

Ash Trees Matter

Did you know that ash trees...

- » Help prevent erosion along streams
- » Shade stream banks and wetlands
- » Filter air and reduce stormwater runoff
- » Provide beauty, joy, and shade for communities
- » Are used by indigenous communities to make canoe paddles, tools, and medicines



Ash Tree ID

Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and
planted ash (*Fraxinus* spp.)



- » Leaves have single stem with an odd number of leaflets (above, left)
- » Leaves grow directly opposite each other on the branch (above, center)
- » Fruits are single-winged seeds known as samaras (above, right)
- » Deciduous, drops leaves in fall
- » Fall colors range from yellow to maroon to deep purple

4 Ways to Protect Ash Trees from Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

- 1 Don't move firewood**
EAB and other destructive pests can live in untreated firewood. Don't transport firewood more than 30 miles from where you get it.
- 2 Keep an eye on your trees**
Monitor trees for signs of EAB such as declining canopy, woodpecker activity, cracking bark, and D-shaped bore holes.
- 3 Report EAB sightings**
Suspected EAB sightings should be reported to the statewide hotline at [OregonInvasivesHotline.org](https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org).
- 4 Determine which trees should get treatment**
Individual trees can be protected before they are infested with EAB using special insecticides injected directly into the tree every 2-3 years. Work with a tree care professional to develop a management plan for your ash trees. Find an ISA-certified arborist near you at [TreesAreGood.org](https://treesaregood.org).

For more information visit
OregonEAB.com



Adapted with permission from the City of Portland.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

This material was supported by funding from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

POCKET GUIDE TO IDENTIFYING

EMERALD ASH BORER



An Invasive Pest that Kills Ash Trees

Image credit: Debbie Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Emerald Ash Borer ID

Adults



- » Shiny emerald green body
- » 3/8–1 1/2 inch long
- » Large black eyes
- » Emerge between May and August

Larvae



- » Found under bark
- » Creamy white body
- » Bell-like segments
- » Small brown head
- » 1–1.3 inches long

Adult Lookalikes



Golden Buprestid



Western Cedar Borer

Image credit (left to right top to bottom): Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Forestry, Bugwood.org (adult and larva); Steven Valley, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org (buprestid and cedar borer)

EAB Signs/Symptoms

Crown Die Back



Shoots from Base/Trunk



Michigan Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

EAB Signs/Symptoms

Woodpecker Flecking/Blonding



Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

Woodpecker Holes



EAB Signs/Symptoms

D-Shaped Exit Holes



Splitting Bark



S-Shaped Galleries Under Bark



William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org