Pest Alert

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Emerald Ash Borer

A beetle from Asia, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), was identified in July 2002 as the cause of widespread ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) tree decline and mortality in southeastern Michigan and Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Larval feeding in the tissue between the bark and sapwood disrupts transport of nutrients and water in a tree, eventually causing branches and the entire tree to die. Tens of millions of ash trees in forest, rural, and urban areas have already been killed or are heavily infested by this pest.

A. planipennis has been found throughout Michigan, across much of Ohio, and in parts of Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Infestations have also been found in more areas of Ontario and in the province of Quebec. The insect is likely to be found in additional areas as detection surveys continue. Evidence suggests that *A. planipennis* is generally established in an area for several years before it is detected.

The broad distribution of this pest in the United States and Canada is primarily due to people inadvertently transporting infested ash nursery stock, unprocessed logs, firewood, and other ash commodities. Federal and state quarantines in infested states now regulate transport of these products.

Identification

Adult beetles are generally larger and brighter green (Fig. 1) than the native North American *Agrilus* species. Adults are slender, elongate, and 7.5 to 13.5 mm long. Males are smaller than females and have fine hairs, which the females lack, on the ventral side of the thorax. Adults are usually bronze, golden, or reddish green overall, with darker, metallic emerald green wing covers. The dorsal side of the abdomen is metallic purplish red and can be seen when the wings are spread (Fig. 2). The prothorax, the segment behind the head and to which the first pair of legs is attached, is slightly wider than the head and the same width as the base of the wing covers.

Figure 1. Adult emerald ash borer.

Larvae reach a length of 26 to 32 mm, are white to cream-colored, and dorso-ventrally flattened (Fig. 3). The brown head is mostly retracted into the prothorax, and only the mouthparts are visible. The abdomen has 10 segments, and the last segment has a pair of brown, pincer-like appendages.

Figure 2. Purplish red abdomen on adult beetle.

Biology

A. planipennis generally has a 1-year life cycle. In the upper Midwest, adult beetles begin emerging in May or early June. Beetle activity peaks between mid June and early July, and continues into August. Beetles probably live for about 3 weeks, although some have survived for more than 6 weeks in the laboratory. Beetles generally are most active during the day, particularly when it is warm and sunny. Most beetles appear to remain in protected locations in bark crevices or on foliage during rain or high winds.

Throughout their lives beetles feed on ash foliage, usually leaving small, irregularly shaped patches along the leaf margins. At least a few days of feeding are needed before beetles mate, and an additional 1 to 2 weeks of feeding may be needed before females begin laying eggs. Females can mate multiple times. Each female probably lays 30-60 eggs during an average lifespan, but a long-lived female may lay more than 200 eggs. Eggs are deposited individually in bark crevices or under bark flaps on the trunk or branches, and soon darken to a reddish brown. Eggs hatch in 7 to 10 days.

Figure 3. Second, third, and fourth stage larvae.

After hatching, first instar larvae chew through the bark and into the phloem and cambial region. Larvae feed on phloem for several weeks, creating serpentine (S-shaped) galleries packed with fine sawdust-like frass. As a larva grows, its gallery becomes progressively wider (Fig. 4). Beetle galleries often etch the outer sapwood. The length of the gallery generally ranges from 10 to 50 cm. Feeding is usually completed in autumn.

Prepupal larvae overwinter in shallow chambers, roughly 1 cm deep, excavated in the outer sapwood or in the bark on thick-barked trees. Pupation begins in

Figure 4. Gallery of an emerald ash borer larva.

Figure 5. D-shaped hole where an adult beetle emerged.

Figure 6. Jagged holes left by woodpeckers feeding on larvae.

Figure 7. Ash tree killed by emerald ash borer. Note the serpentine galleries.

Figure 8. Epicormic branching on a heavily infested ash tree.

late April or May. Newly eclosed adults often remain in the pupal chamber or bark for 1 to 2 weeks before emerging head-first through a D-shaped exit hole that is 3 to 4 mm in diameter (Fig. 5).

Studies in Michigan indicate 2 years may be required for *A. planipennis* to develop in newly infested ash trees that are relatively healthy. In these trees, many *A. planipennis* overwinter as early instars, feed a second summer, overwinter as prepupae, and emerge the following summer. In trees stressed by physical injury, high *A. planipennis* densities, or other problems, all or nearly all larvae develop in a single year. Whether a 2-year life cycle will occur in warmer southern states is not yet known.

Distribution and Hosts

A. planipennis is native to Asia and is found in China and Korea. It is also reported in Japan, Mongolia, the Russian Far East, and Taiwan. In China, high populations of *A. planipennis* occur primarily in *Fraxinus chinensis* and *F. rhynchophylla*, usually when those trees are stressed by drought or injury. Other Asian hosts (*F. mandshurica* var. *japonica*, *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica*, *Juglans mandshurica* var. *sieboldiana*, and *Pterocarya rhoifolia*) may be colonized by this or a related species.

In North America *A. planipennis* has attacked only ash trees. Host preference of *A. planipennis* or resistance among North American ash species may vary. Green ash (*F. pennsylvanica*) and black ash (*F. nigra*), for example, appear to be highly preferred, while white ash (*F. americana*) and blue ash (*F. quadrangulata*) are less preferred. At this time all species and varieties of native ash in North America appear to be at risk from this pest.

Signs and Symptoms

It is difficult to detect *A. planipennis* in newly infested trees because they exhibit few, if any, external symptoms. Jagged holes excavated by woodpeckers feeding on late instar or prepupal larvae may be the first sign that a tree is infested (Fig. 6). D-shaped exit holes left by emerging adult beetles may be seen on branches or the trunk, especially on trees with smooth bark (Fig 5). Bark may split vertically over larval feeding galleries. When the bark is removed from infested trees, the distinct, frass-filled larval galleries that etch the outer sapwood and phloem are readily visible (Fig. 4 and Fig. 7). An elliptical area of discolored sapwood, usually a result of secondary infection by fungal pathogens, sometimes surrounds galleries.

As *A. planipennis* densities build, foliage wilts, branches die, and the tree canopy becomes increasingly thin. Many trees appear to lose about 30 to 50 percent of the canopy after only a few years of infestation. Trees may die after 3 to 4 years of heavy infestation (Fig. 7). Epicormic shoots may arise on the trunk or branches of the tree (Fig. 8), often at the margin of live and dead tissue. Dense root sprouting sometimes occurs after trees die.

A. planipennis larvae have developed in branches and trunks ranging from 2.5 cm (1 inch) to 140 cm (55 inches) in diameter. Although stressed trees are initially more attractive to *A. planipennis* than healthy trees are, in many areas all or nearly all ash trees greater than 3 cm in diameter have been attacked.

Resources

For more information on the emerald ash borer and related topics...

- Visit the following Web sites:

  Multi-agency Emerald Ash Borer Web Site: www.emeraldashborer.info

  USDA Forest Service: www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/eab/

  USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/

- Contact your state Department of Agriculture, State Forester, or Cooperative Extension Office.

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