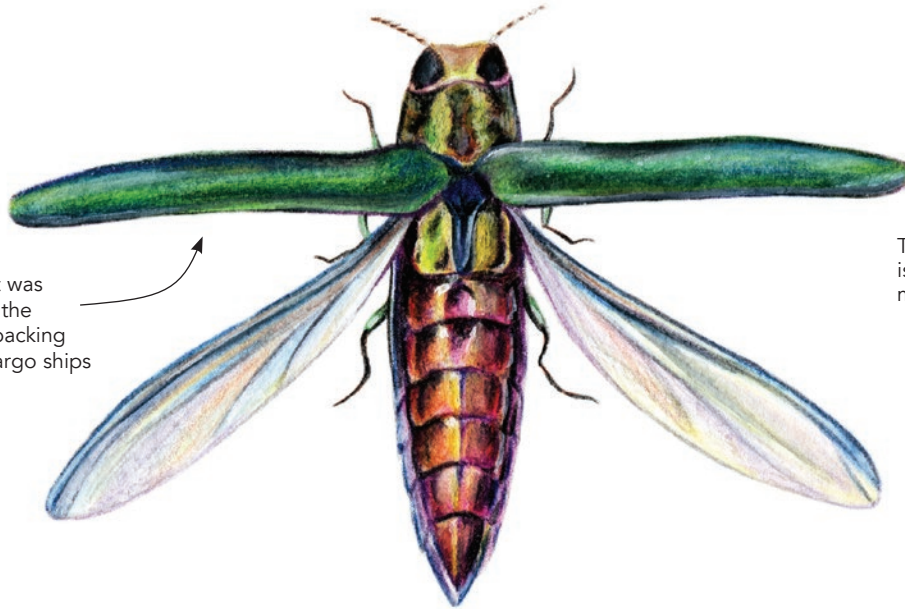




The Emerald Ash Borer is an insect that has killed over 20 million ash trees since its discovery in southeastern Michigan in 2002.

Emerald Ash Borer



Native to Asia, this pest was probably introduced to the United States in wood packing material carried in on cargo ships or airplanes.

The Emerald Ash Borer is most recognizable by the metallic green wings.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

EAB is an invasive pest from Asia and threatens the ash tree population in the United States. In Michigan alone it has killed over 20 million trees since its discovery in 2002. Through a combination of natural spread and human activity it is now found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Maryland, placing millions of additional ash trees at risk. It will continue to spread and is probably a permanent member of our insect population.

Attacks Ash Trees

The Emerald Ash Borer has predominantly targeted green, black, and white ash in the US, although in Asia other types of ash have also been infested. Ash do not have natural defenses to the Emerald Ash Borer, and trees of all sizes and conditions have been killed.

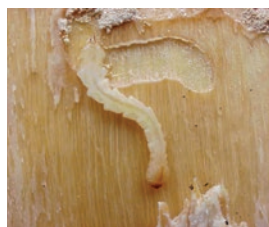
What To Do

Despite the challenges presented by the Emerald Ash Borer you can take steps to protect your tree. Current insecticide technology, Xytect, can protect your tree from EAB and other insects. With one soil treatment your tree will have year long protection. Success is ultimately determined by both tree condition and treating the tree before it is challenged by Emerald Ash Borer.

Ash trees located within 20 miles of the nearest EAB infestation should be treated preventively. However, because symptoms from EAB can be difficult to identify in the early stages, and in most cases EAB has been present in an area multiple years before it is officially documented, high value trees greater than 20 miles should be considered for treatment.



feeding galleries



EAB larvae



"D" shaped exit holes

Emerald Ash Borer Symptoms

Adult beetles cause relatively little damage, but the larvae feed on the xylem layer and disrupt the movement of water and minerals within the tree. Early symptoms can be difficult to diagnose, but eventually the canopy dies from the top down. Trees may be infested for several years before symptoms are visible in the canopy.

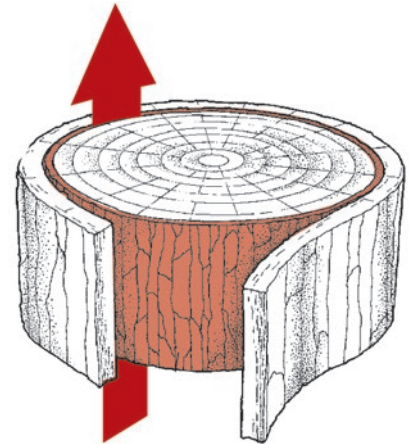
Xytect[™] Transtect[™]

How it works

Xytect and Transtect are systemic insecticides that protect the vascular system of the tree. Xytect should be applied in the spring or the fall and Transtect should be applied in the summertime. Both are applied at the base of the tree and are evenly distributed throughout the canopy by the pull created by the leaves. When the insect ingests the treatment they quickly stop feeding and die.

Transtect will provide rapid protection (within a week on most sized trees) and will last the entire season. Xytect can take up to 6-8 weeks to be active in the canopy but will provide 12 months of protection. Which treatment will be recommended is dependent on the time of year the treatment will be applied.

The tree pulls the treatment from the soil up to the canopy



EAB Treatment Considerations

- Treat important trees first: specimen trees, trees shading your home, patio trees, etc. These trees should be healthy and vigorous.
- Research trials have shown systemic insecticide treatments are highly effective at protecting ash trees.
- Preventively treating your tree is the best defense against EAB.
- Once treatments begin, you will need to treat your tree yearly to maintain protection.

Added Protection

- The treatment will also protect your ash tree from these other insects: Ash Plant bug, Aphids, Spittle Bugs, Flat Head Borers, Leaf Hopper, Soft Shell Scale.



Soil application of Xytect or Transtect provides annual protection for your ash tree.



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