

Emerald Ash Borer Update



Where is EAB closest to ND?

- Winnipeg, MB (Nov. 2017)
- Sioux Falls, SD (Early 2018)
- Sauk Centre, MN (April 2019)

EAB Signs and Symptoms

E1634



Emerald Ash Borer

Biology and Integrated Pest Management in North Dakota

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The Emerald ash borer (EAB), *Agrilus planipennis*, is an invasive, metallic, wood-boring beetle (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) that is a major cause of ash tree decline and mortality in the Midwest. This highly destructive pest attacks only species of ash (*Fraxinus* spp.).

Emerald ash borer was introduced to North America accidentally in the mid-1990s and was detected first in southeastern Michigan in 2002. Unlike native borer insects, which typically only attack trees already in decline, EAB attacks stressed and healthy trees. Emerald ash borer has been responsible for killing more than 25 million ash trees in less than a decade.

Cover photograph – Emerald ash borer adult.
 E. Bauer, USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station, Bugwood.org

<https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/tree-selector>

North Dakota Tree Selector

Characteristics

General

Tree or Shrub:

Cold Hardiness:

Leaf Retention:

Family:

Growth

Mature Height:

Growth Rate:

Longevity:

Flower Line:

Ornamental

Flowers:

Foli Color:

Tolerances

Shade:

Drought:

Flooding:

Trees

Common name	Scientific name	Family
Alder, Manchurian - Prairie Horizon(TM)	<i>Alnus hirsuta</i> cv. 'Harbin'	Betulaceae - Birch
Alder, Russian	<i>Prunus pennsylv</i>	Rosaceae - Rose
Ash, Canadian	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Rosaceae - Rose
Ash, Manchurian	<i>Prunus americana</i> var. <i>mandschurica</i>	Rosaceae - Rose
Basswood	<i>Populus sp. pennsylv</i>	Salicaceae - Willow
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Rosaceae - Rose
Bittersweet	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Sapindaceae - (Maple)
Buffaloberry, Silver	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Elaeagnaceae - Oleaster
Caragana (Siberian amurhake)	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Fabaceae - Legume
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus fruticosa</i>	Rosaceae - Rose
Cherry, Manchurian	<i>Prunus pennsylv</i>	Rosaceae - Rose

Alder, Manchurian - Prairie Horizon(TM) - *Alnus hirsuta* cv. 'Harbin'

The most drought tolerant alder evaluated in NDSU trials. Rapid growing, medium-sized tree with lush dark green leaves. Bark is gray and beech-like. Purple catkins and clusters of brown, cone-like fruit add interest to the tree throughout winter. Available in nursery trade. Tree matching recommended. Prairie Horizon® will reach a height of 25 feet in 18 to 20 years.

General	Growth	Ornamental	Tolerances
Family: Betulaceae - Birch	Growth Rate: Medium	Flowers: Inconspicuous	Shade: n/a
Hardiness: To Zone 3	Mature Height: 25-45'	Flower Color: n/a	Drought: n/a
Leaves: Deciduous	Longevity: n/a	Foli Color: Yellow	Flooding: n/a
Leaf Type: Tree	Flower Line: No	Fruit Color: Brown	

EAB chemical control measures – main 3

- Imidacloprid
- Dinotefuran
- Emamectin benzoate

EAB Contacts

- (Local county Extension agent)
- Joe Zeleznik – NDSU Extension
 - 701-730-3389
- Charles Elhard – ND Dept. of Agriculture
 - 701-220-0485
- Peter Gag – ND Forest Service
 - 701-231-5138
