

April 2025

Square miles known to be infested with EAB:

Forest Grove – 16.2 Butte Creek/Pudding River – 23.6

This monthly newsletter gives updates and resources on emerging threats to the health of Oregon's trees in natural and managed landscapes. It is published by the Oregon Department of Forestry in collaboration with other state, regional, federal, Tribal, and local agencies and organizations. To subscribe, email jim.gersbach@odf.oregon.gov

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- Stormwater Summit at OSU on May 21 will feature segment on EAB
- ODF to host tree-injection workshop May 14 in Salem
- New map shows where in U.S. and Canada EAB has been found
- Detection trapping for MOB is planned for later this year
- Demonstration burns using air curtain incinerator are planned for April 9 and May 13

New pest in Oregon of trees in cypress family is emerging now

Now through May is when Japanese cedar longhorned beetle (*Callidiellum rufipenne*) emerge and infest new trees in the cypress family, such as western redcedar, *Cryptomeria*, junipers, arborvitae, and other related species, potentially including incense cedar, Port Orford-cedar, redwoods, and Alaska yellowcedar. In the eastern US since 1997, this pest was first detected at sites on Portland's east side in 2023.

Do not move cedar, cypress, juniper or arborvitae wood with signs of infestation to new areas. Before buying trees or hedge plants intended for planting, particularly arborvitae, check for signs of borer holes. If present, don't buy the plants and report the suspect infested material to the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture.



Japanese cedar longhorned beetles. Note the shorter antennae of the female on the right.

Photo by Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Bugwood.org

Stormwater Summit May 21st at OSU will feature presentation on EAB

Registration is now open for the Stormwater Summit put on by the Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies (ORACWA). The Summit will be Wednesday, May 21 at the OSU Conference Center in Corvallis. ODF EAB specialists will give a presentation about EAB and the threat it poses to Oregon streams and wetlands through loss of ash trees, whose canopies shade water and whose roots reduce streambank erosion. Register [here](#).

ODF is hosting a tree-injection workshop May 14 in Salem

The Oregon Dept. of Forestry's Urban and Community Forestry unit is hosting a tree-injection workshop on Wednesday, May 14th at the agency's headquarters campus in Salem. This is an opportunity for arborists, pesticide applicators, and public works employees to learn about applying pesticides through trunk injection and about different injection equipment options. The workshop will feature presentations from ODF and ODA on:

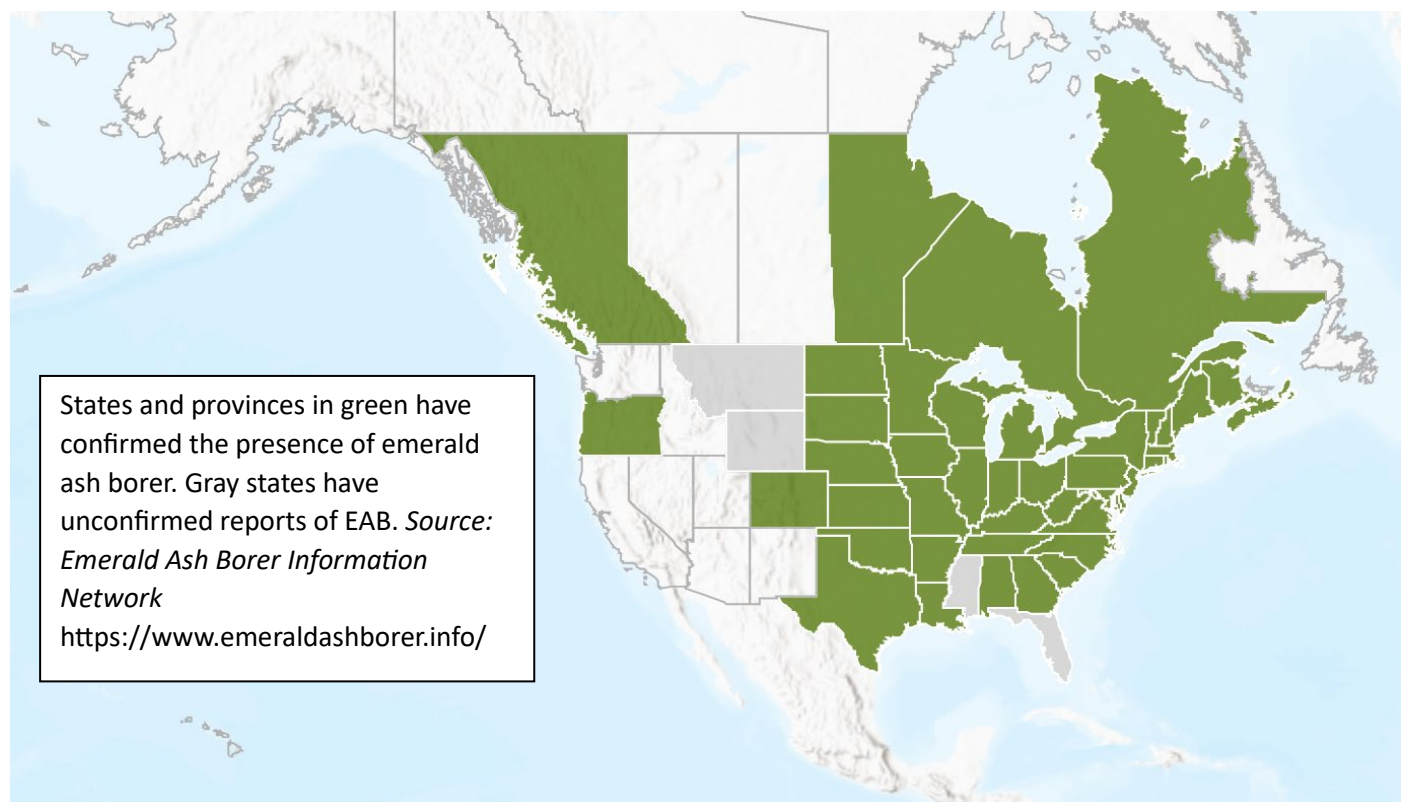
- pesticide licenses and categories
- best management practices from the ISA
- demonstrations from two leading equipment manufacturers

ODF has also secured ISA and ODA continuing education credits (CEUs) for those attending the workshop. Attendees can receive 3.25 International Society of Arboriculture CEUs (A, M, Bp) and 3 CEU's for Pesticide Credits from ODA.

For more information or to register visit

<https://pnwisa.org/events/EventDetails.aspx?id=1939779&group=>

EAB has spread from the Midwest as far as Atlantic and Gulf coast states



Detection trapping for MOB is planned for later this year

Researchers in Oregon and northern California are still learning as much as they can about the first outbreak of Mediterranean oak borer in North America. One thing they want to know is how far this tiny pest has spread. To discover that, the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture and collaborating partners by the end of April will have placed over 60 traps within about a mile of trees known to be infested with MOB.

ODF says this spring it will be returning to examine oak trees that were suspected late last year of having MOB but where infestation could not be confirmed because autumn leaves were already turning brown and dropping.

OSU Extension is reporting that this spring they will be training extension foresters on how to identify the signs and symptoms of both EAB and MOB. Learn more about MOB [here](#).

If anyone finds what they suspect to be the presence of MOB, such carefully note the location, collect any of the frass and tiny beetles they observe in a sealed plastic bag or jar, take clear pictures of the tree and site, and use the [Oregon Invasives Hotline](#) to provide their contact information and to alert officials to their findings. These reports form a digital record that can be accessed and responded to by several agencies and technical specialists.

Oregon air curtain incinerator burn happening in May in Scappoose

Air curtain incinerators (ACIs) are a much cleaner alternative to burning wood waste than pile burning. Tests in 2023 by Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality showed the mobile incinerators produce far fewer emissions (up to 93% fewer) than pile burning. ODF contracted with DEQ permitted ACI operators to hold a number of demonstration burns this spring, with one in May (see below):



- May 13 – Columbia Soil and Water Conservation District will host a demonstration burn at the Scappoose Airport. The Airport plans to burn English hawthorn that has invaded airport property. Sign up to attend here: <https://rb.gy/lzmy6d>

Publications

Monitoring Oregon ash forests in the face of the emerald ash borer: A guide for small woodland owners and managers

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pub/em-9451-monitoring-oregon-ash-forests-face-emerald-ash-borer>

Larval development and parasitism of emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis) in Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia) and European olive (Olea europaea): implications for the West Coast invasion

[Journal of Economic Entomology | Oxford Academic](#)

Modelling impacts to water quality in salmonid-bearing waterways following the introduction of emerald ash borer in the Pacific Northwest, USA. Maze, D., Bond, J. & Mattsson, M. *Biol Invasions* (2024).

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-024-03340-3>

Alternatives to Ash in Western Oregon: With a Critical Tree Under Threat, These Options Can Help Fill Habitat Niche. G. Kral, and D.C. Shaw. 2023. OSU Extension EM 9396.

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9396>

Oregon Ash: Insects, Pathogens and Tree Health by Oregon State University Extension (also available in Spanish at this same website)

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/pub/em-9380>

Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer by the University of Minnesota and Uruguay's Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria

[Forests | Free Full-Text | Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer \(mdpi.com\)](#)

Useful links for more information

Past *Oregon Tree Health Threats Bulletins* (2023 to present)

<https://forms.office.com/g/p3EbRa7HKv>

Roundup of Oregon-specific EAB information including where to report new EAB sightings

www.OregonEAB.com

Map to find where EAB is currently confirmed in Oregon

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9f29b1860cb04d36ad71b122148277f3>

Mediterranean oak borer fact sheet

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/forestbenefits/fact-sheet-mediterranean-oak-borer.pdf>

EAB monitoring guidance

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/Documents/eab-monitoring-guidance.pdf>

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture

<https://www.oda.direct/EAB>

Oregon Dept. of Forestry

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/pages/foresthealth.aspx>

OSU Extension

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/collection/emerald-ash-borer-resources>

Emerald Ash Borer Information Network, a collaborative effort by the USDA Forest Service and Michigan State University

www.emeraldashborer.info

USFS Forest Health Protection

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/forest-health-protection>