

Begin with an inventory of your ash trees.

- How many?
- Where are they?

How do I identify an ash tree?

Visit eab.missouri.edu for more information.

Ash leaves are compound with 5-11 leaflets.

The buds on ash twigs are opposite one another.

Do you want to protect your ash trees from EAB?

No.

Yes!

Remember, using insecticides to protect trees from EAB is a long-term commitment that requires periodic treatments over many years.

Unprotected ash trees will die.

No.

Are your ash trees worth protecting?

Healthy trees can be treated!



Consider treating with insecticides if ash trees are:

- Healthy and vigorously growing with less than 50% dieback (dead branches and missing leaves)
- Showing few outward signs of EAB or other borer infestations
- Valuable to the owner by providing shade, energy savings or aesthetics
- Historically significant



Remove and replace low-value ash trees.

- Unhealthy trees with more than 50% dieback, severe injuries, or many borer attacks are unlikely to recover—even if treated.
- Small trees or trees located in poor sites (too close to utility lines, buildings, or sidewalks) are often not worth the cost of ongoing treatments.
- If you decide to remove your ash tree, dispose of it locally to prevent the accidental spread of EAB.

Maybe? Contact a certified arborist to evaluate the health of your trees.

Yes!

Go to "Is EAB nearby?"