

# Emerald Ash Borer in Western Springs

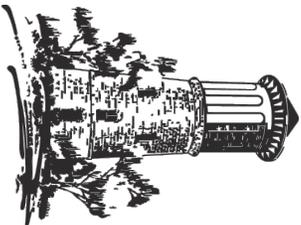
The Village has been monitoring for the presence of the Emerald Ash Borer in the Village for the past several years, since its first reported occurrence in Cook County. In 2010 the bug was found in neighboring communities within a five mile radius of Western Springs. Last year, in August of 2011 the bug was found in two traps setup across the community and was identified by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

During the winter of 2011 the Village conducted an ash inventory to determine the number and condition of publically owned ash trees within the Village. The Village has 1,354 ash trees of varying ages and conditions which make up approximately 16% of the Village's entire tree stock. The most densely populated areas of ash trees are located in the Old Town and Field Park subdivisions.



For more information, questions and comments, please contact the Municipal Services Department at  
708-246-1800 x 200  
[msupert@wsprings.com](mailto:msupert@wsprings.com)

[www.wsprings.com](http://www.wsprings.com)



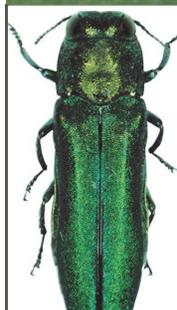
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Village of Western Springs  
740 Hillgrove Avenue  
Western Springs, IL 60558



*Agrilus planipennis*



Village of Western Springs

## Emerald Ash Borer Brochure

Contact the Village  
**708-246-1800 x 200**  
[www.wsprings.com](http://www.wsprings.com)



# If you think you have Emerald Ash Borer:

## Take Photos!

If you suspect that your parkway or private tree has EAB take some digital photos of the tree and close ups of the symptoms.

## Contact the Village

Next contact the Village forester to schedule for him to come out and look at the tree. 708-246-1800 x 200

## Contact a Certified Arborist

Contact a certified arborist for consultation on your private trees to determine if treatment or removal is required. To find a certified arborist in your area, visit [www.illinoisarborist.org](http://www.illinoisarborist.org).

## Contact the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture

If your tree is a private tree you can fill out a form and submit a sample to the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Visit [www.Illinoiseab.com](http://www.Illinoiseab.com) for information on submitting a sample.

## Online Resources for Residents



Numerous resources are available online for residents from the Illinois Department of Agriculture and University of Illinois.

-[www.illinoisEAB.com](http://www.illinoisEAB.com)

-[www.emeraldashborer.info](http://www.emeraldashborer.info)

-[web.extension.illinois.edu/cook/eb104/](http://web.extension.illinois.edu/cook/eb104/)

-[www.mortonarb.org](http://www.mortonarb.org)

# The Village's Plan of Action

## Response Plan >>>

Even before the discovery of the Emerald Ash Borer within Western Springs, the Village has been developing an EAB response plan to outline the procedures that Village staff would utilize in the event that EAB was discovered. These procedures outline the Village's course of action when the Emerald Ash Borer is discovered. The EAB response plan also outlines notification procedures to the Illinois Department of

### The Village will not clear cut any neighborhoods.

Agriculture and general guidelines with respect to the responsibilities of private trees.

Since the discovery of the Emerald Ash Borer in town, this document has begun

revisions to address response criteria and changing options. It is expected that this document will continue to be a "living document" as the Village begins addressing the Emerald Asher Borer problem over the next couple of years.

This past winter the Village conducted an inventory of all of the ash trees in town to identify their health based upon a rating of 1-6, with 6 being the poorest condition. The Village will use this information and incorporate it into its response plan this spring to determine which trees will require a priority removal and which trees may be eligible for chemical treatment.

## What can residents do for private trees? >>>

If residents have a concern about the health of their private trees, the Village recommends that they contact a certified arborist or forester for consultation. The Village cannot recommend to residents whether they should use chemical treatments on their trees or not, but it has provided information below about products that are currently available. The Village will not provide monetary assistance to residents for the treatment or removal of private trees.

The Village is currently in the process of developing an ordinance similar to the one used for the removal of trees affected with Dutch Elm Disease on private property. This ordinance would require residents who have a dead or hazardous tree to remove the tree from their property to avoid the harboring and further promoting of the Emerald Ash Borer.

If residents intend to treat their own parkway trees, the Village asks that it be notified so it can keep a record of treated trees.

## Tree Removals >>>

The Village has an annual tree removal budget that addresses the removal for all parkway trees throughout the community. Utilizing the information from its recent tree inventory the Village will identify the most critical trees that need removal.

The Village will not clear cut any neighborhoods, but will be required to remove trees that have been identified as having EAB and are in poor condition as rated by the inventory or Village Forester.

Trees that have been removed will be replaced with alternates as the budget and surrounding conditions allow, but are not guaranteed to be replaced. As part of the Response Plan the Village has reviewed its tree planting guidelines.

## Chemical Treatment >>>

The Village is currently in the process of exploring options for chemical treatment of parkway trees. Trees that will likely be identified as good candidates for chemical treatment will have a higher health rating score from the ash inventory and also be located in areas of town that have a large population density of ash trees.

The goal of any chemical treatment will not be to indefinitely prolong the life of the tree, but to prolong the health of the tree as it relates to the overall neighborhood aesthetic.

Chemical treatments of trees require annual or bi-annual treatment for the duration of the tree's life. The Village believes that the best course of action over the long term will be to slowly migrate the Village's tree stock away from ash trees to more diversified alternatives.

## *Products Marketed to Professionals and Arborists*

Active Ingredient	Products	Application Method	Application Period	Application Frequency	Environmental Profile
Emamectin Benzoate	Tree-age	Trunk Injection	Spring—Early Summer	Every 2 Years	Persistent in tree tissue, relatively immobile in the environment
Azadirachtin	TreeAzin	Trunk Injection	Mid-Fall/Mid Spring	Every 2 Years	Classified as a biopesticide, minimal or no exposure or risk to non-target organisms, habitats or water.
Dinotefuran	Safari, Transtect	Bark Spray	Spring—Early Summer	Annually	Strong potential to leach to shallow groundwater. Potential exposure to adjacent water bodies through spray drift and runoff events.
Imidacloprid	Merit, Xytect, Ima-Jet, Imicide	Soil Injection	Mid-Fall/Mid Spring	1-2 Times Annually	Highly toxic to aquatic life. Potential to leach to shallow groundwater or be transported in runoff when using soil injection or drench
Bidrin	Inject-A-Cide B	Trunk Injection	Spring—Early Summer	No Information Available	No Information Available

## *Products Marketed to Homeowners*

Active Ingredient	Products	Application Method	Application Period	Application Frequency	Environmental Profile
Dinotefuran	Green Light	Granular Soil Application	Spring—Early Summer	Annually	Strong potential to leach to shallow groundwater. Potential exposure to adjacent water bodies through runoff events.
Imidacloprid	Bayer, Bonide, Ferti-lome, Orthomax	Soil Drench	Mid-Fall/Mid Spring	Annually	Highly toxic to aquatic life. Potential to leach to shallow groundwater or be transported in runoff

Sources: [http://emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate\\_EAB\\_Insecticide\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](http://emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf)  
[http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/PDFs\\_for\\_web/Insecticides/Homeowner\\_treatment\\_guide.pdf](http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/PDFs_for_web/Insecticides/Homeowner_treatment_guide.pdf)

### Notice:

All products listed in this table are for reference and educational purposes only and are not meant to represent an endorsement of any of the products over alternatives. Many insecticides are listed as “Restricted Use” and require an Illinois licensed or certified pesticide applicator. Due to the relatively new exposure of the Emerald Ash Borer in the United States there is no significant research upon the long term effectiveness of some of these products.

The application of any insecticide has the potential for physical and environmental side effects. The Village recommends that residents contact a certified arborist or firm specializing in insecticide application for additional information on any of these products. If residents intend to treat their own parkway trees, the Village asks that it be notified so it can keep a record of treated trees. Private treatment of a parkway tree does not preclude the Village from removing the tree if deemed necessary.

### Biological Control

In 2009 officials with the City of Chicago and Evanston joined Michigan researchers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to release 300 parasitic wasps, called the Oobius. The Asian wasp is a natural predator of the Emerald Ash Borer and is a non-stinging species.

Research is still begin conducted to determine their effectiveness and there are concerns from some environmentalists about the possible unanticipated side effects of a biological control.

# “What is the Emerald Ash Borer?”

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a small invasive species from Asia that is highly destructive to ash trees. It was first found in Michigan in 2002 and discovered in Kane county in 2006. Since that time the bug has established a presence in over 21 Illinois counties with a quarantine zone covering more than a third of the state. To date it has spread to over 14 other states and killed an estimated 100 million ash trees in North America.

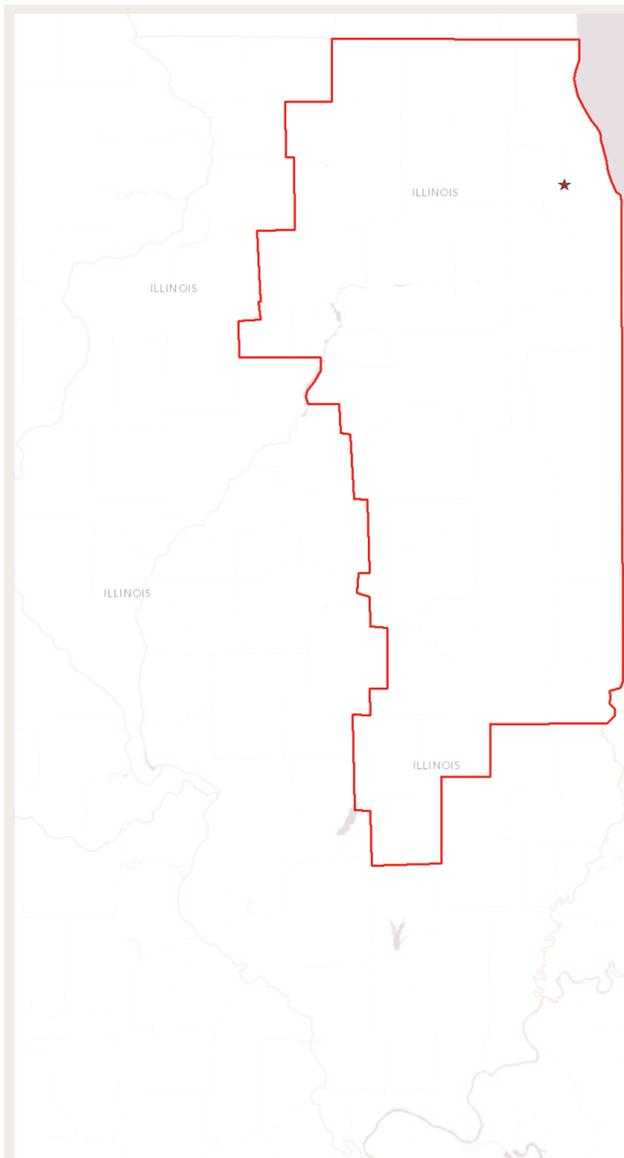
The bug most likely found its way to the United States through shipping pallets and continues to spread primarily along trucking routes and through the transport of firewood and landscape waste.

The bug is approximately 1/2” long and 1/8” in width. The adult beetle is a dark metallic green and bullet shaped. Adults lay eggs in the crevasses of the ash bark. Damage to the tree comes from the larvae, not the adult insect, as it feeds upon the cambium and phloem girdling the tree. Trees generally die within 2-5 years of exposure.



The transportation of firewood outside of the Illinois quarantine zone is illegal and one of the primary methods the Emerald Ash Borer is spread. Purchase your firewood locally and look for a USDA certification.

-Illinois Dept. of Agriculture

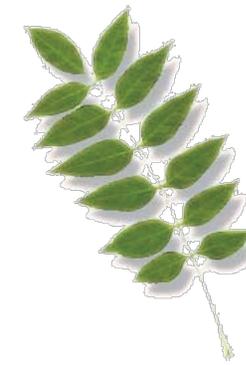


Quarantine Map as of November 2011

## The Illinois Quarantine Zone>>>

The Emerald Ash Borer quarantine zone in Illinois currently encompasses nearly a third of the state covering more than 21 counties. The state issued quarantine prohibits the transportation of any logs, lumber or woodchips larger than 1” in size outside of the quarantine area. This includes all forms of the ash tree as well as any cut, non-coniferous hardwood firewood. Residents may be fined up to \$500 if found transporting such material outside of the quarantine zone.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has also prohibited the transport across state lines of all ash products and all hardwood firewood. This includes logs, stumps, roots, branches and chips of oak, maple and hickory.



## Ash Tree Characteristics

Ash trees are a genus of flowering plants in the olive and lilac family Oleaceae and are deciduous trees ranging 12-25m in height. Green and Black Ash trees are some of the most commonly planted trees in the

United States and were often used as replacements after the fallout of Dutch Elm disease. Common features are compound leaves made up of 7-13 leaflets; leaves, and branches that grow in symmetrically opposite pairs, and grey bark.

## Signs and Symptoms of EAB

The most visible sign of EAB infestation is crown dieback. Branches at the top of the tree crown will and become continually worse in subsequent years. As the ash tree begins to experience stress “suckers” will begin to develop near the base of the tree since water and nutrients can no longer move up the trunk.

The emergence of adult beetles will leave a “D” shaped hole of approximately 1/8” in size on the side of the bark.

