



Species identification and life cycle

- The iridescent metallic green adults emerge in June and July and are 8.5 to 13.5 mm long
- Adults have a flattened head, with large black compound eyes on the sides of the head and short antennae
- Eggs are laid one at a time in bark crevices on ash trees, and each female lays between 60 and 90 eggs
- Larvae feed by chewing “S” shaped galleries under the bark
- Larvae are cream-coloured, 26 to 32 mm long, flattened with a brown head and pincers
- Larvae overwinter under the bark and pupate in April or May - and adults emerge approximately two weeks later
- In southwestern Ontario, the insect completes its life cycle in one year; however, farther north approximately 30 percent of the population takes two years

Background of the Emerald Ash Borer

- Native to Asia
- An invasive insect that was first discovered in Ontario in June 2002
- The beetle likely crossed into Ontario at Windsor after establishing in the Detroit area, where it likely arrived in wood packaging or pallets
- Infestations now exist across much of southern Ontario, from Lambton County, north to Grey County, and east to Renfrew County and Ottawa. The insect has also been detected on Manitoulin Island and a separate infestation exists in Sault Ste. Marie and east of the city to St. Joseph’s Island in Algoma District

Symptoms and damage

- Galleries girdle the ash trees and foliage will wilt or turn yellow
- Adults leave “D” shaped exit holes 4 to 5 mm across on the bark of infected trees
- Shallow meandering “S” shaped tunnels under the bark with abrupt turns
- Frass (refuse left behind by boring insects) or sawdust will be evident in tunnels
- Tunnelling by larvae girdles the tree cutting off the flow of food and water; branch mortality leads to whole tree mortality and eventually tree death

Reference : <https://www.ontario.ca/page/emerald-ash-borer>

FAQs: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-pests-invasive-species/insects/emerald-ash-borer/faq/eng/1337355937903/1337356019017>

How we are addressing the problem

1. In Fall of 2014, an inventory of all Ash trees on Town property was performed.
2. As part of the Town inventory, Ash trees were assessed and their condition and degree of potential hazard was noted.
3. \$75,000 was included in the 2016 budget for the removal of Ash trees and the removal and replanting of trees has commenced.
4. Removal is taking place based on the degree of potential hazard.
5. Specific trees on Queen Street and at the Jean Melrose Bevan Heritage Tree Walk, located at the Community Centre, have been injected with TreeAzin, a systemic pesticide, for control of the borer.
6. It is anticipated that additional funds will be made available in successive budget years for additional Ash removal and replanting with appropriate trees.