

EPPO Datasheet: *Agrilus planipennis*

Last updated: 2021-01-15

IDENTITY

Preferred name: *Agrilus planipennis*

Authority: Fairmaire

Taxonomic position: Animalia: Arthropoda: Hexapoda: Insecta:
Coleoptera: Buprestidae

Other scientific names: *Agrilus marcopoli ulmi* Kurosawa,
Agrilus marcopoli Obenberger

Common names: emerald ash borer

[view more common names online...](#)

EPPO Categorization: A2 list

[view more categorizations online...](#)

EU Categorization: Emergency measures (formerly), Quarantine
pest ((EU) 2019/2072 Annex II A)

EPPO Code: AGRLPL



[more photos...](#)

Notes on taxonomy and nomenclature

Jendek (1994) synonymized three *Agrilus* species under the name *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (1888; type China), including *A. feretrius* Obenberger (1936; type Taiwan), *A. marcopoli* Obenberger (1930; type China), and *A. marcopoli ulmi* Kurosawa (1956; type Japan). Much of the early literature on *A. planipennis* refers to *A. marcopoli* in China and to *A. marcopoli ulmi* in Japan. More recently, Chamorro *et al.* (2015) reclassified the *A. feretrius* specimens from Taiwan as *Agrilus tomentipennis* along with specimens from Laos.

HOSTS

Native hosts of *A. planipennis* include almost exclusively species of ash (*Fraxinus*). The known Asian species include *Fraxinus chinensis*, *F. chinensis* subsp. *rhynchophylla*, *Fraxinus mandshurica* and *Fraxinus platypoda* (= *F. spaethiana*) (Liu *et al.*, 2003; Wei *et al.*, 2004; Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Mori, 2012). In North America, *A. planipennis* has infested all species of native ash so far encountered, including *Fraxinus americana*, *Fraxinus latifolia*, *Fraxinus nigra*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Fraxinus profunda*, and *Fraxinus quadrangulata* (Haack *et al.*, 2002; Poland and McCullough, 2006; Herms, 2015), as well as *Chionanthus virginicus* (Peterson & Cipollini, 2017). In European Russia, *A. planipennis* has infested and completed development in *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and *Fraxinus ornus* (Baranchikov *et al.*, 2014; Orlova-Bienkowskaja *et al.*, 2020). The North American species *Fraxinus velutina* has been attacked in China (Liu *et al.*, 2003). In laboratory studies, *A. planipennis* has successfully completed development in cut trunk sections of *Fraxinus uhdei* (Herms, 2015) and *Olea europaea* (Cipollini *et al.*, 2017). Reports from Japan (Akiyama & Ohmomo, 1997; Sugiura, 2008) that *A. planipennis* can complete development in *Juglans ailanthifolia*, *Juglans mandshurica*, *Pterocarya rhoifolia*, and *Ulmus davidiana* are now considered incorrect larval host records (referring to personal communications in section 7, p. 12 - EPPO, 2013a; Sugiura N, pers. comm.). Although *Fraxinus japonica* and *Fraxinus lanuginosa* have been reported as larval hosts for *A. planipennis* by various authors, no published rearing records have been found.

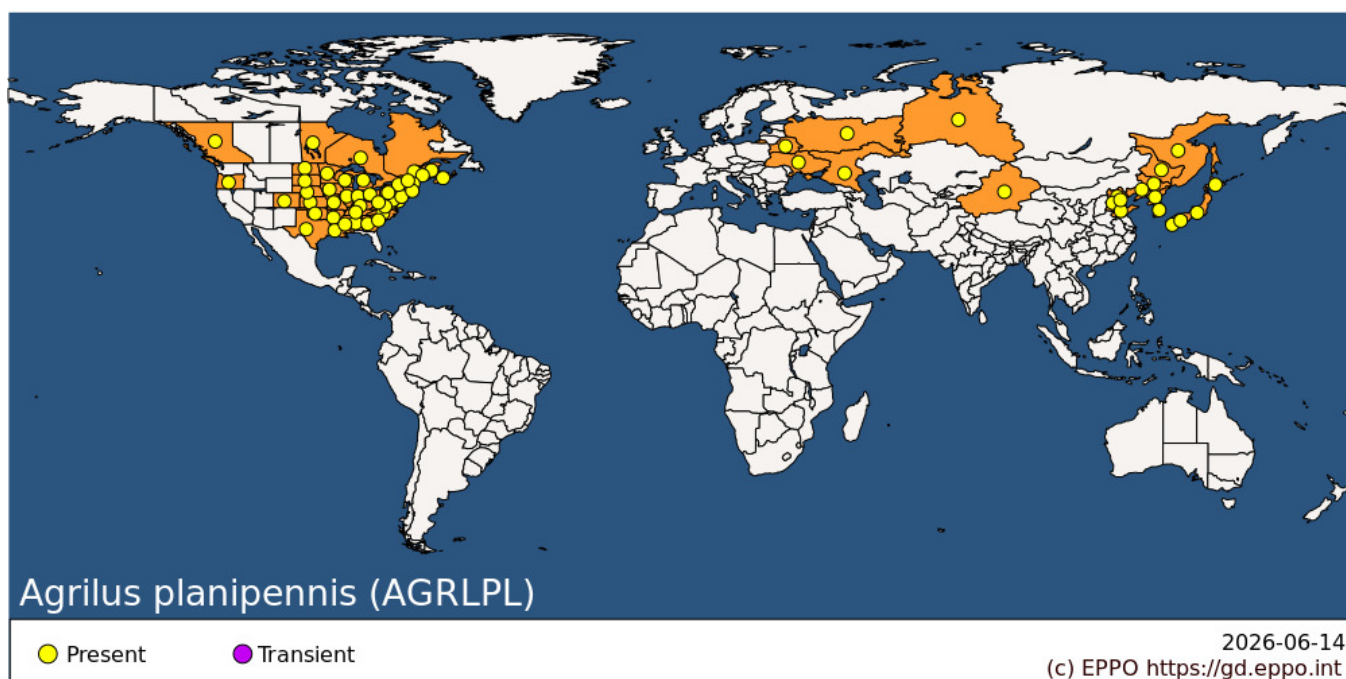
Host list: *Chionanthus virginicus*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*, *Fraxinus chinensis* subsp. *rhynchophylla*, *Fraxinus chinensis*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Fraxinus latifolia*, *Fraxinus mandshurica*, *Fraxinus nigra*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Fraxinus platypoda*, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*, *Fraxinus velutina*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

A. planipennis is native to several Asian countries (China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and the Russian Far East). Early reports of *A. planipennis* occurring in Mongolia (Yu, 1992; Jendek, 1994) have been questioned in

recent publications (Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Volkovitsh, 2018, EFSA *et al.*, 2020). In addition, Schaefer (2005) reported that ash (*Fraxinus*) trees are absent in Mongolia and that no *A. planipennis* specimens were present in Mongolia's National University insect collection in Ulaanbaatar. Similarly, reports of *A. planipennis* being native to Taiwan (Jendek, 1994) and Laos (Jendek & Grebennikov, 2011), are now uncertain given that these specimens were recently reassigned to the species *Agrilus tomentipennis* Jendek & Chamorro (Jendek & Chamorro, 2012; Chamorro *et al.*, 2015), which is highly similar in appearance to *A. planipennis*. Clearly, more research is needed to define the true native range of *A. planipennis* in South-Eastern Asia.

In recent decades, *A. planipennis* has spread to new parts of China as well as to North America and Europe. In China, *A. planipennis* was recently reported in the western province of Xinjiang, where it is considered non-native (Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Volkovitsh, 2018). In North America, *A. planipennis* was first reported in 2002 near Detroit, Michigan, US and in neighboring Windsor, Ontario, CA (Haack *et al.*, 2002). As of December 2020, *A. planipennis* was found in 35 US states and the District of Columbia and in five Canadian provinces (EABInfo, 2020). In Europe, *A. planipennis* adults were first collected in European Russia near Moscow in 2003 but not positively identified until 2005 (Baranchikov *et al.*, 2008; Haack *et al.*, 2015). As of 2025, *A. planipennis* has spread to several regions of European Russia and into Ukraine and Belarus (Davydenko *et al.*, 2022; Orlova-Bienkowskaja *et al.*, 2020; Volkovitsh & Suslov, 2020; Zviagintsev *et al.*, 2025). The exact pathways by which *A. planipennis* first reached North America and European Russia are unknown. However, wood packaging is considered the likely original source in North America, and either nursery stock or wood packaging in Russia (Haack *et al.*, 2015).



EPPO Region: Belarus, Russian Federation (Central Russia, Far East, Southern Russia, Western Siberia), Ukraine
Asia: China (Beijing, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Tianjin, Xinjiang), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku), Korea, Democratic People's Republic of, Korea, Republic of
North America: Canada (British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec), United States of America (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin)

BIOLOGY

Agrilus is the largest genus of animals worldwide, with over 3200 recognized species (Kelnarova *et al.*, 2019). *Agrilus* are native to Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and the Americas, but not New Zealand (Chamorro *et al.*, 2015). *Agrilus* larvae typically feed and develop in the cambial region of woody plants (vines, shrubs, and trees) as well as

internally in the lower stems and roots of some herbaceous perennials (Chamorro *et al.*, 2015). Adults often have striking metallic colours and members of the family Buprestidae are often referred to as jewel beetles. Several *Agrilus* species are of economic importance in forestry, arboriculture, and agriculture. No native European or North American species of *Agrilus* are known to infest and kill ash trees, although some infest branches which are dying or recently dead, e.g., *A. convexicollis* Redtenbacher in Europe (Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Volkovitsh, 2015) and *A. subcinctus* Gory in North America (Petrice *et al.*, 2009).

Several studies and reviews have been published on the life-history of *A. planipennis* in China, Europe, and North America. Below is a summary based largely on Yu (1992), Haack *et al.* (2002), Cappaert *et al.* (2005), Wei *et al.* (2007), Wang *et al.* (2010), Chamorro *et al.* (2015), Herms & McCullough (2014), Haack *et al.* (2015), Poland *et al.* (2015), Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Biełkowski (2016), Valenta *et al.* (2017) and EFSA *et al.* (2020). *A. planipennis* typically has one generation per year although some individuals may require two years when developing in vigorous hosts, when developing from eggs laid in late summer, or where summer temperatures are cool. Depending on latitude and local temperatures, adult emergence usually begins in May or June, peaks in late May to early July, and adult activity can persist into September. After emergence, adults feed on host foliage for 1-2 weeks to become sexually mature. Adults are most active on sunny days. Adult males orient visually towards females when seeking mates. Adult females produce at least one short-range pheromone and two contact pheromones. Mating occurs on foliage and the bark surface of host trees. Adults feed throughout their lifespan and will mate multiple times. Eggs are laid singly or in small groups on the bark surface, usually in bark cracks and crevices. Adults usually live 3-9 weeks and females lay an average of 40 to 90 eggs in their lifetime. Eggs hatch in 1-2 weeks. Newly hatched larvae tunnel through the outer bark to the cambial region where they tunnel and feed in the inner bark (phloem) and outermost sapwood, creating meandering frass-packed galleries. There are four larval instars. Fourth-instar larvae construct pupal cells in the outer bark if the bark is sufficiently thick or in the outer sapwood. Most individuals overwinter as fourth-instar larvae, in a doubled-over position and referred to as J-shaped larvae or prepupae. Crosthwaite *et al.* (2011) reported a supercooling point of about -30 °C for *A. planipennis* prepupae. However, Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Biełkowski (2020) noted that *A. planipennis* populations have survived in areas experiencing -30 °C but so far not in areas experiencing -34 °C or below. If larvae do not become fourth instars by autumn, they overwinter in the cambial region and complete larval development the next summer, and then overwinter a second time before becoming adults. Pupation usually begins in April or May and takes about 3-4 weeks. Newly formed adults take about 1 week to harden their exoskeleton before chewing their way out of the tree through D-shaped exit holes that are about 3–4 mm wide.

DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

Signs and symptoms

Signs are physical damage to the plant usually made by the insect pest, whereas symptoms are a tree's response to the infestation. In the case of *A. planipennis*, the two most commonly observed signs include frass-filled larval galleries in the cambial region and adult exit holes on the bark surface (DeGroot *et al.*, 2006; EFSA *et al.*, 2020). Another sign, although less often seen, are notches along the leaf margins where adults have fed. Some vertebrates produce signs that can be used to locate infested trees such as woodpeckers that produce holes in the bark when feeding on *A. planipennis* or squirrels that feed on larvae and leave behind strips of ragged bark (DeGroot *et al.*, 2006). Typical symptoms include yellowing and thinning of foliage, crown dieback and eventual tree mortality. On some ash trees, epicormic shoots develop along the lower trunk of heavily infested trees, and at times the bark produces vertical splits or cracks, 5-15 cm long, usually over larval galleries where the sapwood has produced callus tissue in response to larval feeding. As no European species of *Agrilus* are known to infest the trunks of ash, the occurrence of galleries and exit holes typical of *Agrilus* in ash tree trunks and larger branches should automatically be suspect.

Trapping

Development of traps and lures for *A. planipennis* has been the focus of many studies (Herms & McCullough, 2014; Poland *et al.* 2015; EFSA *et al.*, 2020). Various shades of green and purple are highly attractive to *A. planipennis* adults. Both funnel traps and sticky prism traps have been used in regional surveys. Traps can be placed in the canopy, beneath the canopy, or near ground level. Traps baited with certain green leaf volatiles [e.g., (3Z)-hexenol]

or pheromones [e.g., (3Z)-lactone] capture more *A. planipennis* adults than unbaited traps (Silk *et al.*, 2020). Girdled ash trees are more attractive to *A. planipennis* than non-girdled trees and therefore can be used as a detection tool. For example, individual ash trees could be girdled in late spring or early summer to attract ovipositing *A. planipennis* and then debarked in autumn or winter to look for *A. planipennis* larvae and their galleries (Herms & McCullough, 2014). Survey methods and strategies for eradication of *A. planipennis* populations discovered in Europe have been published (EPPO, 2013b; EFSA *et al.*, 2020; Evans *et al.*, 2020).

Morphology

Several papers provide detailed photos of *A. planipennis* adults, including Chamorro *et al.* (2015) and Volkovitsh *et al.* (2020). Photos of all *A. planipennis* immature stages are presented in Chamorro *et al.* (2012), Haack *et al.* (2015), and EFSA *et al.* (2020), among others. Additional photos of *A. planipennis* larvae can be found in Petrice *et al.* (2009) and Volkovitsh *et al.* (2020).

Egg

Eggs are creamy yellow when first laid, turning reddish brown before hatching (DeGroot *et al.*, 2006; Chamorro *et al.*, 2012). Eggs are oval in cross section and somewhat flattened, measuring about 1.0–1.2 mm long; 0.6 mm wide, and 0.3 mm high. A glue-like substance on the bottom of the egg helps fasten it to the bark surface (Chamorro *et al.*, 2012).

Larva

Mature fourth-instar larvae of *A. planipennis* are 26–36 mm long and creamy white (Yu, 1992; Chamorro *et al.*, 2012). The body is elongate, and dorsoventrally flattened. The head is small, brown, and retracted into the prothorax, exposing only the mouthparts. The prothorax is enlarged, and the meso and metathorax are slightly narrower. Spiracles are found on the mesothorax and abdominal segments 1–8. The abdomen is 10-segmented terminates in a pair of brownish, sclerotized tooth-like structures that are often called urogomphi, anal forceps, or terminal processes (Petrice *et al.*, 2009; Chamorro *et al.*, 2012). Such terminal processes are characteristic of all known *Agrilus* larvae (Chamorro *et al.*, 2015). The prothoracic plate is pigmented with a bifurcated pronotal groove and abdominal segments 2–7 are trapezoidal or bell-shaped in appearance (Petrice *et al.*, 2009; Chamorro *et al.*, 2012).

Pupa

Pupation occurs in the cells that were constructed in the outer sapwood or outer bark by the mature larvae prior to overwintering. The larva contracts its body and then molts to the pupal stage. Pupae are 10–18 mm long, 4–6 mm wide, and creamy white at first. As pupation progresses the eyes darken first, then the mouthparts, and lastly the elytra, until the entire pupa darkens (Haack *et al.*, 2015). The antennae stretch back to the base of the elytra and the last few segments of the abdomen bend slightly ventrad (Yu, 1992).

Adult

Adults of *A. planipennis* are 8.5–15.0 mm long and 3.0–3.5 mm wide (Yu, 1992; DeGroot *et al.*, 2006; Chamorro *et al.*, 2015). The body is narrow, elongate, cuneiform, and a beautiful metallic blue-green colour. The elytra are glabrous. The head is flat and the vertex is shield-shaped. The compound eyes are kidney-shaped and somewhat bronze-coloured. The prothorax is transversely rectangular and slightly wider than the head, but the same width as the anterior margin of the elytra. The anterior margin of the elytra is raised, forming a transverse ridge.

More information on the detection and identification of *A. planipennis* can be found in the EPPO Standard PM 7/154 (EPPO, 2023).

PATHWAYS FOR MOVEMENT

Under laboratory conditions, *A. planipennis* adults can fly on average 1.3 km per day, with some individuals exceeding 7 km per day (Taylor *et al.*, 2010). However, long-distance movement that involves 10s or 100s of kilometers likely results from human assistance. Although there have been no reports of *A. planipennis* being intercepted in wood packaging material, several *Agrilus* individuals that were identified only to the genus level have

been intercepted. For example, between 1985-2000 there were 38 distinct interceptions of *Agrilus* species made at US ports of entry that originated from 11 countries, and of these 28 were recovered from dunnage, 4 from crating, 5 from live plants or plant parts, and 1 specimen was found loose in the ship (Haack *et al.*, 2002; Haack, 2006). In North America, *A. planipennis* has been moved in ash nursery stock, ash logs, ash firewood, and also been found hitch-hiking on the outside and inside of vehicles (Buck and Marshall, 2008; Haack *et al.*, 2015). In addition, Short *et al.* (2020) suggested that *A. planipennis* adults could hitch-hike on trains. Petrice & Haack (2006) reported that a small percentage of *A. planipennis* can emerge from firewood for two seasons after the wood was cut from infested trees.

PEST SIGNIFICANCE

Economic impact

A. planipennis has infested and killed ash trees in Asia where the pest is native as well as in Europe and North America where it has been introduced. *A. planipennis* readily kills stressed ash trees, but in addition it can kill healthy ash trees especially if the trees are non-coevolved ash species such as those native to Europe and North America. *A. planipennis* can infest and kill large mature ash trees as well as trees and branches as small as 1 cm in diameter (EPPO, 2013b). Hundreds of millions of ash trees have been killed in North America, resulting in billions of dollars spent on tree protection, removal, and replacement (Herms & McCullough, 2014). *A. planipennis* is considered the most costly non-native forest insect to have invaded the United States (Aukema *et al.*, 2011). In European Russia, *A. planipennis* has so far killed mostly plantations of the North American ash species *F. pennsylvanica* (Orlova-Bienkowskaja *et al.*, 2020), but as the pest spreads in Europe major economic impacts are expected given that several ash species are common throughout Europe and many are already known to be susceptible to *A. planipennis* (Baranchikov *et al.*, 2014; EFSA *et al.*, 2020).

The only non-ash larval host of *A. planipennis* so far documented in North America has been the white fringetree *Chionanthus virginicus* (Peterson & Cipollini, 2017). *Chionanthus* and *Fraxinus* are both genera in the Oleaceae family. *A. planipennis* has infested *C. virginicus* at multiple sites in at least four US states; however, compared to ash trees, mortality rates of *C. virginicus* are much lower (Peterson & Cipollini 2017).

Several ecological impacts have been documented in North America following the introduction of *A. planipennis*. For example, Klooster *et al.* (2016) documented over 99% ash tree mortality in several forest stands in Michigan, an ending of ash seed production, increased openings in the forest canopy, an accumulation of coarse woody debris resulting from the dying ash trees, an increase in alien invasive plants, and changes to arthropod and bird communities. In addition, Wagner & Todd (2016) documented 98 arthropods in the United States that are ash specialists as larvae or adults, including 32 species of Lepidoptera, 25 Hemiptera, 24 Coleoptera, 9 Diptera, 5 Acari, and 3 Hymenoptera. In European Russia, populations of various ash-associated xylophagous beetles and their natural enemies are increasing as the geographic range of *A. planipennis* expands (Orlova-Bienkowskaja, 2015; Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Volkovitsh, 2015).

Control

Several insecticides have been tested in North America to protect ash trees from *A. planipennis* (Herms *et al.*, 2019). Depending on the product label, these insecticides can be applied as soil drenches, soil injections, trunk injections, or cover sprays on the trunk, branches and foliage. The systemic insecticide emamectin benzoate gives 2 to 3 years of control against both *A. planipennis* larvae and leaf-feeding adults (McCullough *et al.*, 2011; 2019; Herms *et al.*, 2019). Due to the expense of treatment, insecticides are typically used on high-value landscape ash trees.

Trees infested with *A. planipennis* can be cut down and chipped to kill larvae and pupae within the host material (McCullough *et al.*, 2007). To ensure high pest mortality when chipping, the openings in the chipper screen should be 2.5 cm in size or smaller.

The current heat treatment standard in ISPM 15 for wood packaging materials requires that a minimum core temperature of 56°C be maintained for 30 continuous minutes. Haack and Petrice (unpublished data) recorded 100% *A. planipennis* mortality in small ash logs subjected to a core temperature of 56 °C for 30 minutes while holding the

heating chamber temperature constant at 60°, 65°, 70° or 75°C. In other studies, summarized by Haack *et al.* (2014), a few *A. planipennis* have survived various heat treatment schedules but in none of these tests did the researchers follow ISPM-15 guidelines exactly.

Several parasitoids of *A. planipennis* have been reported in the literature from Asia, Europe, and North America (Taylor *et al.*, 2012; Orlova-Bienkowskaja & Belokobylskij, 2014; Bauer *et al.*, 2015; Duan *et al.*, 2019). The egg parasitoids include species of *Oobius* (Encyrtidae) and *Ooencyrtus* (Encyrtidae). The larval parasitoids include species of *Atanycolus* (Braconidae), *Balcha* (Eupelmidae), *Cubocephalus* (Ichneumonidae), *Dolichomitus* (Ichneumonidae), *Eupelmus* (Eupelmidae), *Orthizema* (Ichneumonidae), *Phasgonophora* (Chalcididae), *Spathius* (Braconidae), *Sclerodermus* (Bethyilidae), and *Tetrastichus* (Eulophidae). In North America, three biocontrol agents from China and one from the Russian Far East have been released to help control *A. planipennis* (Bauer *et al.*, 2015; Duan *et al.*, 2019). The parasitoids from China include the encyrtid egg parasitoid *Oobius agrili* and two larval parasitoids, the braconid *Spathius agrili* and the eulophid *Tetrastichus planipennisi* and from Russia, the braconid *Spathius galinae* was introduced. Of the three Chinese parasitoids, *O. agrili* and *T. planipennisi* appear to be well established and spreading naturally in North America, whereas it is too early to assess the Russian parasitoid, which was first released in 2016 (Duan *et al.*, 2019a, 2019b). As for predators of *A. planipennis*, woodpeckers (Picidae) are the most important group (Jennings *et al.*, 2016). Some of the insect predators associated with *A. planipennis* include species of Cleridae, Passandridae, and Trogossitidae (Liu *et al.*, 2003).

Phytosanitary risk

Fraxinus spp. are widespread components of mixed deciduous forests in Europe as far as the Caucasus, throughout (*F. excelsior*), in the south (*F. angustifolia*) and in the centre and southeast (*F. ornus*) (EFSA *et al.*, 2020). They are commonly grown for amenity purposes and are known to be susceptible to *A. planipennis*. The North American species *F. pennsylvanica* is planted for timber and shelter in Central and South-Eastern Europe and is highly susceptible to *A. planipennis*. The introduction of *A. planipennis* into North America and European Russia shows that there are pathways to disseminate this pest outside its area of origin, especially in wood packaging material. Ash mortality has been reported in both North America and European Russia. Control and detection of this type of wood-boring insect is difficult. In view of its area of origin and the areas where it has been introduced, it is highly probable that *A. planipennis* could become established in most of Europe where *Fraxinus* spp. are common.

PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

The Asian buprestid *A. planipennis* was first detected in North America (USA and Canada) in 2002 and then in the European part of Russia (Moscow region) in 2005. *A. planipennis* was added to EPPO A1 List of pests recommended for regulation in 2004 based on a PRA performed by the EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry in 2003. Later, in 2009, *A. planipennis* was transferred to the A2 List given its establishment in European Russia (EPPO, 2013a). EPPO member countries are thus recommended to regulate *A. planipennis* as a quarantine pest. Suggested phytosanitary measures are specified in the PRA performed by EPPO (EPPO, 2013a) and they are as follows. Plants for planting (except seeds) of *Fraxinus* (and currently a few other tree genera that were listed as potential hosts in Japan) should originate from countries found free from the pest. Alternatively, they may be grown under insect-proof conditions. Wood chips, wood waste, firewood, bark, and cut branches should originate from countries found free from the pest. If bark is present on firewood, lumber, logs or furniture made from untreated wood then the bark should be removed as well as the outer 2.5 cm of sapwood. Wood packaging should be treated to ISPM-15 standards. As a general approach, it has also been recommended that when importing plants for planting (except seeds) and wood commodities of *Fraxinus* from countries where *A. planipennis* occurs, precautions should have been taken to avoid any infestations while the consignments are transported through possibly infested areas (EPPO, 2020).

REFERENCES

- Akiyama K & Ohmomo S (1997) A checklist of the Japanese Buprestidae. *Gekkan-Mushi Supplement* **1**, 1–67.
- Aukema JE, Leung B, Kovacs K, Chivers C, Britton KO, Englin J, Frankel SJ, Haight, RG, Holmes TP, Liebhold AM, McCullough DG & Von Holle B (2011) Economic impacts of non-native forest insects in the continental

United States. *PLoS One* **6**(9), e24587.

Baranchikov Y, Mozolevskaya E, Yurchenko G & Kenis M (2008) Occurrence of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* in Russia and its potential impact on European forestry. *EPPO Bulletin* **38**, 233–238.

Baranchikov Y, Seraya L & Grinash M (2014) All European ash species are susceptible to emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) – a Far Eastern invader. *Siberian Journal of Forest Science* **6**, 80–85. In Russian with English abstract.

Bauer LS, Duan JJ, Gould JG & Van Driesche RG (2015) Progress in the classical biological control of *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) in North America. *The Canadian Entomologist* **147**, 300–317.

Buck HB & Marshall JM (2008) Hitchhiking as a secondary dispersal pathway for adult emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*. *The Great Lakes Entomologist* **41**, 197–199.

Cappaert D, McCullough DG, Poland TM & Siegert NW (2005) Emerald ash borer in North America: a research and regulatory challenge. *American Entomologist* **51**, 152–164.

Chamorro ML, Volkovitsh MG, Poland TM, Haack RA & Lingafelter SW (2012) Preimaginal stages of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae): an invasive pest on ash trees (*Fraxinus*). *PLoS One* **7**(3), e33185.

Chamorro ML, Jendek E, Haack RA, Petrice T, Woodley NE, Konstantinov AS, Volkovitsh MG, Yang X-K & Grebennikov V (2015) Illustrated guide to the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire and related species (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). Pensoft Publishers, Sofia (BG).

Cipollini D, Rigsby CM & Peterson DL (2017) Feeding and development of emerald ash borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) on cultivated olive, *Olea europaea*. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **110**, 1935–1937.

Crosthwaite JC, Sobek S, Lyons DB, Bernards MA & Sinclair BJ (2011) The overwintering physiology of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Journal of Insect Physiology* **57**, 166–173.

Davydenko K, Skrylnyk Y, Borysenko O, Menkis A, Vysotska N, Meshkova V, Olson Å, Elfstrand M, Vasaitis R (2022) Invasion of emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* and ash dieback pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Ukraine—a concerted action. *Forests* **13**(5), 789. <https://doi.org/10.3390/f13050789>

DeGroot P, Biggs WD, Lyons DB, Scarr T, Czwerninski E, Evans HJ, Ingram W & Marchant K (2006) A visual guide to detecting emerald ash borer damage. Natural Resources Canada and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Duan JJ, Schmude JM, Larson KM, Fuester RW, Gould JR & Ulyshen MD (2019a) Field parasitism and host specificity of *Oobius primorskyensis* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), an egg parasitoid of the emerald ash borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) in the Russian Far East. *Biological Control* **130**, 44–50.

Duan JJ, Van Driesche RG, Crandall RS, Schmude JM, Rutledge CE, Slager BH, Gould JR & Elkinton JS (2019b) Establishment and early impact of *Spathius galinae* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) on emerald ash borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) in the Northeastern United States. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **112**, 2121–2130.

EABINFO (2020) Emerald ash borer Information network. <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/> (last accessed 5 January 2021).

EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Schans J, Schrader G, Delbianco A, Graziosi & Vos S (2020) Pest survey card on *Agrilus planipennis*. <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1945> [last accessed on 5 Jan 2021].

EPPO (2013a) Pest risk analysis for *Agrilus planipennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AGRLPL/documents> [accessed on 5 Jan 2021].

- EPPO (2013b) EPPO Standards. National Regulatory Control Systems. PM 9/14 (1) *Agrilus planipennis*: procedures for official control. *EPPO Bulletin* **43**, 499–509.
- EPPO (2020) EPPO Standards. Commodity-specific Phytosanitary Measures. PM 8/11 (1) *Fraxinus*. *EPPO Bulletin* **50**, 99-106.
- EPPO (2023) EPPO Standards. Diagnostics. PM 7/154 *Agrilus planipennis*. *EPPO Bulletin* **53**(2), 285-308.
- Evans HF, Williams D, Hoch G, Loomans A & Marzano M (2020) Developing a European toolbox to manage potential invasion by emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) and bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*), important pests of ash and birch. *Forestry* **93**, 187–196.
- Haack RA (2006) Exotic bark- and wood-boring coleoptera in the United States: recent establishments and interceptions. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* **36**, 269–288.
- Haack RA, Jendek E, Houping Liu Marchant KR, Petrice TR, Poland TM & Hui Ye (2002) The emerald ash borer: a new exotic pest in North America. *Newsletter of the Michigan Entomological Society* **47**(3-4), 1–5.
- Haack, RA, Britton KO, Brockerhoff EG, Cavey JF, Garrett LJ, Kimberley M, Lowenstein F, Nuding A, Olson LJ, Turner J & KN Vasilaky (2014) Effectiveness of the international phytosanitary standard ISPM no. 15 on reducing wood borer infestation rates in wood packaging material entering the United States. *PLoS One* **9**(5), e96611.
- Haack RA, Baranchikov Y, Bauer LS & Poland TM (2015) Emerald ash borer biology and invasion history, pp. 1–13. In R Van Driesche, J Duan, K Abell, L Bauer & J Gould (eds.), *Biology and control of emerald ash borer*. FHTET–2014–09. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, Morgantown, WV.
- Herms DA (2015) Host range and host resistance, pp. 65–73. In R Van Driesche, J Duan, K Abell, L Bauer & J Gould (eds.), *Biology and control of emerald ash borer*. FHTET–2014–09. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, Morgantown, WV.
- Herms DA & McCullough DG (2014) Emerald ash borer invasion of North America: history, biology, ecology, impact and management. *Annual Review of Entomology* **59**, 13-30.
- Herms DA, McCullough DG, Clifford CS, Smitley DR, Miller FD, Cranshaw W (2019) Insecticide options for protecting ash trees from emerald ash borer. North Central IPM Center Bulletin. 3rd Edition. 16 pp. Online at: http://www.emeraldashborer.info/documents/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf [last accessed on 5 January 2021].
- Jendek E (1994) Studies in the East Palaearctic species of the genus *Agrilus*. *Entomological Problems* **25**, 9–25.
- Jendek E & Grebennikov VV (2011) *Agrilus* (Coleoptera, Buprestidae) of East Asia. Jan Farkac, Prague, 362 pp.
- Jendek E & Chamorro ML (2012) Six new species of *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 (Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Agrilinae) from the Oriental Region related to the emerald ash borer, *A. planipennis* Fairmaire, 1888 and synonymy of *Sarawakita* Obenberger, 1924. *ZooKeys* **239**, 71–94.
- Jennings DE, Duan JJ, Bauer LS, Wetherington MT, Schmude JM & Shrewsbury PM (2016) Temporal dynamics of woodpecker predation on emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) in the northeastern U.S.A. *Agricultural and Forest Entomology* **18**, 174-181.
- Kelnarova I, Jendek E, VVGrebennikov & Bocak L (2019) First molecular phylogeny of *Agrilus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), the largest genus on Earth, with DNA barcode database for forestry pest diagnostics. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **109**, 200–211.
- Klooster WS, Gandhi KJK, Long LC, Perry KI, Rice KB & Herms DA (2018) ecological impacts of emerald ash borer in forests at the epicenter of the invasion in North America. *Forests* **9**, 250.

- Liu HP, Bauer LS, Gao R, Zhao T, Petrice TR & Haack RA (2003) Exploratory survey for emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) and its natural enemies in China. *The Great Lakes Entomologist* **36**, 191–204.
- McCullough DG, Poland TM, Cappaert D, Clark EL, Fraser I, Mastro V, Smith S & Pell C (2007) Effects of chipping, grinding, and heat on survival of emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), in chips. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **100**, 1304–1315.
- McCullough DG, Poland TM, Anulewicz AC, Lewis P & Cappaert D (2011) Evaluation of *Agrilus planipennis* control provided by emamectin benzoate and two neonicotinoid insecticides, one and two seasons after treatment. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **104**, 1599–612.
- McCullough DG, Poland TM, Tluczek AR, Anulewicz AC, Wieferich J & Siegert NW (2019) Emerald ash borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) densities over a 6-yr period on untreated trees and trees treated with systemic insecticides at 1-, 2-, and 3-yr intervals in a central Michigan forest. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **112**, 201–212.
- Mori M (2012) About the host plant of emerald ash borer. *Sayabane* **8**, 50–51 (in Japanese).
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ (2015) Cascading ecological effects caused by the establishment of the emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) in European Russia. *European Journal of Entomology* **112**, 778–789.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ & Belokobylskij SA (2014) Discovery of the first European parasitoid of the emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *European Journal of Entomology* **111**, 594–596.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ & Biełkowski AO (2016) The life cycle of the emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* in European Russia and comparisons with its life cycles in Asia and North America. *Agricultural and Forest Entomology* **18**, 182–188.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ & Biełkowski AO (2020) Minimum winter temperature as a limiting factor of the potential spread of *Agrilus planipennis*, an alien pest of ash trees, in Europe. *Insects*, **11**(4), 258.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ & Volkovitsh MG (2015) Range expansion of *Agrilus convexicollis* in European Russia expedited by the invasion of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Biological Invasions* **17**, 537–544.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ & Volkovitsh MG (2018) Are native ranges of the most destructive invasive pests well known? A case study of the native range of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Biological Invasions* **20**, 1275–1286.
- Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ, Drogvalenko AN, Zabaluev IA, Sazhnev AS, Peregudova HY, Mazurov SG, Komarov EV, Andrzej O & Biełkowski AO, 2020. Current range of *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire, an alien pest of ash trees, in European Russia and Ukraine. *Annals of Forest Science*, **77**(2), 29.
- Peterson DL & Cipollini D (2017) Distribution, predictors, and impacts of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) infestation of white fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*). *Environmental Entomology* **46**, 50–57.
- Petrice TR & Haack RA (2007) Can emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), emerge from logs two summers after infested trees are cut? *The Great Lakes Entomologist* **40**, 92–95.
- Petrice TR, Haack RA, Strazanac JS & Lelito JP (2009) Biology and larval morphology of *Agrilus subcinctus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), with comparisons to the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*. *The Great Lakes Entomologist* **42**, 173–184.
- Poland TM & McCullough DG (2006) Emerald ash borer: invasion of the urban forest and the threat to North America's ash resource. *Journal of Forestry* **104**, 118–124.

- Poland TM, Chen Y, Koch J, & Pureswaran D (2015) Review of the emerald ash borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), life history, mating behaviours, host plant selection, and host resistance. *The Canadian Entomologist* **147**, 252-262.
- Schaefer PW (2005) Foreign exploration for emerald ash borer and its natural enemies, pp. 67-68. In: Mastro V, Reardon R (eds) 2004 Emerald ash borer research and technology development meeting. Romulus, Michigan, October 5-6, 2004. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team. Morgantown, WV. FHTET-2004-15
- Short MA, Chase KD, Feeley TE, Kees AM, Wittman JT & Aukema B (2019) Rail transport as a vector of emerald ash borer. *Agricultural and Forest Entomology* **22**, 92–97
- Silk P, Ryall K & Roscoe L (2020) Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), detection and monitoring in Canada. *Forestry* **93**, 273–279.
- Sugiura N (2008) Jewel beetles in Japan and Fukushima Prefecture. <http://buprestidae.iinaa.net/index.html> (last accessed 5 January 2021).
- Taylor RAJ, Bauer LS, Poland TM & Windell KN (2010) Flight performance of *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) on a flight mill and in free flight. *Journal of Insect Behavior* **23**, 128–148.
- Taylor PB, Duan JJ, Fuester RW, Hoddle M & van Driesche R (2012) Parasitoid guilds of *Agrilus* woodborers (Coleoptera: Buprestidae): Their diversity and potential for use in biological control. *Psyche*. DOI: 10.1155/2012/813929
- Valenta V, Moser D, Kapeller S & Essl F (2017) A new forest pest in Europe: a review of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) invasion. *Journal of Applied Entomology* **141**, 507–526.
- Volkovitsh MG & Suslov DV (2020) The first record of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), in Saint Petersburg signals a real threat to the palace and park ensembles of Peterhof and Oranienbaum, pp. 121-122. In DL Musolin, NI Kirichenko & AV Selikhovkin (eds.), Dendrobiotic invertebrates and fungi and their role in forest ecosystems. Saint Petersburg State Forest Technical University, Saint Petersburg, Russia. DOI: 10.21266/SPBFTU.2020.KATAEV
- Volkovitsh MG, Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ, Kovalev AV, Biełkowski AO (2020) An illustrated guide to distinguish emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) from its congeners in Europe. *Forestry* **93**, 316–325.
- Wagner DL & Todd KJ (2016) New ecological assessment for the emerald ash borer: a cautionary tale about unvetted host-plant literature. *American Entomologist* **65**, 26-35.
- Wang XY, Yang ZQ, Gould JR, Zhang YN, Liu GJ & Liu ES (2010) The biology and ecology of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, in China. *Journal of Insect Science* **10**, 128.
- Wei X, Reardon D, Yun W & Sun JH (2004) Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae), in China: a review and distribution survey. *Acta Entomologica Sinica* **47**, 679–685.
- Wei X, Wu Y, Reardon RD, Sun TH, Lu M & Sun JH (2007) Biology and damage traits of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire) in China. *Insect Science* **14**, 367-373.
- Yu C (1992) *Agrilus marcopoli* Obenberger. In: *Forest Insects of China*, 2nd edn, pp. 400–401. Forestry Publishing House, Beijing (CN).
- Zhao TH, Gao RT, Liu HP, Bauer LS & Sun LQ (2005) Host range of emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire, its damage and the countermeasures. *Acta Entomologica Sinica* **48**, 594–599.
- Zviagintsev VB, Kirichenko NI, Chernik MI, Seraya LG, Baranchikov YN (2025) The Emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) invaded Belarus. *Acta Biologica Sibirica* **11**, 847-861. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16744135>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This datasheet was extensively revised and updated in 2021 by Robert A. Haack, USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, Lansing, MI, USA (emeritus). His valuable contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

How to cite this datasheet?

EPPO (2026) *Agrilus planipennis*. EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation. Available online. <https://gd.eppo.int>

Datasheet history

This datasheet was first published in the EPPO Bulletin in 2005 and revised in 2021. It is now maintained in an electronic format in the EPPO Global Database. The sections on 'Identity', 'Hosts', and 'Geographical distribution' are automatically updated from the database. For other sections, the date of last revision is indicated on the right.

EPPO (2005) *Agrilus planipennis*. Datasheets on pests recommended for regulation. *EPPO Bulletin* **35**(3), 436-438. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2338.2005.00844.x>



Co-funded by the
European Union