Managing Emerald Ash Borer:
Decision Guide

NABB — Neighbors Against Bad Bugs — Act now. Save trees. Save $.

DNR — Indiana Department of Natural Resources — **APHIS** — **PURDUE** UNIVERSITY

Authors: Annemarie M. Nagle and Cliff Sadof

Begin with an inventory of your ash trees
- How many?
- Where are they?

Yes. / **No.**

Are some worth saving?
- Valuable to landscape or owner?
- Healthy and few signs of EAB?
- Located in the right site?

Yes.

Do you want to save your ash trees from EAB?

No.

Ash trees will be killed and need to be cut down.

No.

I don't know.
A professional can help.

Hire a Tree Care Professional
- Get at least two estimates
- Hire a certified professional
- Ask for references and insurance

To find one in your area visit:
www.treesaregood.com

Team up with your neighbors and seek discounts for managing all your trees at once!

Save money. Have unwanted ash removed before they die.

Ensure that drenches are applied to bare soil within 1 ft. of the trunk.

Yes. / **No.**

Yes.
You will need professional pesticide treatment.

4.5 ft.

Determine how big your trees are. Get DBH.

Measure the distance around the trunk (at 4.5 ft. above the ground) and divide it by three to get Diameter at Breast Height.

U.S. EPA

Are they greater than

diameter

?

20 in. DBH

No.

Homeowners can treat trees themselves.

Use a soil drench containing imidacloprid. Treat trees between April 1st and May 15th. Always follow all pesticide label directions.

Protect your urban forest. Act Now. Save Trees. Save $!

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Which trees can be saved?

Trees CAN be saved if they are:

- **Healthy** and vigorously growing, with more than half their leaves.
- Enhancing the landscape.
- Valuable to the owner.
- Showing only few outward signs of EAB infestation.

These ash trees are healthy, have all of their leaves, and provide shade and beauty to the landscape. They would be good treatment candidates.

Trees should NOT be saved if they are:

- **Unhealthy,** with more than half of their leaves missing.
- Planted in poor sites or are not important to the landscape.
- Showing many outward signs of EAB infestation, such as woodpecker damage, bark splits, and water sprouts at the tree base.

These ash trees are too unhealthy to be effectively treated.

This ash tree is not planted on the right site. It will require maintenance to keep it clear of power lines.

John Obermeyer, Extension Entomology, Purdue University

Contact your city forester about local ordinances before performing any tree work!

What are the treatment options?

Homeowners can protect healthy ash trees:

- With a trunk **less than 20 in.** Diameter at Breast Height (see reverse for DBH measurement).

- With over the counter soil drench products containing 1.47% imidacloprid. These products are most effective when applied between April 1st and May 15th.

Professionals can protect ash trees:

- With a trunk **greater than 20 in.** DBH.

- Later in the year, using specialized equipment to apply pesticides that contain imidacloprid, dinotefuran, or emamectin benzoate.

Want more information on hiring a professional to treat your larger trees?
Visit: www.treesaregood.com

Which new trees should be planted?

The tree species you choose should match the conditions of the site. Remember that some trees can become very large. Contact your city forester, or your local garden center or nursery for advice on choosing a good replacement.

For a list of replacement trees, visit:
www.eabindiana.info

REMEMBER: Choose Diversity!
Replant with several different tree species to increase your neighborhood's resilience to future pest problems.