

REDHEADED ASH BORER—*Neoclytus acuminatus*; BANDED ASH BORER—*N. caprea*

HOSTS: Ash, oak, and hackberry

IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE: Larvae are cream-colored, fleshy, legless grubs. Beetles are typically elongate, cylindrical, and have antennae at least half as long as their bodies. Redheaded ash borer beetles have a reddish head and thorax, and a light brown wing covering marked with four yellow transverse bands. Banded ash borer beetles are dark brown to black with a whitish or yellowish thorax and four whitish or yellowish lines on the wing coverings.

Adults appear in March or April and deposit eggs on bark. Larvae initially bore in the inner bark and later into the sapwood and heartwood. There is one generation in the north and several in the south.

The elongate tunnels are usually filled with granular or fibrous frass. Borers usually are a problem in weakened or dying trees. Healthy trees are seldom attacked.

CONTROL: No insecticide is currently registered for these insects. Decrease the possibility of infestation by removing and destroying infested, diseased, and dead trees and limbs, and managing trees to increase tree vigor. Contact your local extension service for more information.



Banded ash borer adults and larval damage