

## How to identify *Agrilus planipennis*?

### Adults

- Occurs from mid-May to July
- 8.5-14.0mm long and 3.1-3.4mm wide
- **Metallic blue-green elytra**
- Shiny purple body in flight
- There are no native *Agrilus* species that occur on ash.



The **eggs** are deposited in cracks in the bark. The **larvae** are flat, white, legless and highly segmented. They grow up to 26-32 mm in length and have a brown, bell-shaped head.



## Can you help us?

*Agrilus planipennis* is included in the **EU list of quarantine organisms** for plant health. This species is not yet present in the EU, but could cause **great damage** there. That is why it is important to report if you have seen this insect. **Early detection** allows a quick and efficient implementation of control measures against the Asian ash beetle, so that this beetle **cannot establish itself**.

If you spot the emerald ash borer:

- Take a photo of the insect and the damage and note the precise location.
- Try to collect adults or larvae in a container.
- Report via [waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen](https://www.waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen)

### More info?

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Volksgezondheid  
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In collaboration with EUPHRESKO and Eppo ([www.eppo.int](http://www.eppo.int))

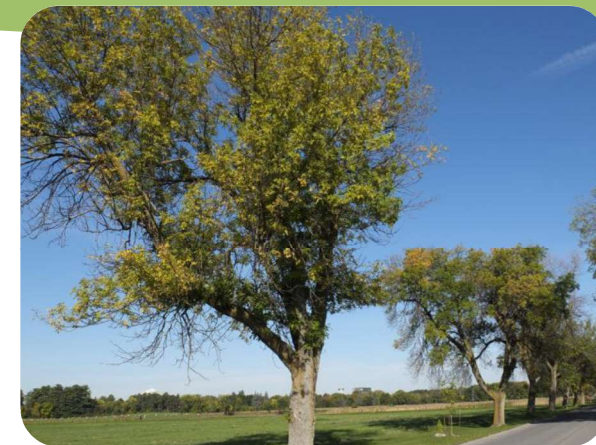
Source of info and images: (AGRLPL) <https://gd.eppo.int>

# STOP *Agrilus planipennis*

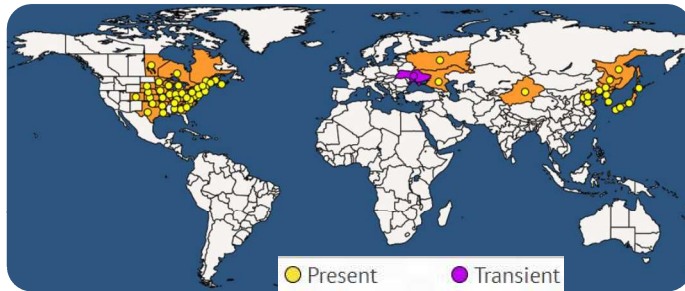
The emerald ash borer



*Agrilus planipennis* (AGRLPL) - <https://gd.eppo.int>



## Distribution



*Agrilus planipennis* or the emerald ash borer is found in the eastern half of **Canada** and **the US**, in **China**, **Japan**, **North and South Korea** and **Russia**. In Europe, the Asian ash beetle was already spotted in **Ukraine** in 2019, but it is under control there.

The spread occurs through **wood products** containing eggs or larvae, such as bark, packaging material and wood, but also through the **trade in plants**.



## Damage symptoms



- The **larvae** feed on the **phloem and xylem**. They make **zigzagging tunnels**. When they are ready to pupate, they make a room just below the bark.
- The trees show **leaf drop**, **dying branches** and eventually the **death** of the entire tree.
- The **adults** leave a **D-shaped exit hole** in the bark (3-4 mm wide). They feed on leaves. Most of the time feces can be found at the feeding damage.



## Host plants



The name says it all, the emerald ash borer has a predilection for **ash trees** (*Fraxinus* spp.). The beetle has already been found on the narrow-leaved ash (*F. angustifolia*), the common ash (*F. excelsior*), the panicle ash (*F. ornus*), and many other species.

