

Colorado Pest Bulletin



COLORADO
Department of Agriculture



Dear Friend of Ag,

July 2016

EAB Update

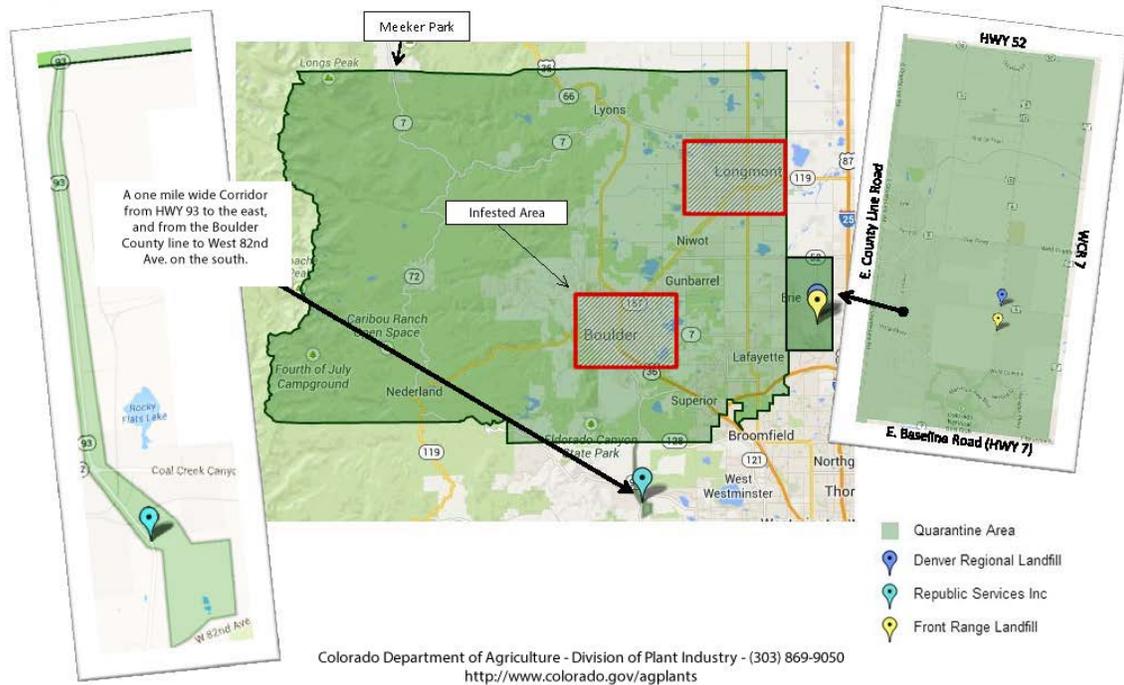
**The Colorado EAB Response Team is comprised of members from the following agencies/organizations: Boulder County, City of Boulder, Colorado Department of Agriculture, Colorado State Forest Service, Colorado State University Extension, Colorado Tree Coalition, Green Industries of Colorado, University of Colorado, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and various Front Range Municipalities.*

Emerald ash borer has now been detected in the City of Longmont. Boulder County surveys for emerald ash borer (EAB)-infested ash trees continue for the 2016 season. The entire City of Boulder is presumed infested. EAB has been detected in one location in Longmont, but many other trees in the city are likely already infested and we anticipate other detections in the near future.

Adult emerald ash borers (beetles) are flying in Boulder and Longmont. First sign of adults was May 23 in Boulder. The adult flight period is estimated to last until mid -to late August with a peak in early to mid -June.



Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine



Top Five EAB tips for Boulder County and Front Range Residents:

Determine now if you have any ash trees. Identifying features of ash trees include compound leaves with 5 to 9 leaflets; leaflets, buds and branches growing directly opposite from one another; and diamond-shaped bark ridges on mature trees.

If you have an ash tree, start planning. Decide if the overall health of the tree merits treatment or if it would be best to remove and replace it with a different species. If you aren't sure, contact a certified arborist. If pesticide treatment is the preferred option, the applicator must be licensed by the CDA as a Commercial Pesticide Applicator.

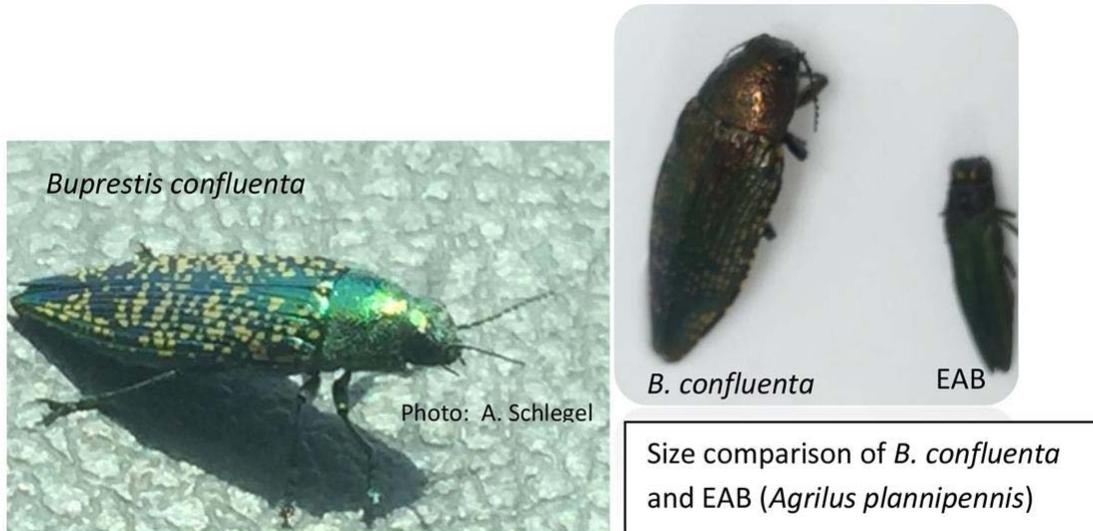
Recognize signs of EAB infestation. Property owners with ash trees should be on the lookout for thinning of upper branches and twigs, loss of leaves, D-shaped 1/8-inch holes on the bark, vertical bark splitting or increased woodpecker activity.

Be aware of EAB imposters. Other insects like lilac/ash borer, ash bark beetle and flat-headed apple tree borer may look like EAB or cause similar tree symptoms. For more information, visit www.eabcolorado.com.

Help prevent further spread of EAB. Do not transport ash or any hardwood firewood, or any other untreated ash wood products, to other locations. Boulder County and some surrounding

areas are under a federal EAB quarantine, allowing for stiff fines for those who move untreated wood from the area.

Have you seen this insect?



One of the most common reports to the EAB hotline describing “I saw an EAB” have actually been the gold dust buprestid, *Buprestis confluenta*. *B. confluenta* is an indigenous beetle that has been reported on *Populus* species (aspen and cottonwood). There is a great write up on *B. confluenta* in this [publication](#) on page 45.

Emerald Ash Borer Response Team Accomplishments 2015-2016

Even though EAB ‘news’ may not always be active, lots and lots of agencies, organizations, communities and companies are working behind the scenes watching ash trees and making a difference.

The City of Boulder continues to manage EAB with an integrated approach of tree treatment, tree removal and tree replacement. The City of Boulder received a Knight Foundation grant, entitled Tree Debris to Opportunity, utilizing ash tree wood and [makerspace](#) programs.

The City of Longmont will realign emphasis on treatment of high value ash, with ongoing tree removal and tree replacement.

The Colorado State Forest Service continues to research EAB detection with trapping projects, research wood utilization markets and opportunities, and educate community forest managers about EAB and tree health and diversity.

Colorado State University Extension continues to provide public education regarding EAB and ash tree health diagnostics, and landscape diversity.

The Colorado Department of Agriculture continues to monitor EAB quarantine compliance, research biological control of EAB, educate the public and professionals regarding EAB identification, and management planning.

Summary of the most common questions from private landowners

Since the confirmation of EAB in Longmont, calls to the EAB hotline and web reporting site are on the increase.

Question #1. I'm sure my ash has EAB- what do I do now

Boulder County: Your ash may or may not have EAB, however the most important thing to do if you live in the quarantine area (Boulder County) is to ask these questions:

Is my ash tree healthy and in a good location? (i.e. not under powerlines and not too close to your house). Then it would be a potential candidate for pesticide application.

If my ash tree is not healthy, is the tree worth investing in? Ash trees with more than 30-40% dieback in the canopy of the tree are not good candidates for pesticide application. Removal and replacement may be the best option. [Tree replacement information.](#)

Outside Boulder County:

Is the ash tree not healthy? It is important to find out what is causing the decline of the ash tree.

Are there holes in the trunk or branches of the tree?

Round emergence holes of 1/4 inch would more than likely be an indication of lilac ash borer. <http://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/yard-garden/lilacash-borer-a-common-wood-borer-of-colorados-street-trees-5-614/>

Holes of 1/2" may be an indication of flatheaded apple tree borer (which will attack ash) or red-headed ash borer. [Learn more](#)

A general description of insects that bore into landscape trees in our area, including ash bark beetle, which will cause small round holes of about 1/8" [can be found here.](#)

Are there cracks in the bark? General tree decline and lots of dead branches?

Trees are still showing the effects of the severe freeze experienced in November of 2014. <http://source.colostate.edu/colorado-trees-showing-damage/>

Is white froth or liquid coming out of the trunk of the tree?

This is bacterial wetwood or slime flux. It is a lot more common on ash trees than originally thought. <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/ptlk/1438.html>

CSU Extension can help you determine if EAB is actually present. Find your local CSU Extension

office:

Adams County – [303-637-8100](tel:303-637-8100)

Arapahoe County – [303-730-1920](tel:303-730-1920)

Boulder County – [303-678-6238](tel:303-678-6238)

Broomfield County – [303-887-2286](tel:303-887-2286)

Denver County – [720-913-5270](tel:720-913-5270)

Douglas County – [720-733-6930](tel:720-733-6930)

El Paso County – [719-520-7690](tel:719-520-7690)

Jefferson County – [303-271-6620](tel:303-271-6620)

Larimer County – [970-498-6000](tel:970-498-6000)

Weld County – [970-304-6535](tel:970-304-6535)

County not listed? Find them here: Contact your local county Extension office through our [County Office List](#).

Is the Ash tree Healthy? Then ask yourself if it is in a good location? (i.e. not under powerlines and not too close to your house). Then it could be a potential candidate for pesticide application.

Question #2. What are the treatment options for my tree and when should I start?

This can be confusing, because you have several choices. Check out the document linked below or call us at the number listed with questions:

[EAB Insecticide Fact Sheet](#)

EAB hotline: [888-248-5535](tel:888-248-5535)

No one can tell you when to begin treatments, however, the Quarantine area and communities close to Boulder County are at higher risk from Colorado detected EAB than communities farther away.

Question #3. Should I treat now (July) or wait until next spring?

Treatments with insecticides via soil application, trunk injection, or bark sprays are most effective prior to mid-late June. For more information see page 5 of [this document](#).

Question #4. Where can I find a list of licensed pesticide applicators?

Pesticide applicators must be licensed with the Colorado Department of Agriculture; for a complete list of licensed applicators in your area contact: [303-869-9066](tel:303-869-9066)

You can also find a list of companies under wood handling compliance agreements with CDA; many of these companies are also licensed applicators and are so noted on [this list](#).

Summer EAB workshops for tree and community professionals

2016 EAB Diagnostic Field Tours

Please note: There are two separate tours per date.

Tuesday, August 2nd

10:00 a.m. to noon

1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Thursday, August 4th

10:00 a.m. to noon

1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Monday, August 8th

10:00 a.m. to noon

1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Class Description

The Colorado Emerald Ash Borer Response Team and the City of Boulder’s Urban Forestry Division will host six van tours in August. We will visit infested sites around the City of Boulder to give attendees experience diagnosing EAB in the field by learning to assess symptomatic trees.

Management considerations, biology, and regulation will also be discussed. Space is limited and RSVPs are required.

Who should attend: City officials, municipal foresters, tree care professionals and anyone involved in the detection effort or in making management decisions regarding EAB.

Contact: Micaela Truslove, City of Boulder, Urban Forestry Division, truslovem@bouldercolorado.gov, [\(720\) 663-0430](tel:720-663-0430)



Stay Informed

For the latest information, visit our website at www.eabcolorado.com.

Banner photo by Dr. James E. Zablony

The mission of the Department of Agriculture is to strengthen and advance Colorado agriculture; promote a safe, high quality, and sustainable food supply; and protect consumers, the environment, and natural resources.

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