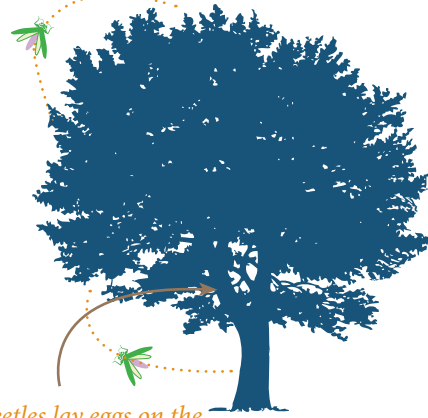


HOW EMERALD ASH BORER KILLS AN ASH TREE:

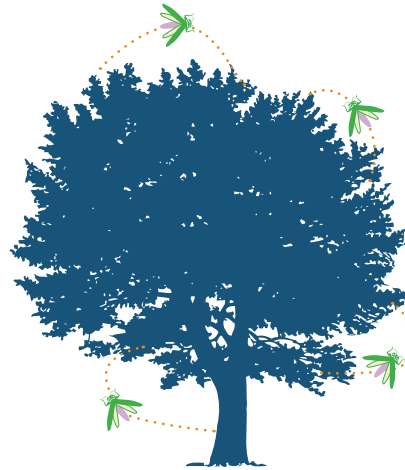


HEALTHY TREE



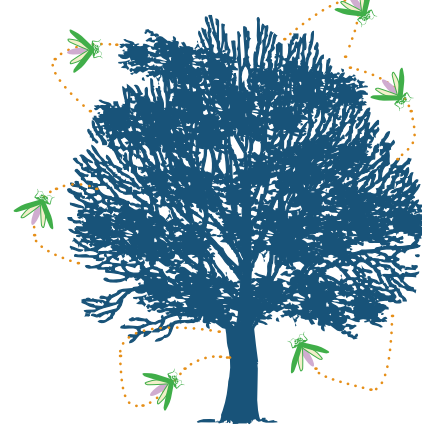
adult beetles lay eggs on the bark that hatch into larvae

INFESTED YEAR 1



larvae cause damage under the bark

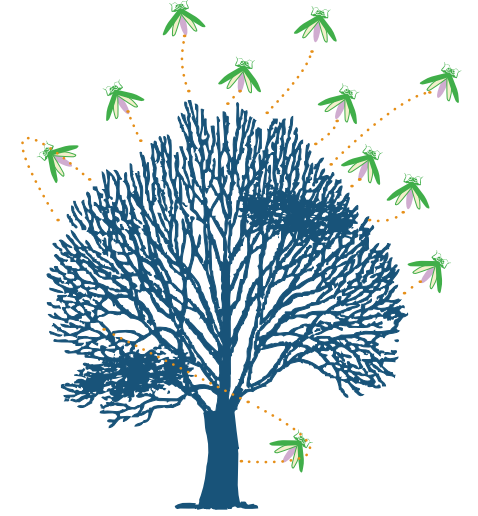
INFESTED YEAR 2



INFESTED YEAR 3

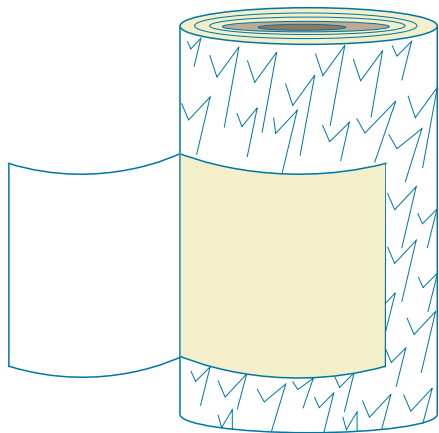


INFESTED YEAR 4

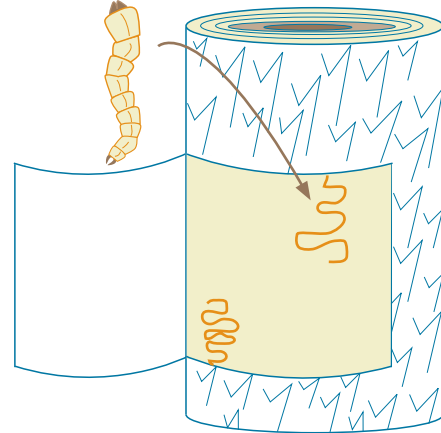


INFESTED YEAR 5+

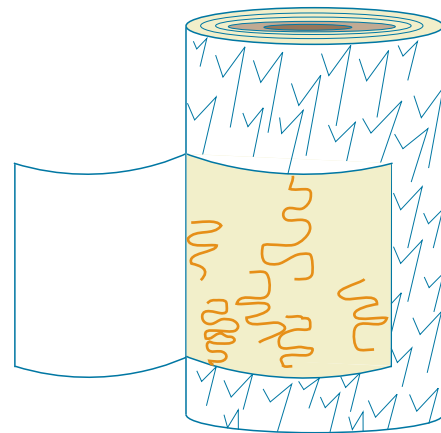
CUT-AWAY OF BARK



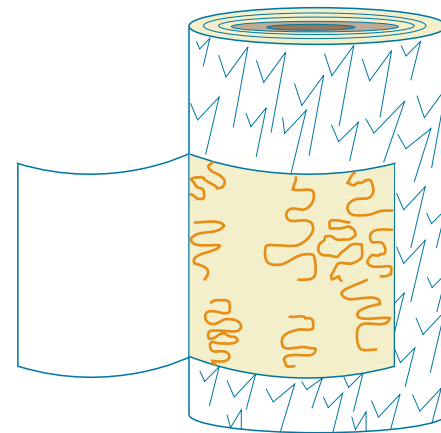
A healthy ash tree will transport water through this year's growth ring. (shown in blue)



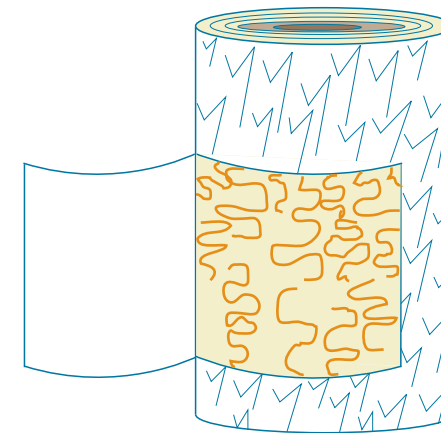
The larvae of the beetles eat the growth rings (called 'xylem') under the bark of the tree.



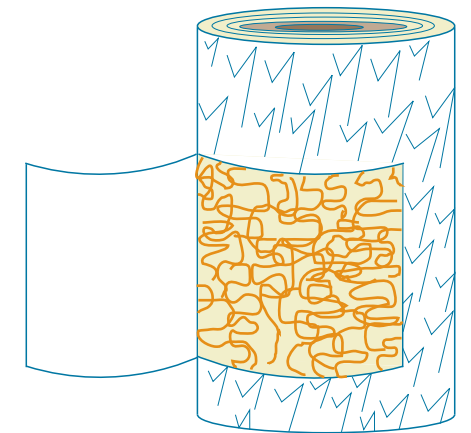
Each year, more of the xylem is eaten by the larvae so less water is reaching the leaves.



Symptoms of decline often don't appear until the third year of infestation.

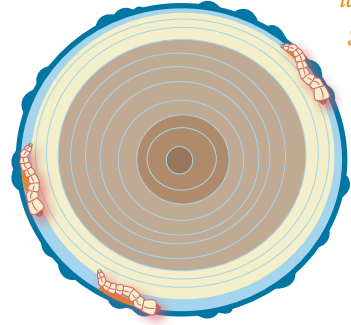
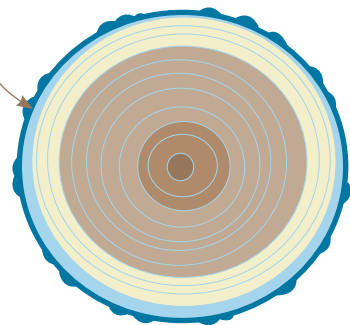


The adults beetles will continue to lay eggs on the same tree until that tree is dead.

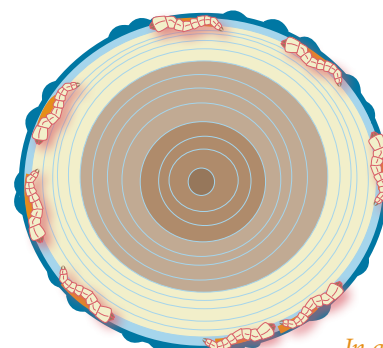
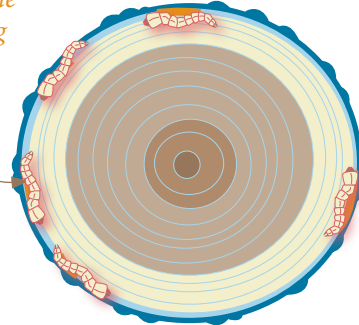


A heavily infested tree can no longer transport water and the top dies. The beetles will move on to the next ash tree.

CROSS-SECTION



larvae eat the growth ring



In areas of high EAB pressure, the first year of infestation may look like this.

