# Addison Pest Update: Emerald Ash Borer


The presence of the emerald ash borer (EAB) was first discovered in the Village of Addison on July 22nd, 2009. It has since been found in various locations throughout Addison, damaging ash trees within the community. The EAB is a small, metallic green, non-native invasive beetle whose larvae feed in the conductive wood tissues under the bark of ash trees. The resulting damage cuts off the tree's ability to transport nutrients and ultimately causes the tree's decline. **The Emerald Ash Borer only attacks Ash trees.** Ash trees can be infested with EAB for a few years before the tree begins to demonstrate any signs of EAB infestation.


Currently, the Village of Addison is in the process of delineating the extent of localized infestations and inspecting suspect trees along the Village right-of-ways. In 2011, EAB has been positively identified infesting ash trees in several Addison subdivisions, including the **Kings Point East** area, **Westwood**, **Mill Meadows** and **Highview** subdivisions. The insect has been found in parkway ash trees along **Swift Rd** (south of Army Trail), **Collins Ave**, **Fullerton Ave** (west of Lombard Rd), and **Winthrop Dr** (east of Grace St). EAB has been found on private property in the Windsor Ct / Executive & Corporate Drive area and is suspect in several parkway Ash trees in the **Heritage** subdivision as well.

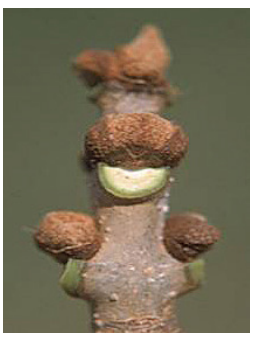
The Village of Addison plans to remove all positively identified infested public trees in an attempt to slow the spread of the infestation. These trees will be replaced during future planting seasons by the Village. Infested trees found on private property will be addressed through Village ordinances. Ash tree owners may ask about treatment options that may help protect their trees; however the only guaranteed method to control Emerald Ash Borer is to remove the host tree(s).

The Village of Addison has approximately 2,500 ash trees, scattered throughout Addison's parkways, which makes up roughly 18% of the village's 14,000 estimated total canopy. The Village of Addison had proactively eliminated the planting of Ash species in the Village parkways and new subdivision construction since the reports of wide spread damage throughout Michigan in 2002 in an effort to insure greater species diversity throughout Addison.

**How do I know if the tree on my property or parkway is an Ash tree?**

Below are a few internet links to help you identify ash trees.

- http://emeraldashborer.info/files/E2942.pdf
- http://emeraldashborer.info/files/E2892Ash1.pdf
- http://www.ehow.com/how_5277701_identify-ash-tree.html

## How can I tell if my Ash tree is infested by the Emerald Ash Borer?

Signs and Symptoms of EAB include:

- Canopy dieback
- Very small D-shaped exit holes
- Shoots sprouting from the tree trunks
- S-shaped larval galleries underneath the bark
- Splitting and flecking bark
- Extensive / increased woodpecker damage

**** Ash trees exhibiting three (3) or more of these signs / symptoms shall be declared as a nuisance infestation and designated as a required removal by the Director of Public Works or his designee.***

## What can I do to protect my tree from the Emerald Ash Borer?

Once identified as infested by Village arborists, the suspect Ash tree shall be designated as a required removal.

Ash trees not confirmed as infested can be treated with insecticides to help prevent infestation. Boring insects already in the tree, improper applications or improper timing of applications contribute to poor or ineffective control. Chemical applications will need to be applied to a healthy tree annually for the term of that tree's existence. When considering ongoing, annual usage of insecticidal control, one should weigh the value of the tree against the cost of treatment.

***Even if a property owner has invested time and money in proactive treatments, the Village will require its removal if the tree in question has been determined to be infested.*** Again, the only guaranteed method to control Emerald Ash Borer is to remove the host tree(s).

Insects and insect holes are commonly found in parkway trees. Several native wood boring insects are often found attacking weakened ash trees. Ash trees may appear to be declining for several other reasons.

- Live branches can be brittle and prone to breakage during dry seasons.
- Sprouts along the branches and trunk may form in the year following a heavy pruning.
- Ash trees along the roadside may also exhibit dead branches resulting from poor soils, root damage, insufficient soil moisture, and salt damage.

It is very important for area residents to be aware and vigilant in inspecting their ash trees for this pest. If you suspect you may have found adult or larval form of this insect, contact the Village of Addison Department of Public Works, at (630) 620-2020.

**Additional information can be obtained by visiting the following links:**

www.stopthebeetle.info/
www.emeraldashborer.info/
www.IllinoisEAB.com
www.agr.state.il.us/
www.na.fs.fed.us/thp/eab
www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ep/eab/
www.mortonarb.org