

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE EMERALD ASH BORER THAT KILLS ASH TREES



### ***Where did the Emerald Ash Borer come from?***

The EAB is a tiny beetle that came from Asia with wood products that were brought to the Great Lakes region. It started showing up in Michigan in the early 2000s and has been spreading ever since.

### ***How do Emerald Ash Borers affect trees?***

Adult females deposit eggs in bark crevices or under bark flaps on the trunk. After the eggs mature, larvae burrow under the bark and feed on the cambium, which is the water and nutrient transporting layer of the tree. The tree can't survive without the cambium.

### ***What are the signs that an ash tree is affected by Emerald Ash Borer?***

The tree just starts looking bad. It starts thinning out at its crown and the leaves start turning yellow. You'll see shredding bark and woodpecker holes. On the trunk, you may notice D-shaped holes where the insects exit.

### ***Is it possible to save a tree that's infested with Emerald Ash Borer?***

No. If you see a tree that's in decline, it's too late. It is not recommend treating a declining ash tree - it's a waste of money.

### ***What if an ash tree is dying?***

Obtain estimates from a tree service for removal and, if the tree is along a street, request approval to remove the tree from the Lambertville Shade Tree Commission - see "Tree Action Request" form on the City website. You can indentify an ash tree from the photos on the next page.

*Information provided by the New Jersey Conservation Foundation.*

## Ash Tree IDENTIFICATION



**1. Leaves** are compound and composed of 5 to 11 leaflets.



**2. Seeds** on female trees are paddle shaped.



**3. Branches and buds** are in pairs directly across from each other (opposite branching).



**4. Mature bark** has diamond-shaped ridges.