The emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis) is an invasive pest that is decimating ash trees across the United States and Canada. By 2019, it’s estimated that the beetle will have caused economic damage to the tune of $10 billion.

While originally thought to be a pest of ash trees exclusively, a researcher from Wright State University, Dr. Don Cipollini, discovered the beetle infesting white fringetrees (Chionanthus virginicus) in Ohio in 2014. Now, according to a paper published by Cipollini and his co-author Chad Rigsby in the Journal of Environmental Entomology, the emerald ash borer may become widespread in the white fringetree. In the study, the beetle was found to be invading white fringetrees across Ohio and in parts of Illinois.

“After observing the condition of nearly 100 ornamental white fringetrees, I now expect that the majority of white fringetrees faced with sufficient pressure from emerald ash borer will get infested to some extent,” Cipollini said. “I’ve seen trees that have been killed by this or had parts of them die.”

Furthermore, emerald ash borer adults were observed emerging from branches of trees that were infested in the field and brought back to the laboratory.

“We’ve now done additional tests with stems of trees that we collected in the field,” Cipollini said. “When you directly place the eggs of the beetle on white fringetree in the laboratory, you get well-developed larvae back out.”

White fringetree is a close relative of ash. It is native to the United States, grows wild from New Jersey to Florida to Texas, and is increasingly being used as an ornamental tree in other parts of the country.

Concerned that the emerald ash borer could utilize other related tree species, Cipollini also studied how the insect fared on the Chinese fringetree (Chionanthus retusus), the Asian congener of white fringetree, and devilwood (Osmanthus americanus), an evergreen tree native to the southeastern United States that is related to the white fringetree.

“Continue reading this story here.”
Revised Biological Control Release Guidelines for EAB now available on the APHIS web site

Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Field Release Guidelines

2015 EAB National Survey Guidelines
now available on the APHIS web site

Anyone involved with the USDA APHIS 2015 Emerald Ash Borer National Survey is asked to download and review the guidelines and accompanying documents. The following links will take you to the field survey documents on the APHIS web site.

2015 EAB National Survey Guidelines

2015 Trapping Protocols

2015 Trapping Materials List

Other documents associated with the 2015 EAB National Survey can be found on the APHIS Emerald Ash Borer web page under the Pest Management section at the following link:

2015 EAB National Survey Documents
From the editor:

The EAB Program has received several inquiries regarding alternative methods for detecting or delimiting emerald ash borer in various landscapes outside of our Federally-funded National survey. The technique used in any given situation is predicated on one’s available resources related to funding, equipment, personnel, etc. With this understanding, the EAB Report will feature and provide links to scientific literature in support of EAB Program objectives. Links for literature supporting branch sampling follow.

Canadian Forest Service - Sault Ste. Marie

Detection of emerald ash borer in urban environments using branch sampling

K.L. Ryall, J.G. Fidgen, J.J. Turgeon


Tracking EAB Growing Degree Days to Predict Initial Emergence

USDA APHIS PPQ provides this map weekly to cooperators in order to assist in the timing for the placement of purple traps just prior to the emergence of EAB adults. As the survey season progresses, we also provide peak activity and post peak activity maps to assist with the timing of lure replacement and trap removal, respectively.

Anyone interested in receiving this weekly map should send an email to Dr. James H. Buck
The maps following this thematic map provide a finer scale view of regulated areas and detections of EAB. This native and potential urban range map of ash provides another observation of those features from a coarser scale.

Note: Federal EAB contiguous quarantine change became effective July 1st, 2012.

More information on this quarantine change can be found at:


This map depicts the initial EAB detection in each county and replaces the map showing all known EAB detections. All detections are still tracked and recorded by the EAB Program but for illustrative purposes this map provides a clearer view of EAB’s known distribution in the United States and Canada.

This map displays the initial detections of EAB by county. All new county detections occurring prior to 2015 are filled yellow while new county detections for 2015 are filled red.
The map depicted above displays locations of survey traps used for the detection of emerald ash borer and reported to the Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS). Cooperators are requested to submit their survey data to IPHIS at least every other week.
Recent Literature:


Previously Listed Literature:


Previously Listed Literature (continued):


Submersion as a tactic to prevent emergence of emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* from black ash logs. Siegert, N.W., T. Secord, and D.G. McCullough. 2014. Agricultural and Forest Entomology, in press.


From the Press:

Also in the Press:

**INVASION IMMINENT: Emerald ash borer would hurt forestry economy | Vicksburg - Vicksburg Post**
Vicksburg Post
The outlook for ash trees in Mississippi is grim as a metallic green beetle makes its way southward. The **emerald ash borer** — referred to in forestry ...

**Emerald ash borer spreading in Va.**
Bluefield Daily Telegraph
HARRISONBURG, Va. (AP) — Shenandoah National Park officials say the destructive **emerald ash borer** has spread to three new Virginia counties in ...

**Emerald ash borer spreading in Shenandoah National Park**
Washington Post
HARRISONBURG, Va. — Shenandoah National Park officials say the destructive **emerald ash borer** has spread to three new Virginia counties in the ...

**Emerald ash borer attacking other trees | WDTN**
WDTN
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY, Ohio (WDTN) — The **emerald ash borer**, a green beetle known for attacking ash trees, is now attacking other trees, ...

**Emerald Ash Borer Beetles Caught in Madison County - Newsplex**
The Charlottesville Newsplex
LURAY, VA (NEWSPLEX) -- The Shenandoah National Park says it has found the invasive insect, the **emerald ash borer**, in more locations, including ...

**Tree-killing bug hits Champion park especially hard**
Youngstown Vindicator
As the **emerald ash borer** has made its steady death march across Trumbull County in recent years, it has feasted on ash trees, eating them from the ...

**Is your boulevard tree coming down in Orangeville? - Orangeville Banner**
Orangeville Banner
Town enters second year of Emerald Ash Borer management plan ... Below is a list detailing how many boulevard ash trees are scheduled to be ...

**Federal and Municipal Officials Jointly Working to Halt Spread Of EAB in Montreal | NYC Today**
NYC Today
A small destructive beetle **emerald ash borer** (EAB) is causing big problem to ash trees across Montreal. Now federal officials and city teams have ...

**Netting Wasps To Help Fight Emerald Ash Borer « CBS Minnesota**
CBS Local
This wasp builds nests in the ground and then sets out to collect the **emerald ash borer** and other wood-boring beetles in order to feed its young.
**From the States:**

**Illinois:**
Illinois Department of Agriculture
www.IllinoisEAB.com activity – Visits to the Emerald Ash Borer page on the Department’s website totaled 856 during the reporting period.

EAB quarantine compliance agreements – The Department issued two new compliance agreements during the reporting period. The total number of current EAB compliance agreements is now 1,749.

State Firewood Importer Certification – The total number of certificates issued for the 2015 calendar year is 32.

Previous year’s total are as follows:

![State Firewood Importers Certificate](chart)

- 2010: 45 certificates
- 2011: 43 certificates
- 2012: 44 certificates
- 2013: 34 certificates
- 2014: 41 certificates
From Biocontrol:

Biocontrol Facility Release Report:

*(Cumulative to 07/24/2015)*

**Total Parasitoids Shipped in 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasitoid</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oobius agrili</td>
<td>162,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spathius agrili</td>
<td>10,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrastichus planipennisi</td>
<td>530,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>704,272</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Parasitoids Released in 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasitoid</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oobius agrili</td>
<td>162,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spathius agrili</td>
<td>10,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrastichus planipennisi</td>
<td>529,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>702,312</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Variance in totals due to some parasitoids retained in a laboratory environment and not released.)*

Questions about EAB Biocontrol?

There’s a Q & A document on the APHIS website.

Check it out, here’s the link:

Credits and Contact Info

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