

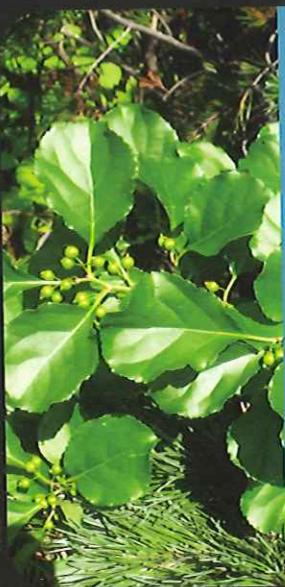


CRISP Mission

To promote education, prevention, early detection and control of invasive species to limit their impact on the ecosystems and economies of the Catskills.

Workshops & Programs

Visit our website for listings of training workshops, volunteer programs, and learn about how we support partner organizations!



Multiflora Rose CRISP

Zebra Mussel DRUM
Zigzag: Invasive.org

Asian Foxglove
Frosted: Invasive.org

Japanese Knotweed CRISP

PROTECTING THE CATSKILL REGION FROM INVASIVE PESTS AND PLANTS



CRISP

Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership



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Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership



C/O THE CATSKILL CENTER • P.O.BOX 504 • ARKVILLE, NY 12406

www.catskillinvasives.com

CRISP is one of eight Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) formed across New York State. It consists of agencies and organizations local to the Catskill region.

Our aim is to protect our ecosystems and industries including forest products, recreation, and tourism from invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer (EAB), the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) and 10 priority invasive plants for the Catskills.

CRISP's Priority Species Watch Out for these!

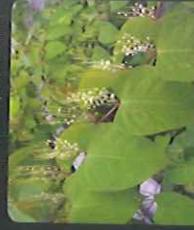
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE
Lythrum salicaria



John A. Evans, Minnesota State University

bioweb.mnstate.edu

JAPANESE KNOTWEED
Fallopia cuspidata



Tony Phillips, Cornell Plant Science Research

www.calsci.invasives.com

WATER CHESTNUT
Trapa natans



Leanne E. Littman, Univ. of Connecticut

bioweb.uconn.edu

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL
Myriophyllum spicatum



Alice P. Park, Univ. of Florida, Agroforestry

www.calsci.invasives.com

PALE SWALLOWWORT
Cynanchum rossicum



America Taylor, CRISP

www.calsci.invasives.com

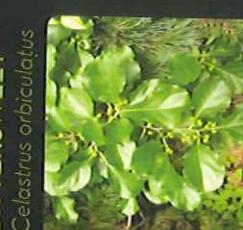
DIDYMO
Didymosphenia geminata



Summer R. Ross, Baffin Catalog

www.baffincatalog.com

ASIATIC BITTERSWEET
Celastrus orbiculatus



Meredith Taylor, CRISP

www.calsci.invasives.com

NORWAY MAPLE
Acer platanoides



Zelimir Bacic, Univ. of Zagreb, Biophotod

www.biophoto.org

⚠ PLEASE REPORT
ANY SIGHTINGS OF

Giant Hogweed,
Mile-a-Minute,

Emerald Ash
Borers, or Asian
Longhorned
Beetles to
(845)586-2611.

Asian Long-Horned Beetle
A sweet-toothed bug
with a whole lot
of attitude



Thomas B. Dechant, New Jersey
Dept. of Agriculture, Bioweb.org

www.bioweb.org

EMERALD ASH BORER
Although it fits on a penny,
this bug has killed tens
of millions of ash trees



Leslie J. Mahnke, Univ. of Connecticut,
Bioweb.org

www.bioweb.org

CRISP
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership

For more information call (845)586-2611
or visit us at www.calsci.invasives.com

ALERT!

Protect our
Forests and Trees.

*Help Stop the Movement
of Exotic Pests.*



REPORT!

If you think you have found
emerald ash borer,
contact one of these offices in your area:

State Department of Agriculture

State Forestry or

Natural Resource Agency

Cooperative Extension Office

USDA Animal and
Plant Health Inspection Service

U.S. Forest Service

What is the Emerald Ash Borer?

DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!

Exotic pests like the emerald ash borer
can be spread when infested firewood is
transported to new areas.

- Do not bring firewood from
home.
- Use local sources of firewood.
- If you have brought firewood
from home, DON'T take it
with you, DON'T leave it—
BURN IT!

Call Toll free:
1-866-322-4512

For more information about
emerald ash borer please visit:
www.emeraldashborer.info

 USDA United States
Department of Agriculture

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provider and employer. FS-808c



USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry

NA-PR-05-04
Revised August 2009
(generic)

The emerald ash borer,

Agrius planipennis Fairmaire,

Even infestations are difficult to detect, as damage to the tree may not be apparent for up to three years. Symptoms of an infestation can include branch dieback in the upper crown, excessive epicormic branching on the tree trunk and vertical bark splits. Woodpecker damage is sometimes apparent.



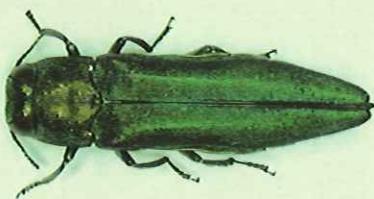
S-Shaped Galleries



D-Shaped
Emergence
Hole

Biology:

spreading by natural means, EAB can be transported to new areas in infested firewood, timber, and nursery stock. This beetle has been responsible for the loss of millions of ash trees in North America.



Host:

In North America, EAAB is known to manifest all species of ash (*Fraxinus* spp.). Ash can be



A small icon of a centipede, indicating the scale of the insect shown.



Symptoms and Signs:

New infestations are difficult to detect, as damage to the tree may not be apparent for up to three years. Symptoms of an infestation can include branch dieback in the upper crown, excessive epicormic branching on the tree trunk and vertical bark splits. Woodpecker damage is sometimes apparent.



Epicormic Branching



Dieback



Woodnecker Damage



Redheaded
Ash Borer

Other Stressors:

Ash may also be stressed by drought, diseases such as ash yellows, and by native wood-boring insects like the redheaded ash borer, *Neochrysops acuminatus*, (Fabricius) which creates a ground emergence hole Redhead



Note EAB:

This commonly encountered beetle, the six-spotted green tiger beetle, *Cicindela sexguttata*, is often mistaken for EAB due to its similar appearance. It is a predator of small insects and is frequently found on hiking trails. There are