Memorandum

To: Common Council

Date: January 31, 2013

From: Vince Maas, Superintendent of Parks, Forestry and Cemeteries

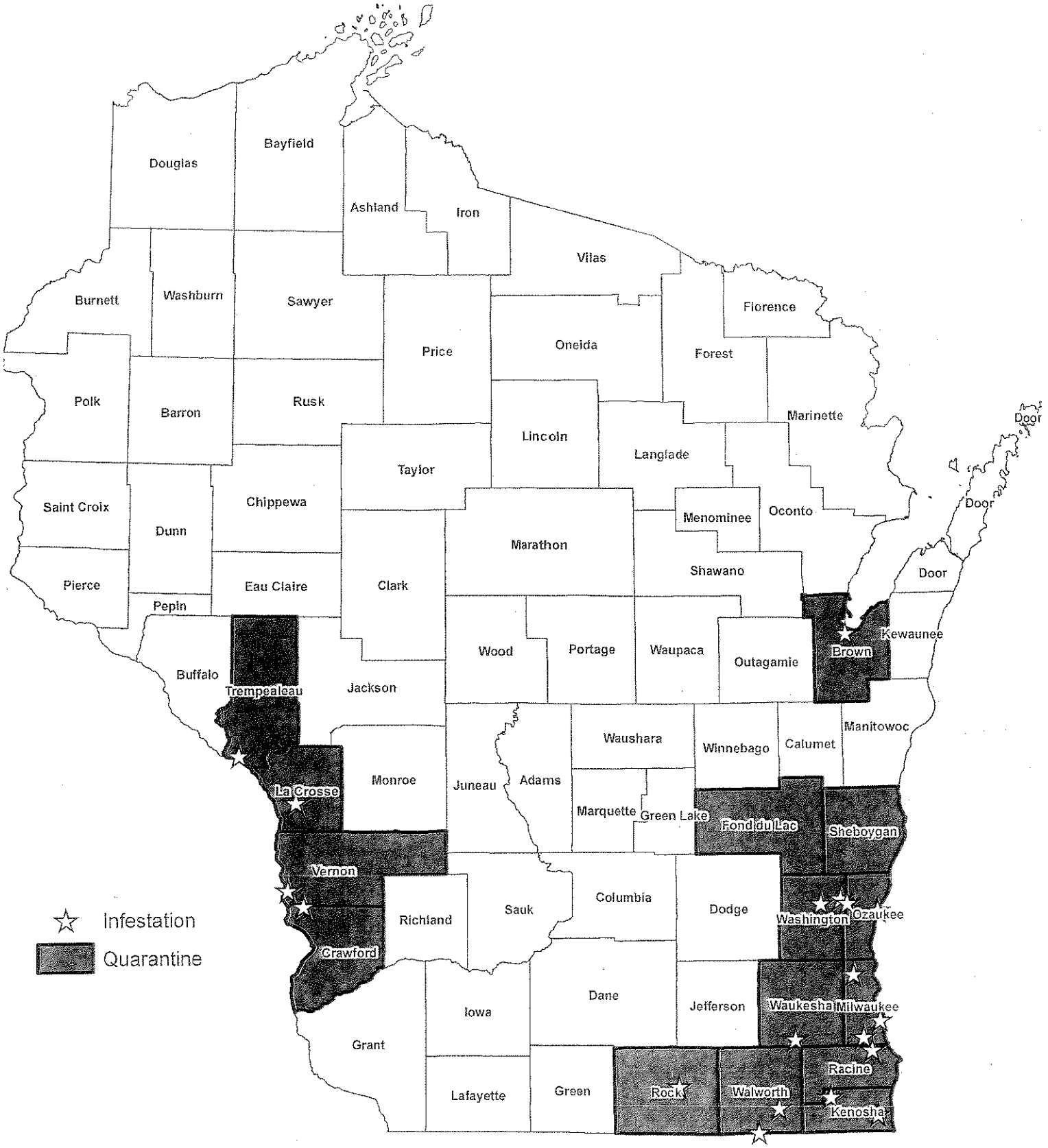
Subject: Emerald Ash Borer

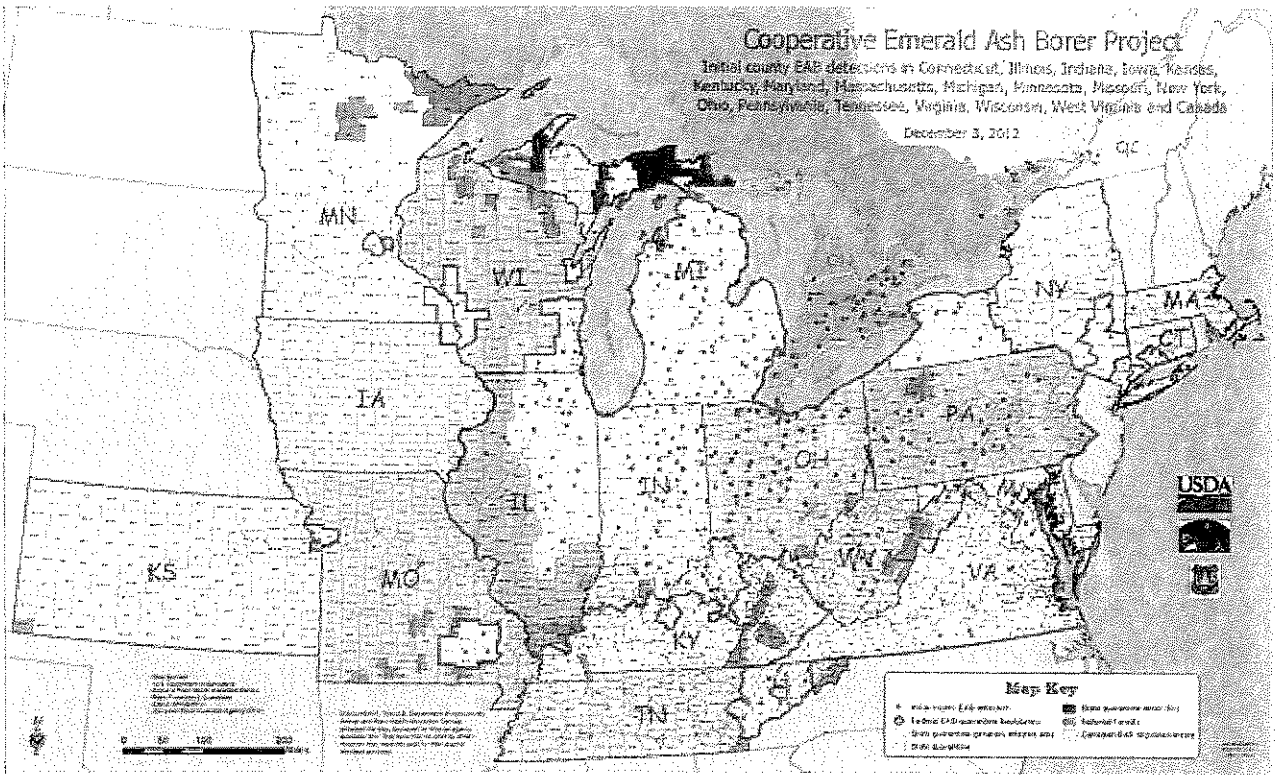
The City of Menasha developed an EAB Management Plan 2010 with the funds from a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Urban Forestry Grant. The EAB Management Plan can be found on the city's website under the Department of Parks and Recreation, section Forestry.

Since 2010 the city has removed 57 Ash trees (most of them were in critical condition). We still have 779 Ash trees on public property (not including the conservancy or Heckrodt Wetland Reserve). Of these 779 trees; 531 are in good condition, 201 are in fair condition, 45 are in poor condition and 2 are in critical condition (these are scheduled to be removed this winter). Our plan is to continue to evaluate these trees and remove the ones in the worst condition first; this will spread our cost over a number of years.

The City has done a good job of planting a diverse number of tree species and our overall tree canopy will not be as negatively impacted as was the case with the Dutch Elm disease outbreak.

EAB Quarantines & Known Locations
August 2012




Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Project
Initial county EAB detections in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Canada
December 3, 2012
QC
MN
WI
MI
NY
MA
CT
IA
PA
OH
IN
IL
WV
VA
KS
MO
KY
TN
USDA
Map Key

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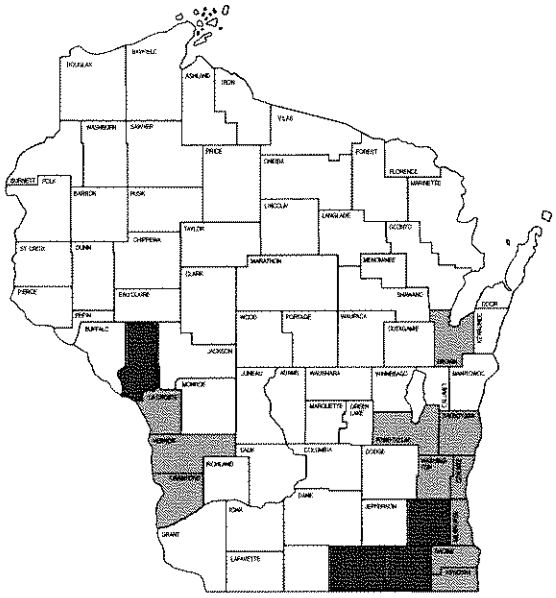
EAB Update

Many Emerald Ash Borer Detections This Summer

by Bill McNee, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

Since the last issue of this newsletter there have been numerous new EAB detections in Wisconsin. Rock, Trempealeau, Walworth and Waukesha Counties had their first EAB detections, and EAB has now been detected in 13 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Pockets of heavy mortality can now be seen in areas of southeast Wisconsin where EAB has been present for at least seven or eight years. Recent EAB detections, as of September 5, 2012:

Brown County – city of Green Bay (infested trees found three years after finding a beetle on a trap)



Counties with first EAB detections in 2012 are shown in the darker color. Light green counties had first EAB detections in 2011 or earlier.

Kenosha County – Richard Bong State Recreation Area; village of Pleasant Prairie; village of Twin Lakes; town of Wheatland

Milwaukee County – city of Milwaukee; village of Brown Deer

Ozaukee County – city of Port Washington

Rock County – city of Janesville

Trempealeau County – Perrot State Park

Walworth County – city of Lake Geneva; village of Fontana; town of Walworth; town of Linn on the border with the village of Williams Bay; Big Foot Beach State Park

Waukesha County – village of Mukwonago

Suspicious beetles or symptomatic trees should be reported to the EAB hotline, 1-800-462-2803, or e-mailed to **DATCPEmeraldAshBorer@wisconsin.gov**.

To sign up for e-mail notification of new EAB detections and other EAB news, visit **http://datcp.wi.gov/Gov_Delivery/EAB/index.aspx**.

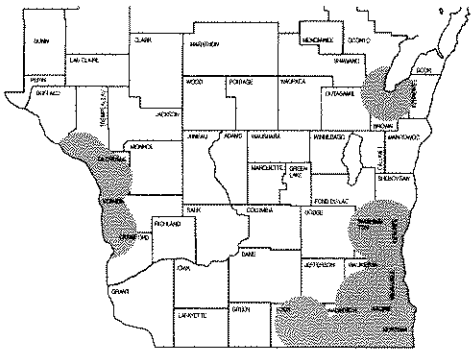
Community Preparation for EAB

As Wisconsin has more and more EAB detections, it becomes more important than ever for communities to develop an EAB management plan and budget for insecticide treatments, tree removals and replacements. Ten percent of Wisconsin's land area is now within 15 miles of an EAB detection, and communities within this zone should consider insecticide treatment of high-value ash trees. For municipal EAB management guidelines, visit **http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/UrbanForests/documents/EABToolBox/EAB-ManagingUrbanAsh.pdf**. In addition, DNR Urban Forestry has updated its EAB Toolbox for Wisconsin Communities, available at **http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/UrbanForests/EABToolBox.html**. Communities can apply for a DNR Urban Forestry Grant to prepare an EAB management plan.

Moving Ash Materials

Best Management Practices (BMPs) have been developed for communities wanting to move potentially infested ash materials within a quarantine area:

- Chipping is done according to the following procedures:
  - Chipping is completed as soon as possible during April 1–September 30.
  - Infested wood cut or received during the period of October 1–March 31 is chipped by April 30.
  - It is not necessary to chip below 1 inch on two sides if the chips are not going out of the quarantine.



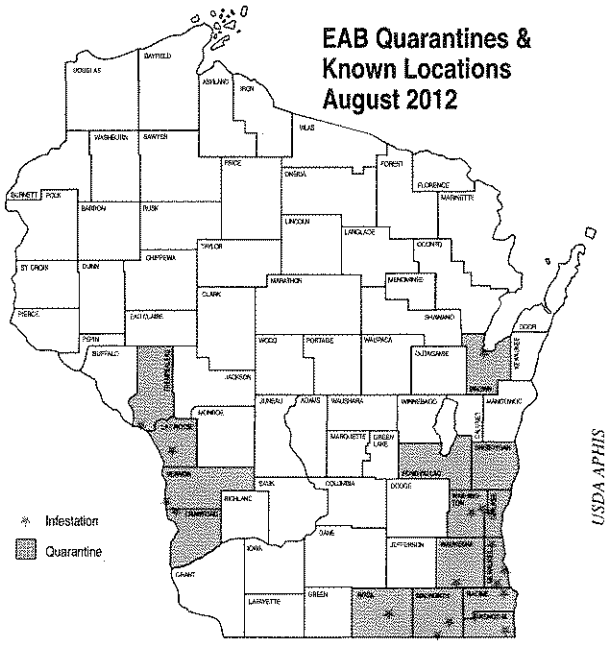
Shaded areas are within 15 miles of an EAB detection.

- If logs must be moved to where they will be processed, move them during the period of October 1–March 31.
- Mills receiving ash logs known or suspected to be infested, during the period of October 1–March 31, should process them by April 30 and destroy the bark by chipping or burning by this date.

These guidelines and more information about BMPs can be viewed at **http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/bmp.html**.

As a result of the recent EAB detections, Rock, Trempealeau and Walworth Counties have been added to the EAB quarantine area. Regulated items such as hardwood firewood, ash logs and ash wood chips may be moved within a contiguous red area on the map but may not be moved out of this area. Within-Wisconsin movement of regulated items out of the quarantine area requires a compliance agreement issued by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. A full-sized map (shown below) of the current EAB quarantine can be found at **http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/eab/articleassets/WI_EAB_Quarantines_and_Locations.pdf**.

Additional rules apply to the movement of firewood into state parks and forests, as well as to the movement of regulated items out of Wisconsin. For more information visit **www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov**.



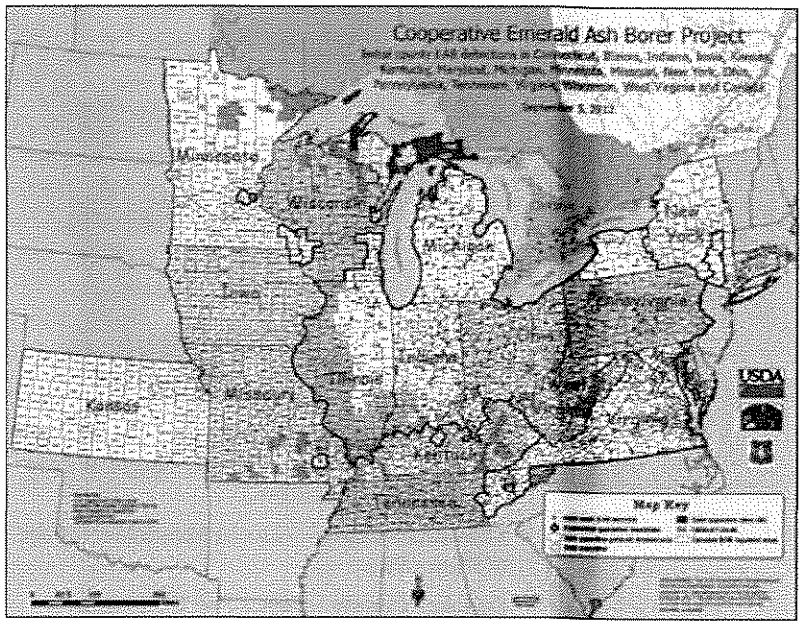
Quarantine and infestations

Federal EAB quarantine rules have been simplified as of July 1, but Wisconsin will continue to have a state quarantine that restricts the importation of ash materials and hardwood firewood from areas outside Wisconsin where EAB is known to exist. The federal changes will have no significant effect on Wisconsin residents. For more information read the DATCP news release at **http://datcp.wi.gov/news/?id=585**.

Nationwide EAB Status

So far this summer there are several outlying EAB detections to mention. Connecticut is the 16th state to find EAB and this is the first detection of EAB in New England. The pest has been found in four towns in southwest Connecticut using purple panel traps and biosurveillance with the wasp, *Cerceris fumipennis*. The other outlying detections of note are in and around Kansas City, Missouri, including a first detection in the state of Kansas (the 17th state to find EAB). These detections are currently the westernmost finds of EAB in North America.

EAB has been found in 55 new counties nationwide (red counties on the map) so far this year, as compared to 56 new county detections in all of 2011. Virginia and Tennessee have the most new county detections in the country in 2012.



USDA APHIS

Counties with first EAB detections in 2012 are shaded in black. Map is modified from a map made by USDA APHIS.

Urban Tree Health Matters

Discussing EAB Treatment with Homeowners

by Andrea Diss-Torrance, Gypsy Moth & Invasive Forest Pest Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

This summer, 2012, emerald ash borer was confirmed in several southeastern Wisconsin communities and over 35 infested trees were found in Green Bay. Perrot State Park in Trempealeau County is the newest find as of this writing. With news like this, arborists and community foresters can expect more calls from homeowners about treating their own ash trees with insecticide. Some may have heard the recommendation to treat if EAB is known to be within 15 miles or if the ash tree is in a quarantined area, but location is not the only thing to consider when deciding whether or not to treat. To best meet the needs of homeowners, discuss with them the value they place on their tree and how much risk they are willing to take.

Homeowners need to know that EAB is very hard to detect and that protective treatments work best if started before symptoms appear. EAB typically is not detected until it has been in an area for four or more years. The insect is small, they start their attacks high in the tree, and ash will take a lot of internal damage before showing symptoms of distress. Because of this, it is very likely that there are additional undetected infestations in Wisconsin. The further you are from a known infestation, the lower the risk is of a particular tree being infested. However, because people can move EAB long distances in infested firewood or nursery stock, the risk is never zero.

A homeowner who values their tree highly should consider starting treatments the closer they are to known infestations and certainly before their tree starts showing symptoms. Homeowners could consider starting with lower cost or every-other-year treatments, with the option to increase the intensity of treatments when the threat of EAB is more immediate. The definition of a high-value ash tree is subjective, but if the tree is healthy, provides shade to the home, adds intrinsic value to the landscape and/or has sentimental value, it may be considered high value for purposes of insecticide treatment.

An owner of a less valuable tree that is healthy might wait until EAB has been found nearby before starting treatments. A homeowner with a low-value ash or one that is already unhealthy for other reasons might consider replacing the ash now with a more desirable tree species. Then, when EAB begins killing ash trees in their community, the homeowner's replacement tree will already have a head start in growth and be on its way to providing services and value to the property.

Avoid jumping to the conclusion that EAB is the reason an ash tree is unhealthy. There are a lot of other causes for distress in these trees. Get familiar with the signs of EAB such as S-shaped tunnels under the bark and D-shaped exit holes. Descriptions and photos of EAB signs and symptoms are available at the Wisconsin EAB website, **http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov**. If you encounter two or more signs and symptoms of EAB, please report it at 1-800-462-2803 or at the *Report EAB* tab on the website above.

Coming Events

If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Cindy Casey. Please see back cover for contact information.

September 24–25, 2012 – ***Tree Risk Assessment: The Biomechanics of Stability, Strength and Structure***, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL; **http://www.mortonarb.org/**.

September 27, 2012 – ***Tree Pruning workshop***, UW–Extension, Cooperative Extension, Greenville, WI (Appleton area); **http://winnebago.uwex.edu/2012/07/10/tree-pruning-workshop/**.

October 29–31, 2012 – ***Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference***, Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium, La Crosse, WI; **http://sewisc.org/**.

October 30, 2012 – ***Wisconsin Arborist Association Fall Seminar***, West Bend, WI; **www.waa-isa.org/calendar_of_events.asp**.

November 6–9, 2012 – ***Wisconsin Park & Recreation Association Annual Conference & Trade Show***, Wisconsin Dells, WI; **www.wpraweb.org/**.

November 8–10, 2012 – ***Tree Care Industry Expo***, Baltimore, MD; **http://tcia.org/Public/meetings_TCIEXPO2012.htm**.