

DON'T MOVE WOOD!

Invasive insects and diseases pose a serious threat to our forests. Movement of infested firewood is a leading cause of their spread.



Don't give 'em a free ride!

Obtain firewood locally at your travel destination
and burn it all at your recreation site.

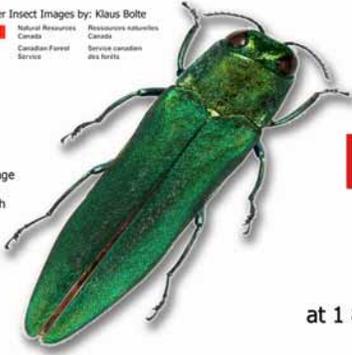
For more information on invasive species affecting Ontario's
forests, visit www.ontariosforests.mnr.gov.on.ca or contact the
Ministry of Natural Resources' Forest Health and Silviculture Section
at (705) 954-5854 or toll free at 1 800 667-1940.

(Français 1 800 667-1840)



Upper Insect Images by: Klaus Bolte
Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada
Canadian Forest Service / Service canadien des forêts

average body length



Invasive species are a threat to Ontario's forests

Help keep them out!

These signs listed below indicate your tree may be infested with either of these destructive insects. Immediately contact the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources at 1 800 667-1940 or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1 800 442-2342.

Help protect our forests – report all sightings!

Emerald Ash Borer

The emerald ash borer is a small, slender, metallic green beetle approximately 8.5 to 13 mm long. Originally from Asia, this invasive pest threatens all species of ash trees in Canada and the United States.

What to look for:

Loss of foliage and dead branches in the upper third of your tree (crown dieback) and new (epicormic) shoots on the trunk may indicate an insect infestation or some other disease.

To check if your tree is infested with the emerald ash borer, look for the following signs:

- Adult beetle
- D-shaped exit holes 3.5 to 4 mm wide on the trunk or branches
- Vertical splitting of the bark
- S-shaped grooves beneath the bark caused by larval feeding

Asian Long-horned Beetle

The Asian long-horned beetle is a large, shiny black beetle with bright white spots on its back and bluish-white spots on its antennae and legs. This invasive pest has a typical beetle shape and measures 2 to 3.5 cm in length. Attacking a wide range of hardwood trees, the Asian long-horned beetle threatens some of our most valued tree species including maple, birch, elm, poplar, willow, horse chestnut and many other native hardwoods.

What to look for:

Loss of foliage and dead branches in the upper third of your tree (crown dieback) may indicate an insect infestation or some other disease.

To check if your tree is infested with the Asian long-horned beetle, look for the following:

- Adult beetles
- Frothy or oozing sap on the trunk and branches
- Round exit holes approximately 1 cm in diameter
- Oval wounds on the bark caused by egg-laying
- Sawdust on the tree branches or at the base

average body length

