



**1. What is Emerald Ash Borer?**

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an insect that attacks and kills ash trees. Adults feed on the leaves causing minimal damage. However, the larvae feed inside the tree, killing the tree by starving it of nutrients and water.

**2. Do I have an ash tree?**

Visit or <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/E2892Ash1.pdf> if you would like to learn how to determine if you have an ash tree

**3. What threat does EAB pose to ash trees?**

All native ash trees are susceptible to EAB and millions of ash trees have already been killed throughout the United States. Minnesota's over 900 million ash trees are all at risk if left unprotected from EAB. Ash trees are commonly found throughout the metro area and make up a large percentage of the urban forest.

**4. Why should I protect my ash trees?**

Trees increase property value, reduce heating and cooling costs, reduce your carbon foot print, sequester carbon and filter pollutants, increase habitat for wildlife and provide other aesthetic and landscape values. If left unprotected your ash tree is susceptible to attack by EAB and you will lose all the benefits listed above. In addition, dead and dying ash trees pose dangerous risks and hazards to your home and family and when left standing can be costly to remove.

<http://www.arboday.org/trees/benefits.cfm>

**5. How do I know if I have EAB?**

Visit <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/news/publications/pestsplants/pestmanagement/eabdoihaveit.pdf> if you would like to learn how to determine if your tree has EAB.

**6. How is EAB spread?**

While EAB can fly only a distance of \_ mile per year, it is spread to new locations by people moving firewood and other EAB infested ash materials.

**For More Information:**

**Call Rainbow Treecare Scientific Advancements Solution Call Center 1.877.272.6747**



**7. Where has it been found in the United States and in MN?**

It is challenging to know exactly where EAB is located at any given time due to limitations in our ability to detect the pest and due to its sneaky nature of infesting trees. Since EAB was detected in Michigan in 2002, it has quickly spread to a total of 13 states. Michigan has lost tens of millions of ash trees to EAB since 2002.

EAB was detected in St. Paul this past May and currently all of Ramsey and Hennepin County are under quarantine. If your ash tree is within 15 miles of a current quarantine it is at risk for being attacked by EAB and treatment should be considered.

**8. What is Xytect and how does Xytect work?**

Xytect is an EPA registered product that is used to protect trees against attack from insects. Xytect is applied around the base of the tree where it comes in contact with the tree's root system. Your tree's root system will absorb the Xytect and it will be transported up into the trunk and leaves protecting your tree from Emerald Ash Borer.

**9. How and when is Xytect applied?**

For optimal protection against Emerald Ash Borer, Xytect can be applied in April/May in the spring for same year protection or in late summer/early fall until soils freeze for protection the following year. The leaves DO NOT have to be on your tree to make applications in the fall. Xytect will remain in the soil throughout the winter months and will be taken up the following spring to provide season long protection.

**10. How long does Xytect last?**

Xytect will protect your tree for up to 12 months.

**11. Will Xytect hurt my pets?**

Xytect specifically targets insects not mammals and **will not harm your pets** when applied according to label directions. **Imidacloprid, the active ingredient in Xytect is routinely applied to cats and dogs as a topical solution to control fleas.**

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**12. Does Xytect pose a threat to ground water or surface water?**

When used according to label directions, EPA has concluded following extensive testing and Xytect poses no threat to ground water. Do not apply to trees growing directly in water or to areas where surface water is present.

**13. Is Xytect toxic to bees?**

Ash trees are wind pollinated, do not produce nectar and are not pollinated by bees. Xytect does have the potential to be toxic to bees that are exposed to direct spray treatments of Xytect. However, little evidence exists to suggest that soil applications of Xytect are toxic to bees when applied according to label directions.

**14. Has Xytect been independently researched by Universities?**

Xytect has been rigorously tested by multiple universities on many different insect pests including Emerald Ash Borer. Please visit [http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate\\_EAB\\_Insecticide\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf) to learn more about how leading scientists from five different universities support the use of Xytect to manage EAB.

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