



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
EXTENSION

College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences



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| Reviewed by _____ Approved to send to IDA _____ |
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Name of person filling out this form _____ Date _____ Time _____

Emerald Ash Borer Screening

| |
|----------------------|
| Name of Caller _____ |
| Phone Number _____ |
| Address _____ |
| Town, ZIP _____ |
| Email _____ |

Circle **YES** or **NO** after **EACH** question.

Risk:

1. Emerald Ash Borer is often spread by the transportation of infested firewood. Have you or anyone in your neighborhood brought any *wood or firewood* back from Michigan or infested areas in Indiana or Ohio or Illinois? **YES** **NO**

Please do not transport firewood across county lines.

(#1. is primarily an education question, since the problem is already in the south suburbs.)

Tree ID – Is it an ash?

2. Is the tree definitely an ash?
- a. Are most of the leaves and twigs *opposite* (meaning two leaves and two twigs come off the same point *opposite* each other on the stems and branches?) **YES** **NO**
 - b. Are the leaves *compound* (divided into two or more leaflets)? **YES** **NO**

Leaflets are attached to a green stem [the rachis], which is attached to the woody twig. A leaf will always have a bud at its base, a leaflet will not. Pluck off the whole *leaf*, which is actually made up 5-7 leaflets and look for a bud on the woody twig where the *leaf* was attached. If *one leaflet* is plucked off and there is a bud at the base, it is not a compound leaf.

Other ID factors include:

- gray furrowed bark on mature trees, sometimes in a diamond pattern,
- female trees produce canoe paddle-shaped seeds,
- male trees might have ash flower galls
- it leafs out very late

<http://www.mortonarb.org/> search *ash tree* for more identification tips

▶ If no, it's not an ash – no EAB **STOP HERE**

If yes, continue on.

Symptoms

1. Are branches at the top of the tree dying? (stand back a good distance from the tree to look.)

YES NO

▶ If no, it doesn't mean there isn't EAB, but not likely

If yes, continue, but it could also be Verticillium wilt, other borers, ash decline, a canker or

2. Are you seeing holes in the trunk and branches? **YES NO**

If yes

3. Are they the size and shape of peas? **YES NO**

▶ If yes, that sounds like the native ash borer, not EAB

▶ If no, it doesn't mean there isn't EAB, these can be very difficult to see and may be anywhere on the tree, especially in the crown.

Are you seeing holes in the trunk and branches? **YES NO**

4. Are the holes about the size of a bb or half a lentil? **YES NO**
and shaped like a capital "D"?

5. Describe the shape? _____

If yes, inspect the tree

Other symptoms they may be seeing

- suckers or sprouts emerging from the base of the tree or along the trunk **YES NO**
- **woodpeckers holes** from feeding on EAB or other insects (common when EAB populations are high) **YES NO**
- vertical bark cracks (on older infestations) **YES NO**
- serpentine winding galleries under the bark **YES NO**

▶ If yes to any of these, it merits an inspection

Insect

1/2" long deep metallic green and a slender bullet shape <http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/>

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/EAB.pdf> www.emeraldashborer.info

For look alikes <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/E2944.pdf>

▶ If anyone has an insect; please ask them to bring it in (call first) to screen before by a certified arborist. Preserve specimen for positive IDENTIFICATION. Place in sealed vial or pill bottle.

Emerald Ash Central Blog at: <http://www.extension.uiuc.edu/cook/> Click on Urban Hort

University of Illinois Extension horticulture Educators can be contacted at one of these locations in Southern Cook County:

University of Illinois Extension Master Gardeners: 708-720-7510

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