

## What is EAB?

Even though the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) looks like a harmless green bug it actually has a nasty appetite for ash trees.



This invasive pest was brought to the USA from Asia. EAB generally has a one year life cycle, but may require two years in colder regions. The adult EAB emerges

An adult Emerald Ash Borer from ash trees in May and June, leaving D-shaped exit holes in the bark. From mid-May to mid-August adults feed on ash tree leaves. Adults live about 3-4 weeks. EAB lays eggs on the underside of ash bark; the eggs hatch 7-10 days after being laid and the larvae burrow into the tree. EAB larvae kill ash trees by feeding and tunneling into the layer of living material just under the bark that transports food and water throughout the tree. As the larvae feed they create S-shaped galleries throughout the tree's inside layers. Extensive feeding disrupts the flow of food and water which eventually girdles and kills the tree.



These two trees show the stages of canopy die back, a characteristic of EAB infestation.



## Why Should you care?

Ash trees have been used by Native peoples of the woodlands for centuries. Many know that we use black ash wood for basket making, but black ash is also traditionally used for medicinal purposes. Remedies for rough skin, wounds, diuretic, aphrodisiacs, sore eyes, seasoner for other medicines, itch cures, rabies and snakebite, as a preventive measure against smallpox, and bark was used as a dye. White ash was also used for the above as well as gout, arthritis, rheumatic pain, obesity, a strong laxative to remove bile from the intestines, to relieve stomach cramps, for fevers, as a wash for sores, and earache.

## What is LTBB Government

### Doing?

Currently the Tribe has a working group composed of several departments that are working together with other tribes, local governments, and federal agencies to help manage the spread of EAB throughout the Great Lakes region. This work group has also created a management plan to help contain and prevent the spread of EAB within our reservation.



**Ash Baskets**

Pictures Courtesy of LTBB Archives & Records Department

## What can you do?

- ◆ Spread the word on the dangers that EAB poses to the environment and Anishinaabe culture.
- ◆ Don't move wood. Buy firewood at your destination, burn it on site, and leave any leftovers there. Firewood movement is the number one cause of EAB spread to Northern Michigan.
- ◆ Be on the look out for any signs of EAB. Look for canopy die back, new shoots toward the bottom of the trunk, D-shaped exit holes on the bark, and splitting bark.
- ◆ Know the facts about quarantine areas. The Michigan Department of Agriculture has placed a quarantine on all ash trees and ash wood products and all non-coniferous firewood (hardwoods), in the affected counties to prevent and control its spread. It is illegal to move ash trees, branches, and wood chips larger than one inch in diameter, and non-coniferous firewood outside the twenty counties that this quarantine covers. (Maps of the quarantined areas are available at the LTBB Government Complex and on the web.)
- ◆ Stop by the Environmental Services Department and learn more or visit our website at [www.ltbodawa-nsn.gov/environmental/EFrameset.htm](http://www.ltbodawa-nsn.gov/environmental/EFrameset.htm)