



Protect your urban forest. Act Now. Save Trees. Save \$!

Managing Emerald Ash Borer: Decision Guide

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 benefits to the landscape. They would be good treatment candidates.

Trees should NOT be saved if they are:

- **Unhealthy**, with dead branches and more than half of their leaves missing.
- Planted in poor sites or are not important to the landscape.
- Showing many outward signs of EAB or other insect infestation, such as woodpecker damage, bark splits, and water sprouts at the tree base.



These ash trees are too unhealthy to be effectively treated.

This ash tree is not planted on the right site. It will require maintenance to keep it clear of power lines.

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

What are the treatment options?

Homeowners can protect healthy ash trees:

- With a trunk **less than 15 in.** Diameter at Breast Height (see reverse for DBH measurement).
- With over the counter soil drench products. One option are products containing 1.47% imidacloprid. These products are most effective when applied between May 1st and June 15th.

Disclaimer: Over the counter formulations are not as strong as professional formulations and are not advised to be used on trees with a DBH of greater than 15 inches.

Professionals can protect ash trees:

- With a trunk **greater than 15 in.** DBH.
- Later in the year, using specialized equipment to apply insecticides that contain imidacloprid, dinotefuran, azadirachtin or emamectin benzoate.

For more information on treatments and your ash tree management zone go to: www.eabcolorado.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, Colorado State University Extension Office or your local garden center or nursery for advice on choosing a good replacement.

For a list of replacement trees, visit:

**www.coloradotrees.org
or the**

Front Range Tree Recommendation List[©]

www.greenco.org/images/FR%20tree%20rec%20list%202014.pdf

This document was developed by Annemarie M. Nagle and Cliff Sadof from Purdue University along with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.