Michigan, Indiana, or Ohio and planted before EAB was a know pest as well as industrial park areas where pallets and solid-wood packing materials from Asia are common. For additional information regarding EAB, visit the University of Wisconsin, Department of Entomology, Emerald Ash Borer website at www.entomology.wisc.edu/emeraldashborer

3) What advise would you give golf course superintendents experiencing problems with ants on putting greens? - Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Response: The predominate ant species found on golf course putting greens is *Lasius neoniger,* commonly referred to as the turfgrass ant. Although quite beneficial biologically speaking, this ant species is particularly problematic from the standpoint that it creates unsightly soil mounds that disrupt the playability and uniformity of the putting green surface as well as on tee boxes, and it can cause physical damage to the precision mowing units (bed knifes and reels). Recently published research regarding ants associated with golf course turf, especially putting greens, suggests that ant mounds found on putting greens are constructed by worker ants from nearby colonies located in the peripheral area (collar and rough) surrounding putting greens; > 90% of ant mounds on putting greens are typically located within seven feet of the perimeter. Superintendents often find that spraying putting greens provides only temporary suppression of mound-building ants. Surface-applied, contact insecticides only kill workers foraging on the surface, and often fail to eliminate the queen located underground in her nest chamber. Should you desire to take this approach to managing ants, the key to success is to get started treating ants as soon as mounds appear, at the time new colonies are just getting started. The newer classes of insecticides such as the neo-nicitinoids including thiamethoxam (Meridian, **not currently registered**) and chlothianidin (Arena) have been shown to provide up to 12 weeks of suppression. Keep in mind, this management strategy will not likely eliminate the ants. Another, possibly more effective ant management strategy that provides season-long suppression of mound activity is the use of fipronil, the active ingredient in Chipco Choice and Chipco TopChoice granular insecticides. Lastly, the use of granular ant baits is another effective ant management strategy. Ant baits such as MaxForce Fine Granule Insect Bait (Clorox Co.) contain a slow-acting insecticide. They are most effective when they are sprinkled around ant mounds; worker ants take the bait back to the nest and feed it to the queen and her young (brood). Typically, the nest dies out in a few days. It is important to remember that ants **do not** take wet bait, so do not apply the bait when dew is present or rainfall is anticipated, and withhold irrigation for at least 12 hours after application.