

# EMERALD ASH BORER

A THREAT TO ARKANSAS ASH TREES - COULD MY TREE HAVE IT?

## ADULT

Because of its size and short period of activity, the metallic green adult is often difficult to detect even in areas of high infestation.



## CROWN DECLINE

The typical pattern of crown decline caused by EAB is the top 1/3 dying first and then progressing down the tree.



## LARVA

The distinctly segmented larva is relatively easy to locate by peeling back loose bark of infested trees.



## EPICORMIC SPROUTS

As the top of the tree declines, new shoots may be produced lower on the tree.



## S-SHAPED GALLERIES

Even after larvae have matured and exited the tree, the distinct S-shaped galleries under the bark are diagnostic of EAB.



## SYMPTOMS ON MULTIPLE TREES

Detectable levels of EAB infestation will almost always include a number of declining ash in an area. Always look for other ash nearby with similar symptoms.



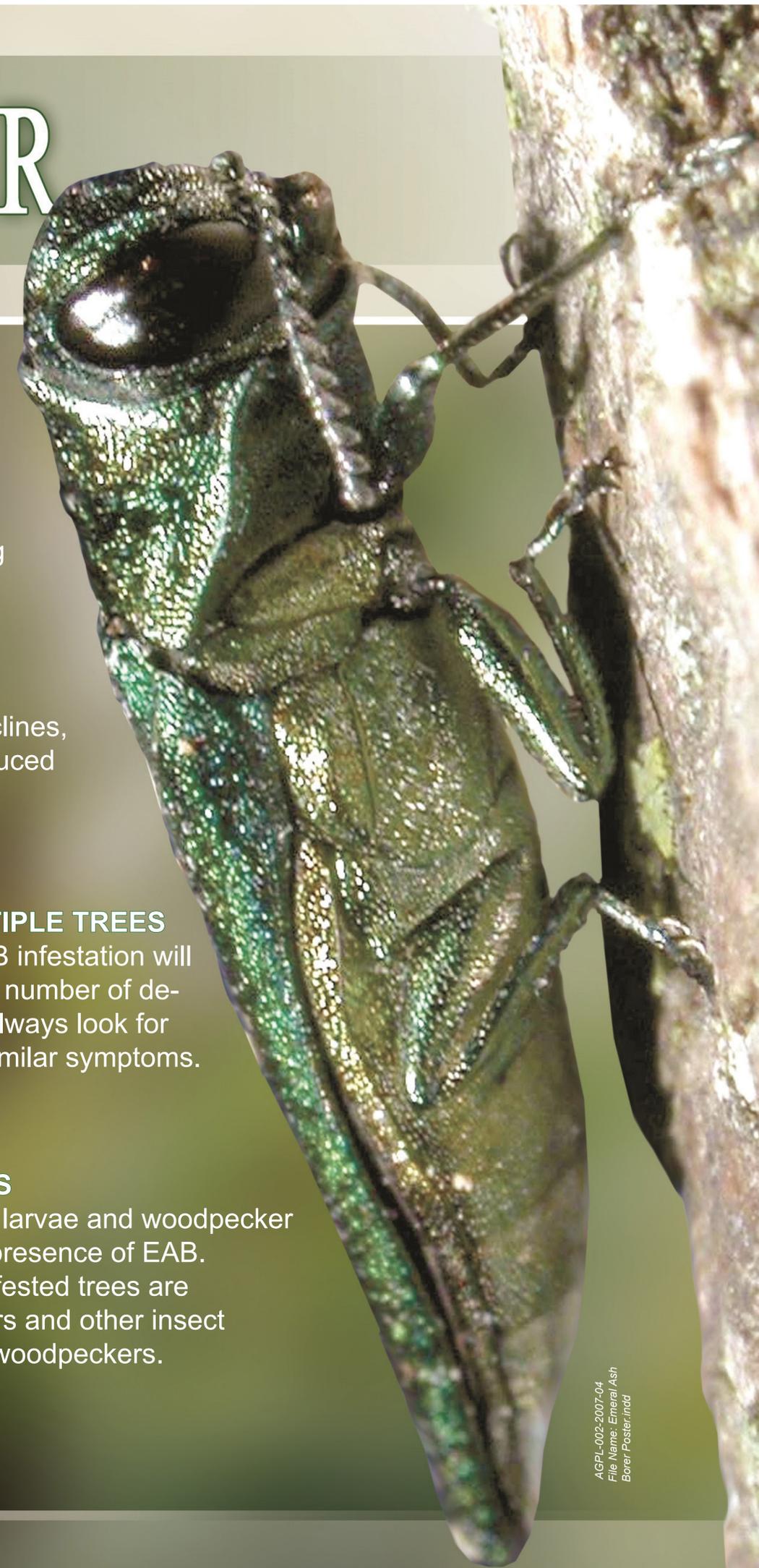
## D-SHAPED EXIT HOLES

Although they are difficult to find, D-shaped exit holes are diagnostic of EAB activity.



## WOODPECKER HOLES

Woodpeckers love EAB larvae and woodpecker holes may indicate the presence of EAB. However, not all EAB infested trees are attacked by woodpeckers and other insect larvae may also attract woodpeckers.



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