



Pests of the Acadian Forest

Emerald Ash Borer

Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire

Emerald
ash borer
adult
beetle



INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

A native to Asia, the emerald ash borer was first detected in Nova Scotia in 2018:

- metallic green, wood-boring beetle
- Causes extreme damage to all ash species in North America
- General yellowing and thinning of the foliage
- Branch and crown dieback
- Complete defoliation and death may occur within 2–3 years
- Naturally spreads slowly; hastened by movement of firewood, nursery stock, and wood products



S-shaped larval feeding galleries

bark & wood-boring



Emerald Ash Borer



D-shaped
exit hole

DESCRIPTION

Larva

- 26–32 mm; body flat, broad, creamy white

Adult beetle

- 7–14 mm; body narrow, elongate, metallic green

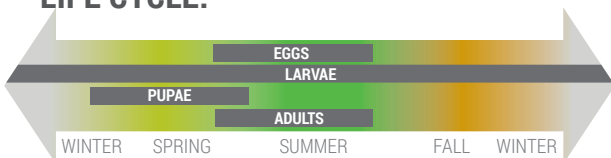
WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Long S-shaped galleries under bark created by feeding larvae
- D-shaped exit holes
- Yellowing of foliage and thinning of crown in upper portions of larger trees
- Epicormic shoots or suckers around base of infested trees
- Bark deformities
- Woodpecker feeding damage
- Adult feeding damage on leaves

CONTROL

- Insecticidal controls may work on individual trees; not practical for larger forest environments
- Biocontrol methods under development including natural enemies and/or pathogens

LIFE CYCLE:



Download Field Guide to Pests of the Acadian Forest:
novascotia.ca/natr/forestprotection