

PLANNING FOR EMERALD ASH BORER

Invasive tree pests, such as the emerald ash borer (EAB), pose serious challenges to Vermont's communities. By planning ahead and preparing, your community can minimize the impact of invasive tree pests and reduce the risk of spreading them. **Forest pest preparedness and response is ultimately the responsibility of municipal governments, businesses, and private landowners.** Federal and state staff are available for technical assistance and early detection.

Start planning at
GO.UVM.EDU/EAB

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IS YOUR
COMMUNITY
READY?

HOW MANY ASH
TREES DO YOU
HAVE?

WHOSE
RESPONSIBILITY
IS IT TO TREAT OR
REMOVE TREES?

HOW WILL YOU
DISPOSE OF THE
TREES?

WHAT WILL YOU
PLANT NEXT?

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EAB PREPAREDNESS

CHECKLIST FOR VERMONT CITIES AND TOWNS

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was confirmed in northern Orange County, Vermont in 2018. Your town can take the following steps to reduce the impact of EAB when it reaches your community.

COLLABORATION

- ✓ **FORM AN EAB WORKING GROUP OF KEY PLAYERS IN YOUR TOWN** such as conservation commission or selectboard members, Forest Pest First Detectors, Master Gardeners, foresters, and other interested and engaged citizens dedicated to natural resource conservation. Define roles and responsibilities within your group and identify a team leader who keeps the momentum going.

ACTION

- ✓ **DETERMINE HOW CLOSE YOU ARE TO THE CURRENT VERMONT EAB INFESTATION.** You can find the most up-to-date information and maps on Vermont's infestation at VTinvasives.org.
- ✓ **COMPLETE AN INVENTORY.** Learn how many ash trees are present in your town and, if feasible, their size and condition. Several inventory methods exist -- contact Meredith Whitney of UVM Extension for support at 802-476-2003 or meredith.whitney@uvm.edu.
- ✓ **CONDUCT A SURVEY FOR EAB.** A late winter drive or walk may reveal 'blonding' in the crown or on the trunk of ash trees. This happens when woodpeckers fleck bark of the tree while searching for EAB and is a good sign of new infestations.

DECISION

- ✓ **TRIAGE TREES FOR TREATMENT AND REMOVAL.** Identify high-value ash trees you'll want to preserve through chemical treatment as well as trees you are sure will need to be removed. You may be able to complete this step during your inventory work.
- ✓ **BUDGET FOR THE FUTURE.** Consider treatment, removal, and replacement costs. The EAB Cost Calculator is an excellent resource to assist you. <https://int.entm.purdue.edu/ext/treecomputer/>
- ✓ **DON'T PLANT ASH.** Every ash you plant now will need to be treated or removed when EAB arrives in your town.

EDUCATION

- ✓ **HOLD A PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN YOUR TOWN.** Everyone will be affected when EAB arrives. People should know what to expect and what options are available. The Vermont Urban & Community Forestry Program can provide these programs to your town, free of charge – learn more at VTcommunityforestry.org.
- ✓ **HOLD A FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE.** Involve town staff as well as others who are interested. Go over ash identification and signs of EAB, especially 'blonding' caused by woodpecker activity.
- ✓ **VISIT VTINVASIVES.ORG** To learn more about emerald ash borer and how to get involved.

Recommendations to SLOW THE SPREAD of Emerald Ash Borer When Moving Ash from the Infested Area

Emerald ash borer (EAB) infestations naturally spread one to two miles annually. However, without due care, movement of infested material, especially ash firewood and logs, results in a faster and wider spread of EAB to uninfested areas. Carefully planning and managing the movement of infested or potentially infested material will slow the spread and provide greater protection for uninfested forests.

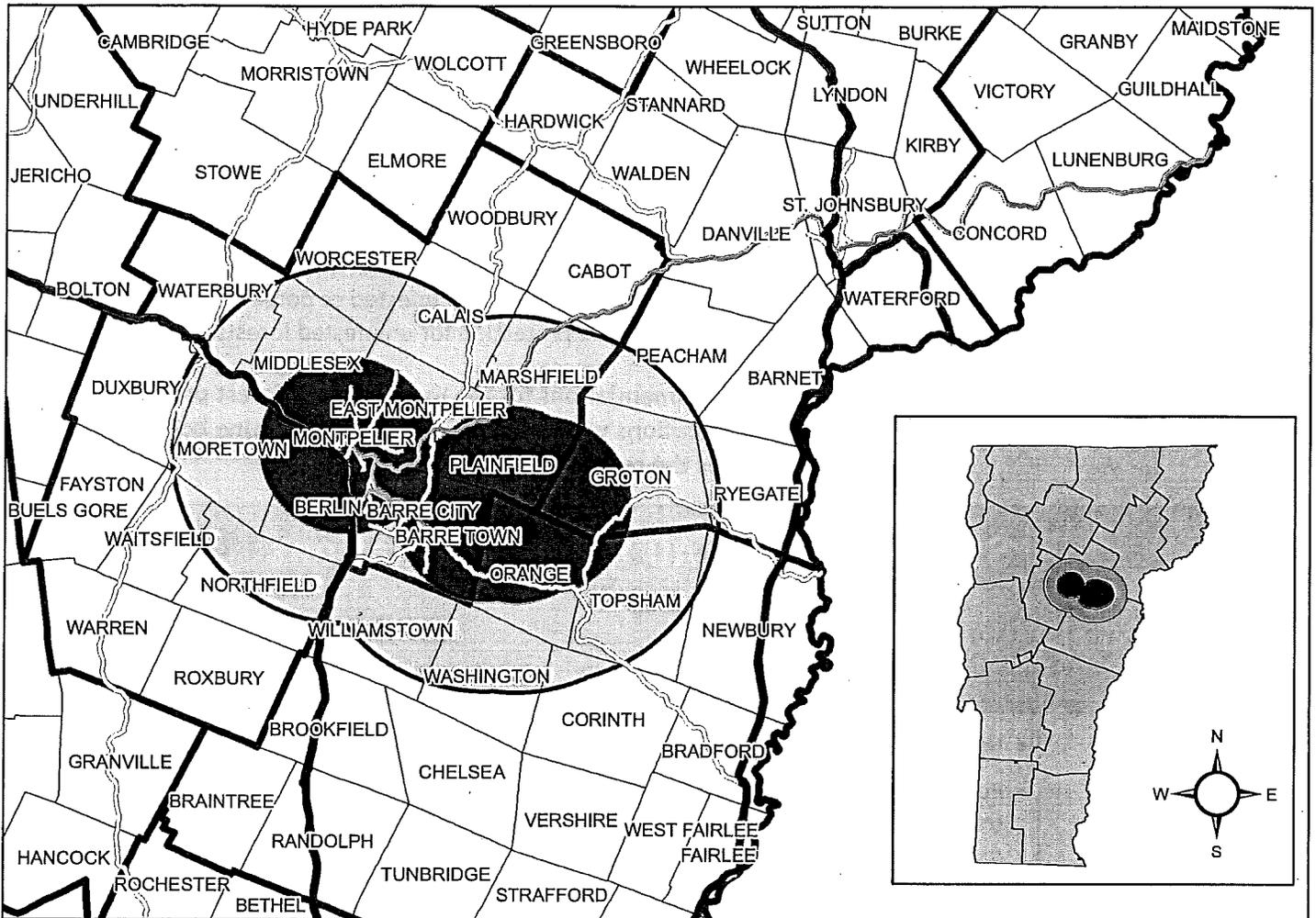
To slow the spread of EAB, follow these recommendations for the movement of forest products harvested within the Infested Area to other locations within the federal EAB quarantine boundary, which includes the rest of Vermont.

SLOW THE SPREAD Recommendations

Material to be Moved	Optimal Practices NON-FLIGHT SEASON October 1 – April 30	FLIGHT SEASON May 1 – September 30
Ash sawlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify purchaser of origin. Purchaser utilizes prior to April 30 and treats* bark properly – see <i>recommendations for bark below</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay harvest until October 1. If harvesting must occur, notify purchaser of origin. Purchaser processes immediately and treats* infested bark properly – see <i>recommendations for bark below</i>.
Ash roundwood (pulpwood, log length firewood, bole wood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify purchaser of the origin. Move to a purchaser that will process or treat* by April 30. Do Not sell for use as homeowner-firewood outside the infested area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay harvest until October 1. If harvesting must occur, delay movement until after October 1. If movement is unavoidable before October 1, notify purchaser of origin. Purchaser processes and/or treats* immediately. Do Not sell as homeowner firewood or bole wood outside the infested area.
Whole tree chips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify purchaser of the origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify purchaser of the origin.
Bark treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burn in boilers onsite. Grind before April 30. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burn in boilers onsite immediately. Grind immediately.
Split ash firewood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not move ash firewood, that has not been heat treated*, outside the infested area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not move ash firewood, that has not been heat treated*, outside the infested area.
Visibly infested trees (flaking bark, galleries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave on site or treat as above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave or treat on site.

* See VTinvasives.org/eab for treatment options.

For additional information or questions, contact (802) 828-1531.



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Infested Area in Vermont: May 30, 2018

This map depicts the EAB Infested Area in Vermont to which the Slow the Spread Recommendations refer. This should not be confused with the federal quarantine.

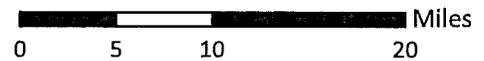
Confirmed Infested Areas are within 5 miles of a known infestation. While symptoms may not be obvious, it is likely that EAB is present in much of this area.

High Risk Areas extend 5 miles from the outer edge of a Confirmed Infested Area. EAB is likely expanding into, and present in some of this area.

All ash in Vermont is within the federal EAB quarantine boundary. It is your responsibility to know where the current boundaries of the federal EAB quarantine are located. Moving material outside of the federal EAB quarantine without a compliance agreement can result in penalties. For more information on moving wood outside of the federal quarantine contact Tony Slowik - Plant Health Safeguarding Specialist
 USDA APHIS 802-224-1405

Legend

-  EAB Infested Area
-  Confirmed Infested Area
-  High Risk Area



This map was created by K. Thompson of FPR

