of arthropods feed exclusively on ash.



















June/July Oviposition



Summer/Fall Larval growth

1-Year

May/June Life Cycle Adult Emergence Ovary maturation

Winter

Pre-pupae

Early spring Pupation



Outer Bark (cork)

- Inner Bark (philoem)

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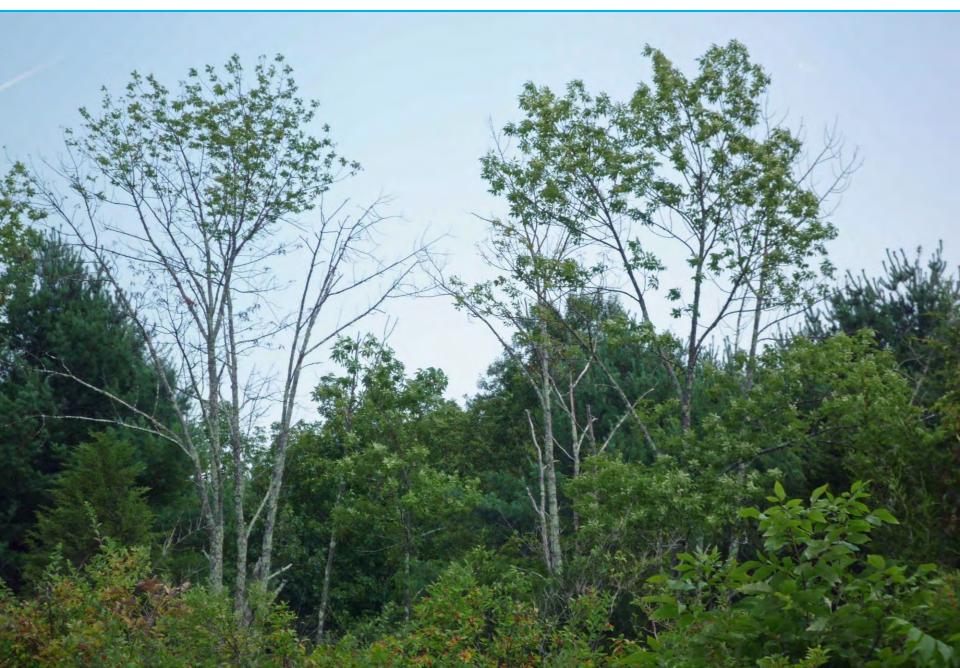
Wood!(.syliam)

Prepu

anibeei lievnet



Canopy Thinning

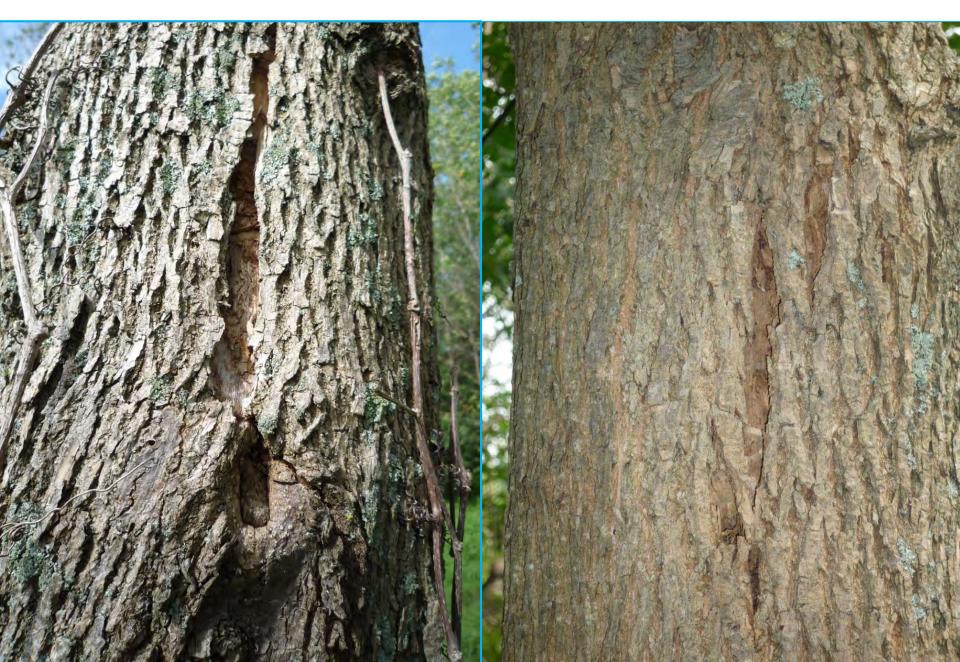


Epicormic, or water sprouts

MAA



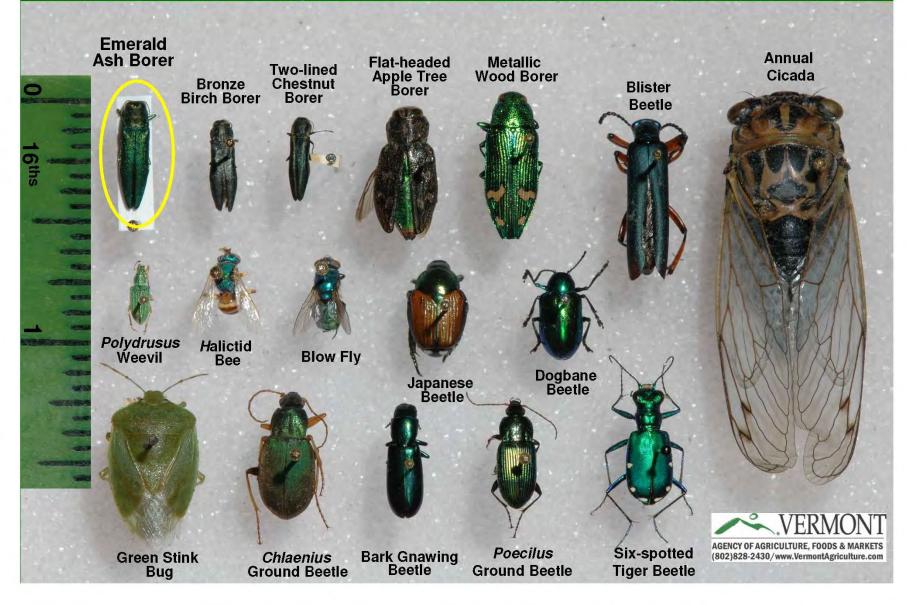
Bark splitting





Insects in Vermont that may be confused with Emerald Ash Borer

Adapted from Jeff Hahn, University of Minnesota Extension and Val Cervenka Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources







Q

Invasive species

Pose A Serious Threat To Vermont Communities.

Become part of the solution: Learn, Get Involved, Make a Difference.

