

SEE IT, REPORT IT!



Spotted Lanternfly

What to do:

If you see egg masses, scrape them off, double bag and throw away.

You can also place the eggs into alcohol, bleach or hand sanitizer to kill them.

Collect a specimen:

Specimens of any life stage can be turned in to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture's lab for verification.

Take a picture:

With your GPS function turned on your smartphone or a camera with GPS, take a photograph of **ANY** life stage (including egg masses).

Submit picture to: **SLF-plantindustry@ag.nj.gov**

Report a site:

If you can't take a specimen or photograph, call and leave a message detailing the sighting location/address and your contact information.

NJ Spotted Lanternfly Hotline at 1-833-223-2840 (BADBUG0)



Emerald Ash Borer

Agrilus planipennis



The exotic emerald ash borer (EAB) has been killing ash trees across North America. Native to China, eastern Russia, Japan, and Korea, it was first discovered near Detroit in 2002 and has since spread to 30 states, including New Jersey.



Damage

This metallic green insect infests and kills ash trees—all ash species are susceptible, with the exception of mountain ash. EAB larvae feed on the inner bark and disrupt the movement of water and nutrients, essentially girdling the tree. This insect often infests the upper branches of the tree first and may affect branches as small as 1" in diameter. It takes 2-4 years for infested trees to die, but mortality is imminent.

Signs and symptoms

Often the first sign that a tree is infested is woodpecker damage. When feeding on EAB, woodpeckers scrape off outer bark, leaving smooth, light colored patches. Under the bark of an infested tree, you can often see S-shaped galleries weaving back and forth on the surface of the wood. The beetles also leave 1/8" D-shaped exit holes. Between May and August, you may find the 1/2" long metallic green adult beetles which have a copper color abdomen under the wing covers.

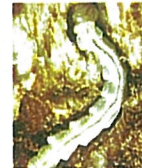
Images by David Cappaert



Adult beetle



D-shaped exit hole



Larva



Woodpecker damage on an EAB infested tree

Emerald Ash Borer in New Jersey

Since its discovery in North America, EAB has spread rapidly. It occurs in 30 states and 2 Canadian provinces. It was first discovered in NJ in 2014. The greatest impact will be for community trees and privately owned trees.

The beetles are strong fliers, and good at finding ash trees. When the beetle first arrived in Maryland, the infested area expanded about 1/2 mile per year.

Often people unintentionally spread this insect when they move firewood from an infested area to a new location. Beetles and larvae also hitchhike to a new area in nursery trees and saw logs.

Over the next few years, 99% of NJ ash trees will die due to emerald ash borer infestations

Ash in New Jersey Facts

- Forests contain 24.7 million ash trees
- 24% of all forested land contains ash
- Ash is found in forests throughout the state, but concentrated in northern New Jersey
- Ash has been commonly planted as a street and landscape tree throughout the state