

ALIEN INVADERS



WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



FIREWOOD

THE ISSUE

Moving infested firewood can introduce insects or diseases to new areas. Infested trees can harbor these problems for months after a tree has been cut for firewood. Many forest pests, including the emerald ash borer, the fungus that causes oak wilt, and gypsy moth, have all been transported on firewood.

MANAGEMENT

Buy firewood where you plan to use it. There is less risk of moving pests and diseases if: the wood is free of bark; it has been more than 18 months since the wood was cut; or the wood was kiln dried. However, some insects lay eggs on any wood that is stored outside, regardless of attached bark or age.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit dnr.wi.gov/invasives/firewood or contact your regional DNR forest health specialist. For information regarding firewood in State Parks or other DNR-managed property, call 1-877-303-WOOD.

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ALIEN INVADERS

EMERALD ASH BORER

Agrilus planipennis

BASIC ID

Adult beetles are narrow, metallic green, and about 1/2" long. The flat, pale larvae make S-shaped tunnels under the bark.

HISTORY

Native to Asia, this insect was probably imported in wooden crates or pallets. It has been found in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Ontario. All native ash attacked by EAB are killed and millions of trees have died as a result of the infestation.

LIFE CYCLE

Eggs are laid on ash trees in the summer. Larvae hatch and feed under the bark in the summer and fall. Adults emerge from trees in the spring through D-shaped holes and are present from mid-May to late July.

MANAGEMENT

In Wisconsin, call 1-800-462-2803 or your regional DNR forest health specialist.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit emeraldashborer.info

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