

Emerald Ash Borer Seminar

Thursday, October 18, 6:30–8:30pm

Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln

**Registration is required by calling
402-441-7180 at by Oct. 15.**

Cost is \$15 per person/couple for one set of educational materials. Debit/credit card payment available over the phone through Oct. 15 for an additional fee. Or pay at the door, making checks payable to Nebraska Extension in Lancaster County.

This August, Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was confirmed in Lincoln, found on a residential property northwest of Pioneer's Park. This follows 2018 confirmation of EAB at Mahoney State Park and 2016 confirmations of EAB in Omaha and Greenwood.

Treatments are not recommended until EAB is confirmed within 15 miles of your location, but August's EAB find puts most of Lancaster County within the 15-mile treatment recommendation zone.

All ash tree species are at risk of attack as EAB spreads. Insecticide treatments against EAB are available, but can cause cumulative damage to trees.

At this seminar, property owners will:

- Learn how to identify ash trees. If you are unsure if a tree in your landscape is an ash, bring small branch samples or pictures for identification.
- Learn how to determine which of your ash trees are the best candidates for treatment. Many owners will decide to let some trees die — particularly low-vigor trees, those in poor locations or with existing problems.
- Find out about the available treatment methods, their advantages and disadvantages, and when they should be applied.
- Learn about good replacement trees. Diversity is key!

Presenters:

**Sarah Browning, Nebraska Extension Horticulture Educator
Laurie Stepanek and Dave Olson, Nebraska Forest Service -
Forest Health Specialists**



Emerald ash borer — fully developed adult before emergence (shown approximate size)

Eric R. Day, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Bugwood.org



T. Davis Snyder, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

Ash trees have compound leaves with 5–11 leaflets.



Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Young ash trees have smooth bark that thickens into a diamond-shaped pattern as the trees age. Color is usually gray.