

**Begin with an inventory of your ash trees**

- \* How many?
- \* Where are they?



**Are some worth saving?**

- \* Valuable to landscape or owner?
- \* Healthy and few signs of EAB?
- \* Located in the right site?

**Do you want to save your ash trees from EAB?**



**Ash trees may be killed and will need to be cut down.**

**Hire a Tree Care Professional**

- \* Get at least two estimates
- \* Hire a certified licensed professional
- \* Ask for references and insurance

To find one in your area visit:  
**www.treesaregood.com**

**Team up with your neighbors and seek discounts for managing all your trees at once!**



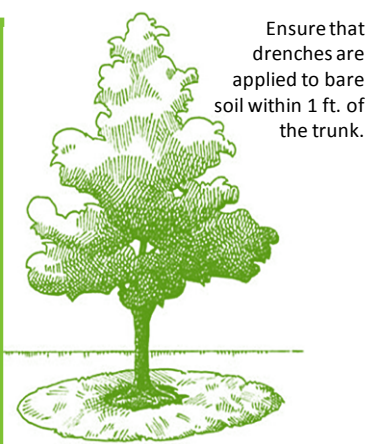
**Determine how big your trees are. Get DBH.**

Measure the distance around the trunk (at 4.5 ft. above the ground) and divide it by three to get Diameter at Breast Height.



**Are they greater than**  $\frac{\text{diameter}}{3}$  **than**  $\frac{\text{in. DBH}}{3}$  **?**

**Save money.** Have unwanted ash removed before they die.



Ensure that drenches are applied to bare soil within 1 ft. of the trunk.

**Yes.** You will need professional insecticide treatment.

**Homeowners can treat trees themselves.**

# \_\_\_\_\_ s a soil drench containing imidacloprid. Treat trees between May 1<sup>st</sup> and June 15<sup>th</sup>. Always follow all insecticide label directions.

## 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.



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

These ash trees are too unhealthy to be effectively treated.

John Obermeier, Extension Entomologist, Purdue University

**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 1<sup>st</sup> and June 15<sup>th</sup>.

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](http://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](http://www.coloradotrees.org)  
or the**

**Front Range Tree Recommendation List<sup>©</sup>**

[www.greenco.org/images/FR%20tree%20rec%20list%202014.pdf](http://www.greenco.org/images/FR%20tree%20rec%20list%202014.pdf)

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