



TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

ALERT: Emerald Ash Borer found in DFW Metroplex

As of December 2018, emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) has been confirmed in Tarrant County and several counties in northeast Texas. The emerald ash borer beetle (EAB) is a destructive non-native wood-boring pest of ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp.). Native to Asia, EAB was unknown in North America until its discovery in southeast Michigan in 2002. Since then, this invasive pest has spread, killing millions of ash trees across the country.

EAB is a significant threat to urban, suburban, and rural forests as it kills both stressed and healthy ash trees. EAB is very aggressive and ash trees may die within two or three years after they become infested. Ash trees are widespread in the United States and all 16 native ash species are susceptible to attack.



Green ash

What to Look For

Host: Ash (all species)

Signs/Symptoms: ash trees with dying or dead branches in upper crown, shoots or suckering along the trunk, bark splits with winding galleries and white larvae beneath the bark; presence of the beetle itself; heavy feeding by woodpeckers; and "D"-shaped exit holes in bark.

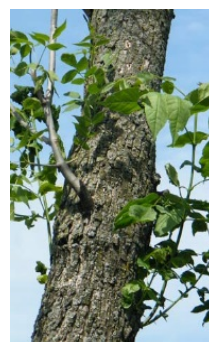


Adult EAB
(1/2" long)

What to Do Next

Preventative Management: Remove poor condition ash trees now before infestation occurs to reduce current and future risk. If EAB activity is confirmed within a few miles of your area, treat high value ash trees with systemic insecticide to reduce intensity of attack.

Therapeutic Management: Once infested, if more than 50% of crown remains, treat with systemic insecticide to slow attack; if less than 50% of crown remains, remove tree.



Sprouts on Trunk



Dying Branches



EAB larval galleries



D-shaped exit hole

TFS Can Help

Guide for communities: <http://tfsweb.tamu.edu/eab/>

Hotline to Report: 1-866-322-4512

