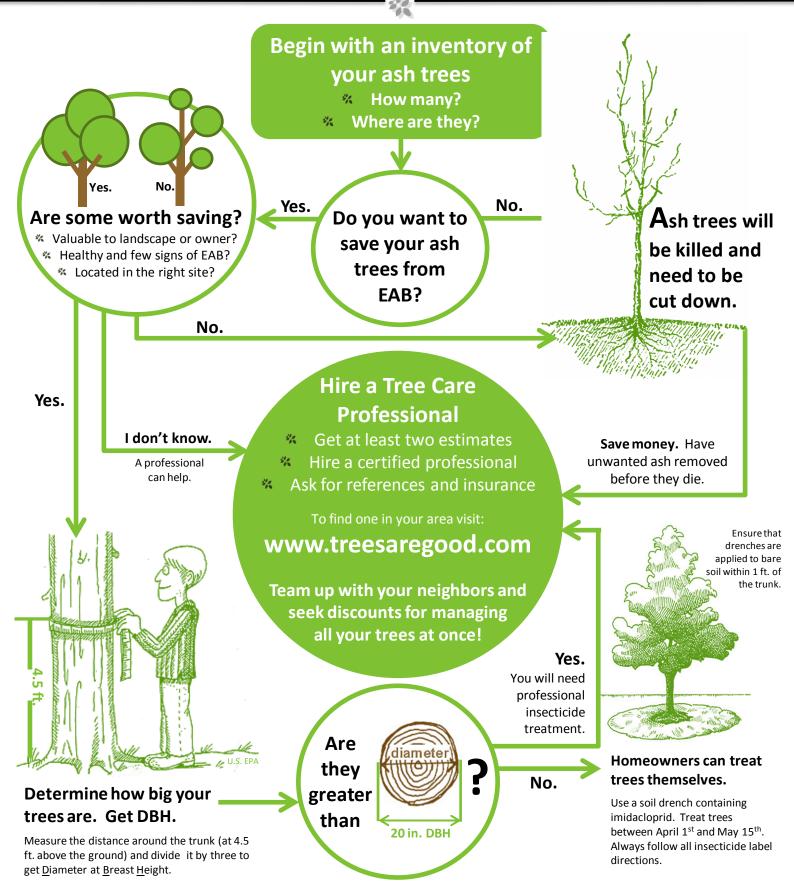


Managing Emerald Ash Borer: Decision Guide





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.



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

unhealthy to be effectively

treated.

What are the treatment options?

Homeowners can protect healthy ash trees:

- With a trunk less than 20 in. <u>Diameter at Breast Height</u> (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 insecticides 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.