



TREE CITY USA



Prepared by the
Mount Prospect Public Works
Forestry/Grounds Division

April 2014

Emerald Ash Borer in Mount Prospect



Actual Size of adult beetle



Many of Mount Prospect's streets are lined with ash trees, such as this street in the photo above. The Emerald Ash Borer has already begun to make a serious impact in Mount Prospect, leaving some parkways nearly barren, as seen in the photo below.



You Can Take These Steps to Help...

- 1) Monitor ash trees; report EAB symptoms to Public Works at 847-870-5640
- 2) Stop moving firewood. Relocating firewood can spread the insect.
- 3) Care for ash trees. Keep trees watered; use ISA Certified Arborists.
- 4) Discontinue ash plantings, diversify.
- 5) Consider preventative treatments for high value private ash trees, or for healthy parkway ashes if you have a permit, the necessary funds, and a commitment to retreat the tree indefinitely.
- 6) Keep informed. Check for periodic updates at these websites: www.mountprospect.org
www.emeraldashborer.info
www.illinoiseab.com

For More Information...

To find out more about EAB or any of the programs the Village is conducting, please call the Mount Prospect Public Works Department at 847-870-5640.

The Village will mail the following to Mount Prospect citizens upon request...

*EAB Leaflet No. 1 by Appleby/Nixon at U of I
(Includes full color photos of diagnostic information, ash ID and EAB lookalikes.)*

Stop the Borer, Save Ash Trees & Selecting and Planting Trees, both by Morton Arboretum

*Distinguishing Ash from other Common Trees
by MSU Extension*

What is Mount Prospect Doing about EAB?

Beginning in 2006, Village staff began actively looking for EAB. Public education displays were posted throughout town. Crews began regularly peeling bark, and searching for larval galleries, on all ash trees being removed. We also worked with Morton Arboretum staff on a trap tree survey, and with the IDA placing “Purple Traps” to detect EAB.

In 2007 the Village started treating a small sample of ash trees with insecticide. This was continued in 2008 and expanded to about 800 trees in later years. The Village also began an ash reduction/replacement plan in 2008. Initially this included ash trees under power lines or trees in poor condition.

The Village Board adopted Mount Prospect’s official EAB Management Plan in March 2009. This plan can be found on the Village website.

After EAB was confirmed here in 2010, the Village began promptly removing all infested parkway ashes. The following winter, our crews began an annual winter scouting program, looking for symptomatic trees and focusing on woodpecker damage. In March 2012, the Board agreed to defer removal of infested parkway ashes that are being treated with insecticide by property owners until such time that they become hazardous. Note that a permit is required to do so, and that various conditions apply, as stated on the permit.

Though the Village originally had hoped to plant one replacement tree for every ash removed, economic conditions have hampered this effort. A 2011 grant allowed the replacement of most ashes removed in 2010. Another grant was awarded and used for plantings in 2012. In 2013 and 2014 the Village Board appropriated some additional funding in the Village budget for ash replacements.

Emerald Ash Borer in Illinois

EAB, an exotic pest from Asia, was first discovered in the U.S in Michigan in 2002. The first official find in Illinois was in 2006 in Kane County. Shortly thereafter numerous additional finds were made in Cook County. Since then EAB has been found in 21 states. All or portions of 49 counties in northern and eastern Illinois are now under quarantine for EAB. At last estimate, EAB has killed tens of millions ash trees in the U.S. and Canada. The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) is the lead agency responsible for the control of invasive pests in Illinois. Originally the IDA removed a small number of known infested trees, but they have since moved away from eradication. They are now trying to “control the spread” through quarantines and early detection in uninfested counties. In most cases the cost of tree removal has fallen on tree owners and municipalities.

Why EAB Matters to Mount Prospect

Before EAB arrived, Mount Prospect had more than 4000 parkway ashes. As of March 2014, only about 1900 remained. Ash used to be our second most common parkway tree; they can still be found in every neighborhood Village-wide, on parkways and on private property. EAB was first officially confirmed in Mount Prospect on September 7, 2010 by the IDA. Forestry/Grounds personnel had detected the infestation while performing routine bark scraping on poor condition ash trees. The initial infestation was found at Henry and Albert Streets. As of December 2011, EAB infestations had been found throughout the entire Village. With few exceptions, the Village is now removing all infested parkway ashes following the Village’s EAB management plan.

How EAB Spreads

It is thought that the beetle arrived in the U.S. from Asia in the early 90's, but it was not positively identified until 2002 in southeast Michigan. It is believed that the larvae hitched a ride across the borders traveling in wooden pallets. Once arriving in the United States the insect emerged as adult beetles and the cycle of devastation began. The EAB is an excellent flier and has the ability to fly relatively far distances in search of food and egg laying sites in ash trees. However, adult beetles generally do not have to travel very far to find a suitable host. Additionally, pockets of EAB outbreaks have been linked to the movement of firewood and ash tree nursery stock out of infested areas.



**DON'T
MOVE
FIREWOOD**

If you purchase firewood, make sure that it is from a local source. If you are unsure of the source, look for the APHIS Shield to make sure the wood is pest free.

What are the Symptoms of EAB?



Symptoms of EAB can include stunted growth, a thin canopy and/or branch dieback. Severely affected trees often grow shoots from the trunk and base.



Bark fissures, cracks and woodpecker damage can be indicators that EAB is present. However, S-shaped galleries (tunnels) under the bark and 1/8" D-shaped exit holes are stronger indicators that EAB is present.



What Does EAB Look Like?

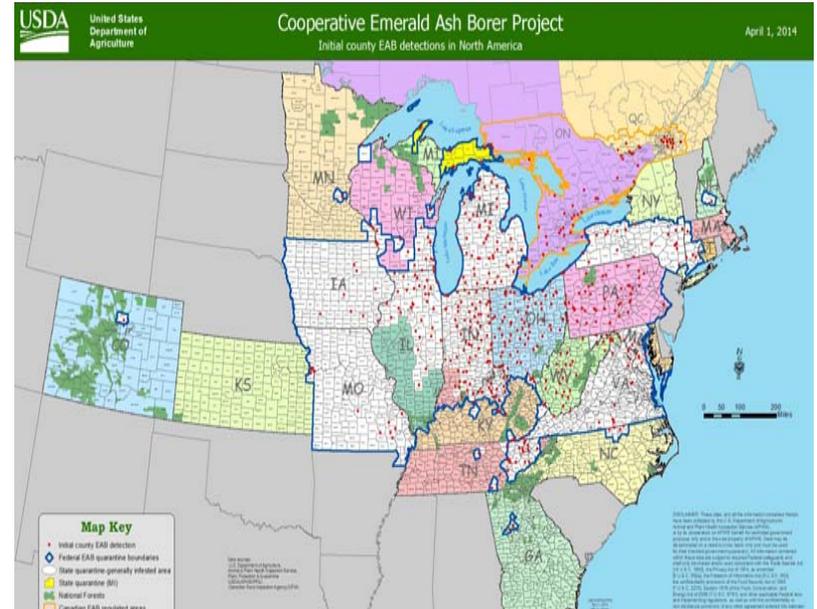
Adult beetles are metallic green and 1/2" long and 1/8" wide. Larvae are white in color and are up to 1" in length. Larvae are only found inside the tree, while adults are typically present outside the tree from May through September.



Hints on Hiring a Tree Care Company for Inspection/Treatment /Removals and Trimming of Private Trees

- Stay away from companies soliciting door to door.
- Make sure the contractor is insured to perform tree work.
- Reputable contractors will not guarantee that they can save your ash tree.
- Look for companies that employ ISA certified arborists; see www.isa-arbor.com and select "Verify a Certification."
- Make sure the company has a signed Illinois Department of Agriculture "EAB Compliance Agreement".
- Contractors working within Mt. Prospect are required to have a Mt. Prospect Contractors License, available from the Village Hall.
- The Village does not recommend specific contractors, but can send a list of contractors who have worked successfully for us. Also, we can forward an ISA brochure, *Why Hire an Arborist*, upon request.

Where has EAB been Found?



US Spread Map — April 2014

How Do I Know I Have an Ash Tree?



Ash buds are opposite, directly across from one another. Leaves are usually compound with 5-11 leaflets. Mature ash have rough bark while bark is smooth on young trees. Seeds, if present, occur in clusters and are persistent through fall. For more on identifying ash trees see <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/identifyashtree.cfm>

What about Insecticides?

Although widespread treatment of all ash trees throughout a community is generally not economically feasible, property owners may wish to consider preventative treatment of their private healthy ashes if funds are available. Entomologists from several universities summarize important considerations in [Insecticide Options for Protecting Ash Trees from Emerald Ash Borer](#) (authored by D.A. Herms et al. Published by North Central IPM Center, 2009, excerpted below).

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions:

- What options do I have for treating my ash trees?

If you elect to treat your ash trees, there are several insecticide options available and research has shown that treatments can be effective. Keep in mind, however, that controlling insects that feed under the bark with insecticides has always been difficult.

- I know my tree is already infested with EAB. Will insecticides still be effective?

Studies have shown that it is best to begin using insecticides while ash trees are still relatively healthy. This is because most of the insecticides used for EAB control act systemically—the insecticide must be transported within the tree.

- My ash tree looks fine but my county is quarantined for EAB. Should I start treating my tree?

Scientists have learned that ash trees with low densities of EAB often have few or no external symptoms of infestation. Therefore, if your property is within a county that has been quarantined, your ash trees are probably at risk.

- I realize that I will have to protect my ash trees from EAB for several years. Is it worth it?

The economics of treating are complicated. Factors include cost of insecticide, expense of application, tree size and potential cost of removal and replacement. Benefits of trees, including increased property values, should be considered.

Most products need to be applied annually but emamectin benzoate may be effective for two + years.

Insecticide Options for Controlling EAB:

Insecticides that can effectively control EAB can be broken down into four categories: (1) systemic insecticides applied as soil injections or drenches; (2) systemic insecticides applied as trunk injections; (3) systemic insecticides applied as lower trunk sprays; and (4) protective cover sprays applied to the trunk, branches and foliage.

Professional insecticidal control options:

- Imidacloprid (Merit, Xytect) applied onto or injected into the soil around the tree annually.
- Imidacloprid (Merit, IMA-jet, Imicide, Pointer) or Bidrin (Inject-A-Cide B) injected into the tree annually.
- Emamectin benzoate (Tree-age) injected into the trunk.
- Apply dinotefuran (Safari) in Pentrabark onto the trunk.
- Foliar and bark sprays of bifenthrin (Onyx), cyfluthrin (Tempo), permethrin (Astro), or carbaryl (Sevin) in both mid May and mid June will control visiting beetles.

Homeowner do-it-yourself insecticidal control option:

- Apply Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub Insect Control*, containing imidacloprid, around the tree annually.
- The application rates for the homeowner products are very similar to professional formulations, however there are more restrictions on the homeowner formulation.

For full text see the link at www.mountprospect.org

For results of selected university insecticide trials, see www.emeraldashborer.info/Research.cfm

**More products for homeowner use are now available*

The Village has been treating a group of about 800 high quality parkway ash trees for several years. Property owners who wish to treat other parkway ashes may do so by permit; applications can be obtained from Public Works. The property owner needs to bear this expense, and the Village reserves the right to maintain and remove the tree at the Village's discretion.