

Gardiner Tree Trimming & Removal Limited



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EMERALD ASH BORER - COMING TO AN ASH TREE NEAR YOU

This little beetle is a highly destructive insect native to the Asian Continent. It was discovered in the Windsor/Detroit corridor in 2002. It has since destroyed millions of trees. It was discovered in the City of Ottawa in 2008. Since that time the City of Ottawa, Leeds and Grenville have been quarantined and the movement of ash wood and wood products is prohibited. The City of Ottawa removed 800 affected trees in the winter of 2011.

The handling of ash trees that have been affected by emerald ash borer can take special techniques.

Gardiner Tree Trimming & Removal Ltd. strives to use the safest methods possible to remove dead and dangerous trees of all species. Our methods use equipment such as a crane, bucket or excavator as the job requires.

Gardiner Tree Trimming & Removal Ltd. offers TreeAzin® Systemic Insecticide. It is an injectable insecticide formulated with azadirachtin, an extract of neem tree seeds (not neem oil).

TreeAzin is registered by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) (PCP 30559). Ontario's Ministry of the Environment (MOE) scheduled TreeAzin® as a class 4 pesticide or "least hazardous that is



commercial", with a class 11 active ingredient. TreeAzin is exempt from Ontario's Cosmetic Pesticide Ban Act.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

EAB is a slender, elongate insect about 1/3 - 1/2 inch long. It is widest just behind the head, gradually tapering back to the abdomen. It is a bright iridescent green to copper-green color, often with a copper colored area behind the head. Its body underneath the wings is a purplish-magenta color.

Trees typically are killed in two to four years. When trees are first attacked by EABs, the symptoms are inconspicuous and hard to notice. By the end of the second year, thinning foliage and dieback in the crown begins to be



apparent. By the third year, there is severe dieback and little foliage. Ash can tolerate small numbers of EAB larvae but trees are girdled and killed when populations become more numerous.

When the adults emerge, they create small, 1/8 inch D-shaped exit holes that are characteristic of this insect, although they can be hard to see. If you were to remove the bark on the trunk of a tree showing these symptoms, you should also find the larval galleries. Woodpecker attacks on ash could also indicate the presence of emerald ash borers.