Emerald Ash Borer

Zylam® Liquid Systemic Insecticide for trees and shrubs is a highly systemic third generation neonicotinoid containing dinotefuran. **Zylam Liquid** provides control of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) which causes severe injury and death to ash trees. One application of **Zylam Liquid** will provide rapid systemic activity, controlling EAB larvae and adults where they feed. A single application will provide extended systemic activity for year-long control.

Zylam Liquid can be used for EAB control on ash trees in residential, commercial and industrial areas, golf courses, parks, around athletic fields, and schools, as a soil drench or bark banding (basal bark spray) application.

For optimum control of EAB, apply **Zylam Liquid** in late spring, after trees have leafed out, but before EAB eggs have hatched. Egg hatch typically occurs from late-May to mid-June. Since **Zylam Liquid** is rapidly absorbed into the tree's vascular system, it is transported upward through the plant's tissue very quickly. Timing of the application will vary, so consult your State Extension Service for information regarding application timing in your area.

For optimal absorption, systemic movement and control, avoid applications immediately before rainfall or irrigation.

Zylam® Liquid
SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE

→ EMERALD ASH BORER

APPLICATION REFERENCE GUIDE

Tree	Ash	
Pest	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	
Zylam Liquid Rate	**SOIL DRENCH**	0.8 fl. oz. per every 1" DBH*
	BARK BANDING	16 fl. oz. will treat 36" DBH* or 0.43 fl. oz. per every 1" DBH* + 1.0 fl. oz. organosilicone surfactant
Application Timing	For optimum control of Emerald Ash Borer, apply **Zylam Liquid** in late spring, after trees have leafed out, but before EAB eggs have hatched. Egg hatch typically occurs from late-May to mid-June.	

*DBH – Diameter at Breast Height
(4-5 ft. above soil surface)

EAB INFO

- Prefers green and black ash but will attack all ash varieties
- Adults start mating one week after emergence and females begin laying eggs 2 to 3 weeks later
- Newly hatched larvae bore through the bark to the phloem and outer layer of new sapwood
- Only one lifecycle in a year
- **Zylam Liquid** will provide up to one year control

EAB– Emerald Ash Borer

OTHER TREE & SHRUB PESTS CONTROLLED:

(See product label for application & timing)

- Armored Scale
- Soft Scale
- Bagworms
- Leafhoppers
- Lace Bugs
- Many Others

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Ash Tree Identification Guide

Ash Trees (*Fraxinus* species) are unique and easily identified if several simple factors are understood. Look for these characteristics:

Opposite Branching – The picture to the right displays an ash tree with smaller branches opposite of each other. Ash trees will display this unique characteristic. Not every single branch will have an opposite mate considering that some buds or limbs may die.

Branch Formation

Compound Leaf – The pictures below identify the unique compound leaf characteristic of ash trees. The entire leaf of an ash tree, as defined, has a bud at its stem base (petiole). The leaf of an ash tree has approximately 5-9 leaflets per leaf.

Ash – 9 Leaflets

Green Ash – 7 Leaflets

Black Ash – 7 Leaflets

Seeds – Healthy ash trees will typically contain bunches of paddle shaped seeds. They usually occur in clusters and typically hang on the tree until late fall or early winter.

Seed Formation