

State of Illinois
Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor

Department of Agriculture
Tom Jennings, Acting Director

EAB NEWS

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EAB NEWS ~
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Purple Traps Become Focus of Detection Strategy for EAB



It's purple, it's sticky and it hangs in trees. It is also intended to help officials find a cunningly deceptive creature, the emerald ash borer (EAB).

The Illinois Department of Agriculture in cooperation with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), is using these purple traps in Illinois and other states to look for EAB, an invasive pest that is deadly to ash trees. EAB is small

and stealth-like in its behavior patterns and is extremely difficult to detect. If not controlled, EAB threatens to devastate the entire ash species in North America.

These box-kite-looking purple traps will be hung in trees primarily in a 100-mile band on the outskirts of the last known southernmost infested site (Peru, IL). Essentially the area is a 100-mile wide arc including 49 counties across central and northwestern Illinois where approximately 2,700 of these traps will be placed. An additional 750 traps will be placed in the Chicagoland area and another 250 will be placed in southern Illinois at various high risk sites such as tree nurseries and campgrounds.

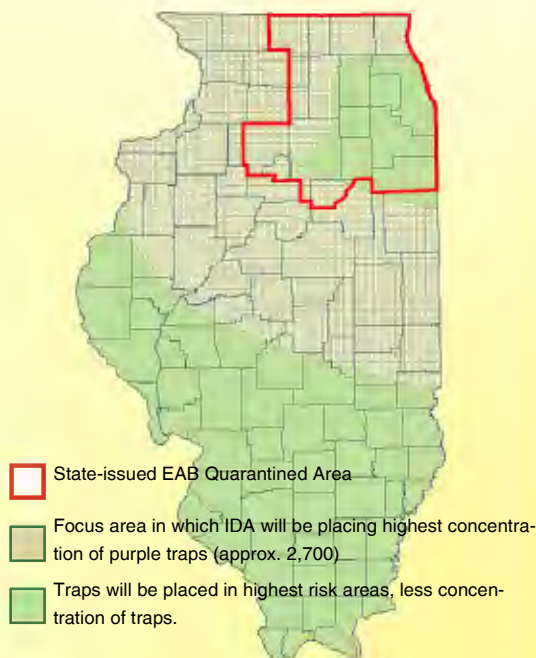
The color purple is essential to the trap's effectiveness. The traps will also be bated with Manuka oil as an attractant to lure the beetle if it is in the area. "It is important to note that these traps will not bring EAB to a non-infested site. They will simply let us know if it is already there," says Paul Deizman, IDA's EAB program manager.

IDA officials are asking for the public's cooperation in ensuring that these traps are left alone to "do their thing." "We realize that these traps may be an eye-sore

to some and a source of entertainment to others but in order for these traps to work, they must be left alone. It's important that the public is aware of their purpose and help us keep them in place," says Goetsch.

First discovered in Illinois in June 2006, EAB has since been confirmed in communities within Kane, Cook, La-Salle and DuPage counties. An 18 county quarantine has been issued for the northeastern-most area of the state.

The emerald ash borer is difficult to detect, especially in newly-infested trees. Citizens should watch for metallic-green beetles about half the diameter of a penny on or near ash trees that are showing signs of disease or stress. Other signs of infestation in ash trees include D-shaped holes in the bark of the trunk or branches and shoots growing from its base. Anyone who suspects a tree has been infested is urged to contact their county Extension office. For more information, visit www.IllinoisEAB.com on the internet.

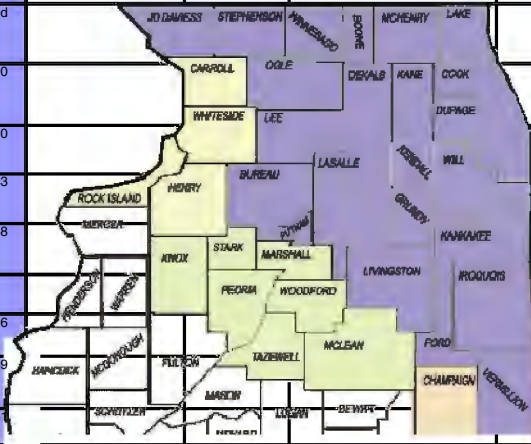


Illinois Concludes EAB Destructive Survey

Due to the change in the USDA-funded detection strategy for determining where the highly evasive pest, emerald ash borer is, Illinois has wrapped up their destructive bark peeling survey efforts.

IDA officials worked with three tree removal contractors to harvest and bark peel a total of 2,720 ash trees. The majority of trees selected were every four square miles and on public rights-of-ways, for an average of nine trees per township.

Priority Zone 1		Priority Zone 2		Priority Zone 3		Priority Zone 4	
County	Trees	County	Trees	County	Trees	County	Trees
✓ Lake	112	✓ Kankakee	166	✓ Stephenson	141	✓ Putnam	40
✓ Northern Cook	33	✓ Iroquois	279	✓ Jo Daviess	150	Marshall	96
✓ Central Cook	33	✓ Vermillion	225	Carroll	111	Stark	72
✓ Southern Cook	33	Champaign	249	Whiteside	171	Knox	179
✓ Will	209	✓ Ford	121	✓ Bureau	217	Peoria	155
✓ DuPage	83			Henry	206	Woodford	132
✓ McHenry	151			Rock Island	106	Tazewell	162
✓ Kane	Limited					McLean	296
✓ Kendall	90					✓ Livingston	261
✓ Grundy	10						
✓ LaSalle	263						
✓ DeKalb	158						
✓ Boone							
✓ Winnebago	126						
✓ Ogle	169						
✓ Lee	18						

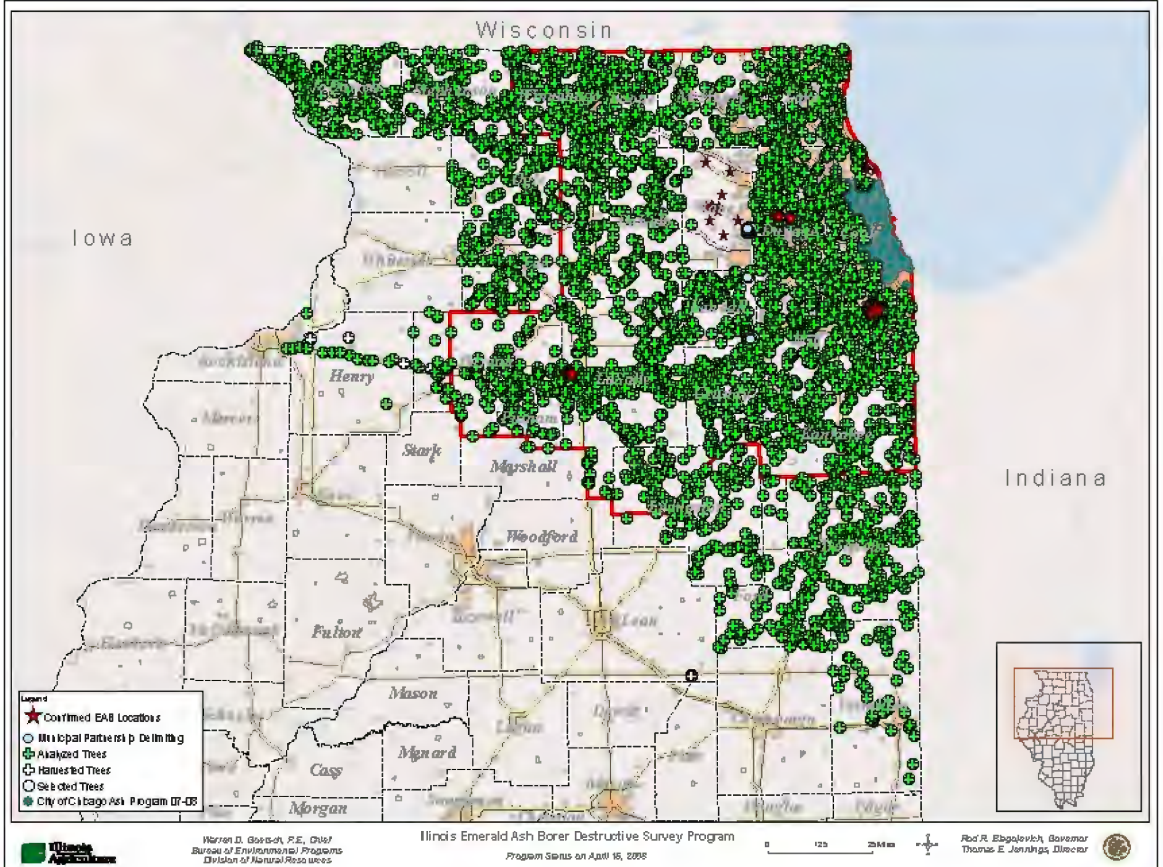


✓ Survey completed

EAB bark-stripping crew atop of the bark-peeled shavings.

After harvesting, the samples were shipped to one of four bark-stripping facilities where IDA officials stripped and inspected each one looking for EAB larva. The destructive survey efforts concluded with no new positive finds of EAB. IDA finalized the project April 10 and will now direct our attention to the 2008 EAB adult trapping program.

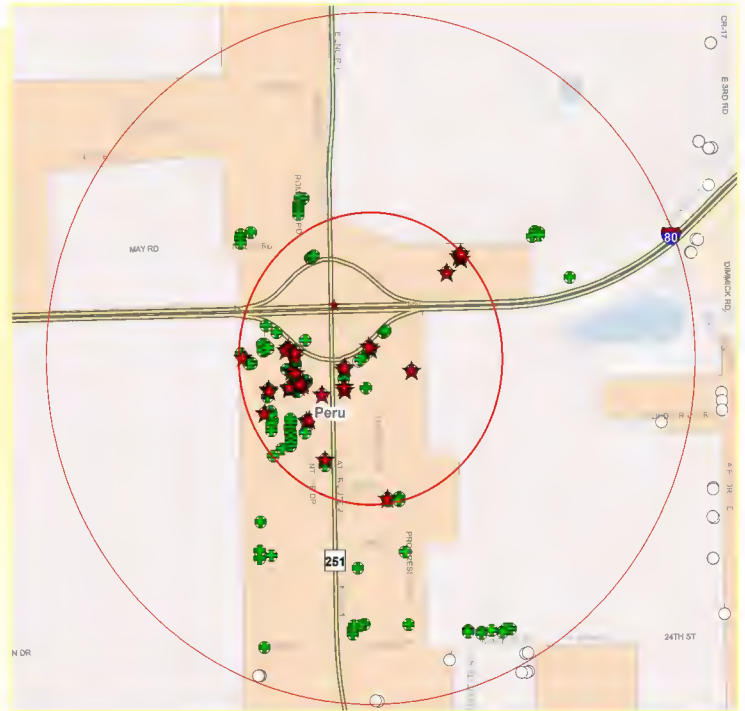
In all, trees were harvested from 23 counties plus several along I-80 in Henry and Rock Island counties as shown on the map to the right.



Eradication Cut Just About Complete

Illinois Department of Agriculture is about to complete its EAB eradication cut in the LaSalle/Peru area.

The farthest west known EAB infestation was in Peru, Illinois at the cloverleaf interchange encircling Interstate 80 and Illinois Rt. 251. IDA officials performed a delimiting survey and have removed 111 trees within a half mile of the outermost infestation outside of the interchange. Additionally, IDA, their contractor, and a crew from the Illinois Department of Transportation removed another 800 ash trees in the EAB-infested interchange.



What's That Purple Thing in the Tree?

It's not a decoration. It's not a kite. It's a trap.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture is using these purple traps to look for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), an invasive pest that is deadly to ash trees. EAB is small and stealth-like in its behavior patterns and is extremely difficult to detect. If not controlled, EAB threatens to devastate the entire ash species in North America.

These traps will help us determine if EAB is in the area. The traps will be used throughout the summer months.

We are asking for your cooperation in ensuring that these traps are left alone to "do their thing." Spread the message about these purple traps and EAB.

EAB likes to hitchhike on firewood. Don't move firewood. Buy locally and burn locally.

For more on EAB, visit www.IllinoisEAB.com



Celebrate Arbor Day Diversify the Canopy

Celebrate Arbor Day and plant a variety of foliage in your community. Arbor Day is April 25 and the Illinois Department of Agriculture encourages planting a diversity of trees for community canopies to avoid landscape devastation from invasive pests.

The best long-term defense against catastrophic tree loss is to use several species in our landscapes, selecting varieties that have proven their tough and tenacious growth in urban and suburban environments. "Trees are an important component of our community landscape both environmentally and aesthetically. It is vital that every community have a healthy variety of trees within their landscape to help withstand the arrival of new invasive species. Emerald ash borer (EAB), which affects all species of the ash (*Fraxinus*) family, is today's crisis but with growing international trade we can expect other invasive insect species to attack our urban forests," says Mark Cinnamon, IDA's nursery inspection program manager.

For more information regarding Arbor Day celebrations ideas and planting trees in memory of someone, visit: www.arborday.org

Illinois is broken down to three planting zones. A list of trees that are best to plant in your zone, are available on our website at www.IllinoisEAB.com



This product is approved for distribution and use only under FIFRA Section 24(C) for control of arthropod pests in trees. The user must have a copy of the state-approved FIFRA Section 24(C) label which permits use of this product at the time of pesticide application and follow all directions for use, restrictions, and precautions. Contact your state department of agriculture or state agency responsible for pesticide regulation to determine if a Section 24(C) is in effect in your state.

TREE-äge™

Injected insecticide for the control for arthropod pests in trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Emamectin Benzoate ¹	4.0%
Other Ingredients	96.0%
Total	100.0%

¹CAS No. 155569-91-8

Net Contents: 1.06 quarts (1 liter)

EPA Est. 39578-TX-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN.
WARNING/AVISO**

NEW TOOL APPROVED IN FIGHT AGAINST DEADLY BEETLE

Illinoisans will now have an effective alternative to tree removal in their arsenal against the Emerald Ash Borer, a deadly wood-boring beetle

that has plagued Illinois and North America long before its initial discovery in 2002.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture on April 15, approved a special local need request for the use of Tree-äge™, an insecticide touted as the most effective chemical weapon against EAB. Nearing 100 percent effectiveness, the product, developed by Swiss agro-chemical company Syngenta and Massachusetts firm Arborjet, has an active ingredient called emamectin benzoate which is injected directly into the ash tree's vascular system where EAB larvae feast. The direct injection affects only the beetle larvae and will not harm anything coming into contact with the tree such as butterflies, birds and squirrels.

After yearlong preliminary studies, Michigan and most recently, Indiana officials have approved the chemical. Based on results in Michigan, preliminary evidence suggests that a single treatment could provide up to two years of control.

Ideally intended as a preventative treatment for healthy, non-EAB-infested trees, Tree-äge™ is most suitable for trees in close proximity to EAB-infested areas.

"IDA encourages property owners to consult with a certified arborist or tree care company to discuss treatment pricing and other options suitable for their situation," says Warren Goetsch, bureau chief of Environmental Programs. "Cost will be a factor for most homeowners. This tool will most likely be used by golf courses and other landscape areas where entire canopies may be devastated affecting their local commerce."

If you suspect EAB, please contact your city forester or local arborist or take digital photographs of the tree and the symptoms it is expressing and email them with contact info to: AGR.EAB@Illinois.gov



Illinois Department of Agriculture ~ DeKalb Office

2280 Bethany Road, Suite B ~ DeKalb, IL 60115

815/787-5476 ~ 815/787-5488 fax

Hotline: 800/641-3934

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