



Village of Wilmette
Emerald Ash Borer
Management Program

July 18, 2007

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EAB Chronology

EAB Timeline

2002

- Village Forestry Division sends first memo to Village Manager explaining EAB – December 2002
- Village Forestry Division discontinues planting all ash tree species on parkways in preparation for possible future EAB infestation

2004

- Forestry Division provides a memo with updated EAB information to Village Manager – April 2004
- Foresters provide EAB website links to the Information Systems department to include in the “Forestry Current Corner” of the Village’s website – July 2004

2004, 2005, 2006

- Village Foresters attend multiple EAB seminars and educational classes hosted by the Illinois Arborist Association (IAA), and the Northeast Illinois Municipal Foresters group (NEIMF)

2006

- June 9, 2006 EAB found in Kane County, IL
- EAB found on private property tree in Wilmette, IL - July 10, 2006
- Quarantine imposed by Illinois Department of Agriculture
- Village Board approves EAB Management plan – October 2006
- Forestry Division removes 37 EAB infested trees – December 2006

2007

- Village hires third full time forester to manage EAB program - March, 12, 2007
- Wilmette works with Illinois Department of Agriculture to remove 82 EAB infested trees - March/April 2007
- Letters sent to all residents with parkway ash trees notifying them of Village policy – June 2007



VILLAGE OF WILMETTE

PUBLIC WORKS MUNICIPAL YARD

711 LARAMIE AVE.

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS 60091

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

(847) 853-7500
FAX (847) 853-7705

December 13, 2002

To: Michael Earl, Village Manager

From: Don Gustafson, Village Forester; Guy Lam, Assistant Forester

Re: **Emerald Ash Borer**

You asked that I provide you with a report to present to the Village Board on the tree pest called Emerald Ash Borer.

In May and June of 2002, the Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) was discovered in Michigan and Ontario. Currently, an infestation and 6-county quarantine are present in the Detroit area. So far, southeastern Michigan has experienced a major hit in the number of Ash trees lost. Scientists feel that if the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) outbreak spreads, it could completely eradicate Ash trees from our landscape. If the EAB were to spread, it would be a major loss since Ash trees comprise 5-20% of many communities' street tree populations. In Wilmette, 15% of our street tree population is comprised of Ash trees.

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is native to northeastern China, Korea, Mongolia, Japan, the Russian Far East and Taiwan. There is only speculation on how the EAB was introduced to the United States (i.e. infested crates, pallets etc). Chinese reports show that high populations of this borer occur mainly within Ash species. Walnut (*Juglans*) and Elm (*Ulmus*) are other reported hosts, although EAB has only attacked Ash species in southeastern Michigan and Canada. The EAB doesn't have an age preference when it comes to Ash trees. They have been found on trees from 1 inch size caliper up to 20+ inches in caliper.

Of the *Agrilus* species, the EAB is both the largest and of the brightest green. Adult EABs are slender and elongate. They are 7.5-13.5 mm long and have dark metallic green wing

covers. Mature larvae reach 26-32 mm in length and are white and/or cream colored. Adult larvae have a 10- segmented abdomen with 2 brown pincher-like appendages (urogomphi) on the last segment, commonly found with *Agrilus* species.

The EAB has a 1- year life cycle. Adults are active from mid-May to July. Adults lay their eggs inside bark cracks and crevices from early June to late July. Eggs hatch within 7-10 days. Eggs are usually deposited along the upper trunk. From mid-June to mid-October, larvae vigorously feed in the cambial (active growing) region of the trunk or branches. The larval feeding/tunneling in the cambial region causes girdling of the tree. Within 3 years of first feeding, the girdling effect results in tree death. When outbreaks occur, tree death can happen in only a year or two. It's important to note that the most insect pests attack stressed trees whereas the EAB isn't particular about tree health condition. As a result, it makes control of the EAB more difficult.

The larval galleries are usually S-shaped (serpentine), packed with white frass and as the larvae grow the width increases. EAB larvae spend the winter in pupae cells, which can be found between the bark and sapwood. In late April or May, the larvae will pupate into adults. After the adult transformation, it takes 1-2 weeks for the new adults to chew their way out of the tree. Adult exit holes are D-shaped and about 3-4 mm in width.

If residents are concerned about their Ash trees, there are some tree symptoms that they can look for. Residents should look for canopy/crown dieback, D-shaped exit holes on branches and/or trunk and the profusion of epicormic shoots at junctions of dead and alive trunk tissue. Many of these symptoms are difficult to detect and associated with problems other than the EAB, so concerned residents should contact the Forestry Division at 853-7600 for confirmation. Besides quarantines, the use of Merit (pesticide) is recommended as a chemical control measure against Emerald Ash Borers. At this time it's difficult to say how effective Merit will be on the EAB, since its recommended use is based on previous treatments with Bronze Birch Borer.

Sources: September 2002 Pest Alert, "Emerald Ash Borer", USDA Forest Service and the September 2002 Newsletter of the Michigan Entomological Society ("The Emerald Ash Borer: A New Exotic Pest in North America").

Resident Notification

Dear Neighbor,

On July 13, 2006, the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) confirmed an infestation in Wilmette of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). I am writing to inform you of this event, alert you to its ramifications and to enlist your support in mitigating the potential devastating impact of the EAB on our Village's 2,818 public ash trees and countless more on private property.

By way of background, the EAB is a destructive, small, metallic-green beetle native to Asia that only attacks ash trees. While the EAB does not pose any public health risk, it does threaten our ash tree population. Since the first EAB infestation in Michigan in 2002, more than 20 million ash trees have been lost. Last week, the Village Forestry Division in coordination with the IDOA conducted a brief initial survey and found 16 ash trees exhibiting symptoms of EAB infestation near Highcrest School.

To assess fully the extent of the EAB infestation in Wilmette, Village, state and federal specialists have commenced a comprehensive survey of all ash trees on public property in Wilmette. These specialists, who will be wearing IDOA credentials, may also enter onto private property to survey ash trees, if needed. As these specialists conduct the survey, I ask you to do the following to help combat the EAB infestation:

- Read the enclosed brochure. Remember, EAB only attacks ash trees, so become familiar with how to identify an ash tree and the EAB, and the symptoms of an EAB infestation.
- Inspect all ash trees on your property and look for symptoms of EAB. If you suspect that you may have EAB in your ash trees, use the online form at www.wilmette.com/eab or call the Wilmette Public Works Department at 847-853-7500.
- Do not move firewood between states or even within Illinois. EAB can easily be transported in wood.
- Do not cut down your ash trees. This time of year is the "flight season" of the EAB; cutting down trees or moving ash products – e.g. logs, bark, branches, twigs or leaves increases the risk of spreading the EAB. Instead, please keep the ash products on your property until you receive further details from the Village or the IDOA on how to properly dispose of the products. If you have a landscape service, please ensure that they are aware of this request, and be vigilant in ensuring compliance.

Addressing the presence of the EAB in Wilmette is going to be an involved process. Currently, the only effective method to stop the spread of the infestation is to destroy and remove all infested and healthy ash trees from an infested area. This option has been implemented in other states with confirmed infestations and may be implemented in Illinois.

As you know, Wilmette has a long history of maintaining and fostering our Village's natural beauty. As the Village has acted to combat the Dutch Elm Disease since it arrived 50 years ago, with your help and involvement, we will do all that we can to prevent the further spread of the EAB infestation and begin to replant to restore the beautiful tree canopy we all treasure.

There will be many more details in the coming months on the approach to stop the spread of EAB. In the meantime, please inspect your ash trees and consult the Village's website at www.wilmette.com/eab or www.emeraldashborer.info for more information. Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Christopher S. Canning
Village President



July 21, 2006

RE: Important Information about the Emerald Ash Borer

Dear Landscaping/Tree Care Company,

On July 13, 2006, the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) confirmed an infestation in the Village Wilmette of the emerald ash borer (EAB). This is the second confirmed infestation in Illinois. The emerald ash borer was first confirmed in Illinois on June 9, 2006 in Kane County. We are writing to inform you of these events, alert you to the ramifications and to enlist your support in mitigating the potential devastating impact of the EAB on not only the Village of Wilmette's ash tree population but also the 120 million ash trees found throughout the State of Illinois.

By way of background, the EAB is a destructive, small, metallic-green beetle native to Asia that only attacks ash trees. While the EAB does not pose any public health risk, it does severely threaten the ash tree population. Since the first EAB infestation in Michigan in 2002, more than 20 million ash trees have been lost.

We ask you to do the following to help combat the spread of the tree-killing emerald ash borer:

- Read the enclosed brochure and share it with your employees. Remember, EAB only attacks ash trees, so become familiar with how to identify an ash tree and the EAB, and the symptoms of an EAB infestation.
- Be vigilant in looking for symptoms of EAB. If you suspect that a Wilmette resident may have EAB in their ash trees inform them of the possible infestation and report it to Wilmette by using the online form at www.wilmette.com/eab or calling the Wilmette Public Works Department at 847-853-7500.

If you suspect that ash trees outside of Wilmette may have an EAB infestation, contact the Illinois Department of Agriculture toll-free hotline at 800-641-3934.

- Do not move firewood between states or even within Illinois. EAB can easily be transported in wood.
- Do not cut down ash trees in Wilmette. This time of year is the "flight season" of the EAB; cutting down trees or moving ash products – e.g. logs, bark, branches, twigs or leaves increases the risk of spreading the EAB. Instead, please keep the ash products on the property until you receive further details from the Village of Wilmette or the IDOA on how to properly dispose of the products. Wilmette residents are informed of this request and asked to be vigilant in ensuring your compliance.

There will be many more details in the coming months on the approach to stop the spread of EAB. In the meantime, please follow the above requests to control the spread of EAB and consult www.emeraldashborer.info for additional information. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Donna Jakubowski
Director of Public Works
Village of Wilmette

4 de Agosto de 2006



Información Importante Sobre el Emerald Ash Borer (Perforador Esmeralda de arboles tipo Ceniza)

Esímada Compañía de jardinería y especialista del árbol,

El 13 de Julio de 2006, el Ministerio de Agricultura de Illinois (IDOA) ha confirmado una infestación en la Aldea de Wilmette del Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). Ésta es la segunda infestación confirmada en Illinois. El Emerald Ash Borer fue confirmado primero en Illinois el 9 de Junio de 2006 en el condado de Kane. Estamos escribiendo para informarle de estos acontecimientos, alertarle de las ramificaciones y pedir su ayuda en la atenuación del impacto de devastación potencial del EAB en no sólo de la población del árbol de tipo Ceniza (Ash Tree) de la Aldea de Wilmette pero también los 120 millones de árboles de tipo Ceniza encontrados a través del estado de Illinois.

Por experiencia previa, el EAB es un destructivo, pequeño, metálico-verde escarabajo nativo a Asia que solamente consume árboles de tipo Ceniza. Mientras que el EAB no pone ningún riesgo de salud pública, si amenaza seriamente la población del árbol de tipo Ceniza. Desde la primera infestación de EAB en el estado de Michigan en 2002, han perdido más de 20 millones de árboles de tipo Ceniza.

Pedimos que hagan lo siguiente para ayudar a combatir la dispersión del Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) y de la matanza de árboles:

- Lean el folleto incluido y compártirlo con sus empleados. Recuerden, el EAB solamente ataca los árboles de tipo Ceniza, así que haganse familiar con cómo identificar un árbol de tipo Ceniza y el EAB, y también los síntomas de una infestación de EAB.
- Sean vigilante en buscar síntomas de un EAB. Si sospechan que un residente de Wilmette pueda tener un EAB en sus árboles de tipo Ceniza, informen al residente de la infestación posible y hagan contacto con Wilmette usando la forma en-línea encontrado en www.wilmette.com/eab o llamando al Departamento De Las Obras Públicas (Public Works) de Wilmette en 847-853-7500.
- No muevan la leña entre los estados o aún dentro de Illinois. EAB se puede transportar fácilmente en madera.
- No corten los árboles de tipo Ceniza en Wilmette. Esta temporada del año es la "estación del vuelo" del EAB; cortando los árboles o moviendo productos de árboles de tipo Ceniza – ejemplo: registros, la corteza del árbol, las ramas, las ramitas o hojas aumentan el riesgo de dispersión del EAB. En lugar, guardan por favor los productos de los árboles de tipo Ceniza en la residencia de donde se encontraron hasta que reciban otros detalles de la Aldea de Wilmette o del IDOA, en cómo disponer correctamente de los productos. Los residentes de Wilmette estan informados de esta petición y les hemos pedido que sean vigilantes en asegurar su conformidad.

Si sospechan que los árboles de tipo Ceniza fuera de Wilmette pueden tener una infestación de EAB, llamen a el Ministerio de Agricultura de Illinois el teléfono directo gratis en 800-641-3934.

Habrà muchos más detalles en los meses que vienen en la manera para parar la dispersión de EAB. En el tiempo, por favor sigan las peticiones antedichas para controlar la dispersión del EAB y consulten a www.emeraldashborer.info para información adicional. Gracias por su ayuda.

Sinceramente,

Donna Jakubowski
Director del Departamento De Las Obras Públicas
Aldea de Wilmette



VILLAGE OF WILMETTE
PUBLIC WORKS MUNICIPAL YARD
711 LARAMIE AVE.
WILMETTE, ILLINOIS 60091-2051

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

(847) 853-7500
FAX (847) 853-7705

Dear Wilmette Resident:

As you are aware the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was confirmed in the Village of Wilmette in mid July of this year in the area surrounding Highcrest School. Recently the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) has established guidelines to assure that pruning and removals of ash trees within the Village of Wilmette and its surrounding communities are done to reduce the risk of spreading the EAB to communities not currently infested. The integral steps in this process include the completion and distribution of the Illinois Emerald Ash Borer Compliance Agreement, in addition to establishing an EAB quarantine zone in Cook County. On November 9th, the IDOA announced a quarantine zone that encompasses 64 square miles of northern Cook County. The zone extends north to south from the Lake County line to the northernmost city limit of Chicago and east to west from Lake Michigan to Interstate 294.

The aforementioned IDOA compliance contains regulations and information on the proper handling and disposal of potentially infested ash material. The IDOA has contacted various municipalities and private contractors operating in the immediate vicinity and met with them to assure that they sign the compliance agreement. Contractors who have signed the agreement are now permitted to perform maintenance activities on ash trees within Wilmette. **When hiring a contractor to prune or remove your ash trees please be sure to ask if they have signed the compliance agreement with the IDOA.** Hiring a compliant contractor is a crucial step in reducing the risk of spreading EAB to communities currently without an infestation. For more information, or to view the compliance agreement visit the IDOA website at: <http://www.agr.state.il.us>, or contact by phone at (815) 787-5476.

While consulting with your arborist, consider what maintenance action may be appropriate for the ash tree on your property. If you have an ash that is showing symptoms of EAB infestation, or you reside in an area in close proximity to (less than 0.5 miles) areas containing confirmed infested trees, you may want to postpone any pruning, as your tree(s) could be mandated for removal. Current village ordinance requires a permit for the removal of any ash tree from private property. The tree removal permit fee has been waived for the removal of ash in support of IDOA recommended ash reduction policy.

We thank you for your patience in resolving pending issues with your private ash tree(s). Management of the Emerald Ash Borer will be a difficult and lengthy process, but with your help we hope to reduce the rate of spread within the Village, and prevent the spread of EAB to surrounding communities.

Sincerely,
Ben Carson and Kevin Sorby
Village Foresters



VILLAGE OF WILMETTE

PUBLIC WORKS MUNICIPAL YARD

711 LARAMIE AVE.

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS 60091-2051

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

(847) 853-7500
FAX (847) 853-7705

Dear Wilmette Resident:

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) poses a significant threat to the Ash tree population of Wilmette. The Village is committed to providing assistance to residents regarding the care and preservation of parkway and private property Ash trees. You are receiving this letter because Village records indicate there is an Ash tree on the parkway adjacent to your residence and we want to keep you informed of the Village's EAB removal and replacement program.

To date the Village has removed 119 EAB infested parkway Ash trees, located between Locust and Ridge Roads. Before they were removed, the infestation was confirmed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA). Thus far, this area has shown to be the core area of infestation. The Village is hopeful that the removal of infested trees will slow the spread of the EAB within our community.

The adult EAB flight season begins in May and extends through September 1st. The Village is currently conducting its second (2nd) EAB survey, entailing the inspection of all public property ash trees located between Skokie Boulevard and Ridge Road. Confirmed infested trees will be removed after September 1, 2007, when the adult flight season has ended. If it is determined that the Ash tree on the parkway adjacent to your home is infested and needs to be removed, you will receive a letter from the Village.

Replacement of Ash Trees on Public Parkway

Any Ash tree removed from public property will be replaced with an alternate tree species within one year after removal, providing there is ample space on the parkway. If an affected resident would like to expedite the planting process and select the tree species from an approved list, there is an option of participating in the Village's Cooperative Tree Planting Program (cost-share program between the Village and the property owner). Applications can be downloaded off the Village's website, www.wilmette.com.

Pesticide Treatments of Ash Trees

In the weeks ahead, you may be receiving information from landscapers and others that suggest that certain pesticide treatments can effectively impede the spread of the EAB. The Village's Foresters, who are all certified arborists, have conducted extensive research on the subject and concluded that treatments currently on the market do not offer evidence to suggest that such treatments can be relied upon in the long term. Based on the review of the Village's Forestry staff, there is no treatment on the market that is 100% effective in eliminating EAB infestations. This position is shared by the IDOA and the University of Illinois who recommend no treatment of Ash trees located within 10 to 12 miles of a known EAB infestation area. Accordingly, the Village's program consists of the removal and replacement of infested Ash trees on public property.

Residents who are interested in treating Ash trees on private property are advised to consult a private certified arborist prior to beginning any such program. Before making a decision, residents are encouraged to consider the long-term cost of annual treatments versus the cost of having the tree removed and replaced with an alternate species. Certified arborists in our area may be found by checking the following website: <http://www.illinoisarborist.org/CertifiedArboristsNew.htm>.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, or if you suspect you have an infested parkway or private Ash tree, please contact the Forestry Division at (847) 920-2955 or send an email to eab@wilmette.com.

Sincerely,



VILLAGE OF WILMETTE

PUBLIC WORKS MUNICIPAL YARD

711 LARAMIE AVE.

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS 60091

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

(847) 853-7500
FAX (847) 853-7705

Dear Wilmette Resident,

The ash tree located on the Village of Wilmette parkway adjacent to your property has been identified by the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) as a tree potentially infested with the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). This parkway tree is showing a symptom(s) associated with EAB infestation as described in the attached brochure. The Illinois Department of Agriculture has asked that this tree be removed and "debarked" in an effort to accurately determine the extent of infestation throughout the village. The remaining tree stump will be removed below ground as soon as possible and parkway restoration, including new sod, will be completed. This work is scheduled to begin the week of September 25th.

The Village of Wilmette is known for its beautiful trees and provides a tree-planting program to insure this reputation. Wilmette residents are encouraged to participate in this program to replace lost trees, thereby maintaining the highest property value while beautifying the Village and establishing community pride. An application for Wilmette's latest tree planting program is available on the Village's website, www.wilmette.com/pubworks/treefrm.htm, or at the Village hall. Species description and prices are detailed on the website. If you decide not to participate in the Tree Planting Program, the Village will replace all removed trees within one year, **provided there is enough space**.

Replacement trees are typically two inches in caliper and a species selected by the Forestry Division. As the famous writer Washington Irving once said, "He who plants a tree looks forward to the future ages and plants for posterity." Please call the Forestry Division at 853-7600 or 853-7587 if you have any questions.

***NOTE:** The Village of Wilmette will not be responsible for damage to private irrigation systems, private walks and/or any unauthorized vegetation located in the public right-of-way. Residents will be responsible for locating and notifying the Village of irrigation lines and heads prior to tree planting and tree removal.

Thank you for your cooperation.
Sincerely,

Ben Carson & Kevin Sorby
Village Foresters

Management Tools

10/12/06 Wilmette – EAB

Number of Ash Trees

• Village	2,855
• Park District	1,000 (estimate)
• Private property	<u>7,145</u> (estimate)
Total	11,000 (estimate)

Public Works Department Staff Hours to Date

• Foresters	349.5 hours
• Street Division	313.5 hours
• Administration	<u>76</u> hours
Total	739 hours

EAB was found in Wilmette on July 10, 2006. In the past 13.5 weeks, The Public Works Department staff time dedicated to EAB management is **equivalent to 1.37 full time employees on a daily basis.**

Estimated Cost for Removal and Reforestation for Village Trees

Cost per Tree		Total Cost per Operation	
Removal cost	\$325	Total Removal	\$927,875
Stump Grinding	25	Total Stump Grinding	71,375
Restoration	25	Restoration	71,375
Replant	<u>300</u>	Replant	<u>856,500</u>
Total	\$675/tree	Total	\$1,927,125

Cost for Village trees:	2855 trees X \$675/tree	\$1,927,125
Cost for a Forester position:	\$72,000/year for eight years	576,000
Total estimated cost for an eight Year EAB Management Program		\$2,503,125

Note: Cost does not include removal and reforestation on Private and Park District Property

Comparison to DED Data

1956 – 2006	50 year period
Total Parkway DED Tree Losses	5131
Total Private DED Tree Losses	<u>5589</u>
Total DED Losses	10720

Management of Emerald Ash Borer on Public Right-of-Way

10/3/2006

Year Round	Removal of infested / dead trees. (650 trees @ \$227,500 and \$47,500 for restoration / Ash storm damage disposal)	Removal of infested / dead trees. (650 trees @ \$227,500 and \$47,500 for restoration / Ash storm damage disposal)	Removal of infested / dead trees. (650 trees @ \$227,500 and \$47,500 for restoration / Ash storm damage disposal)	Removal of infested / dead trees. (650 trees @ \$227,500 and \$47,500 for restoration / Ash storm damage disposal)	Removal of infested / dead trees. (225 trees @ \$82,250 and \$17,155 for restoration / disposal) This completes the removal of all infested Public Ash trees.	
Winter	1. Review the reuse/milling of lumber. 2. Preparation of specifications for removal of trees. 3. Solicit bids for the removal of Ash trees.	Extend contract for the removal of Ash trees.	Extend contract for the removal of Ash trees.	Extend contract for the removal of Ash trees.		
Spring	1. Restoration for Fall / Winter removals. 2. Replant trees removed in 2006 (\$5,000). 3. Preparation of specifications for accelerated tree planting program to start in 2008.	1. Restoration for Fall / Winter removals. 2. Replant 222 trees @ \$66,600.	1. Restoration for Fall / Winter removals. 2. Replant 222 trees @ \$66,600.	1. Restoration for Fall / Winter removals. 2. Replant 222 trees @ \$66,600.	1. Restoration for Fall / Winter removals. 2. The number of trees planted increases this year due to a reduction in the number of removals. Replant 811 trees @ \$183,300.	All funds allocated this year will be used for tree plant Replant 811 trees @ \$183,300.
Summer	Investigation identified in Wilmington	1. Solicit bids for the removal of Ash trees.	1. Replant 111 trees @ \$33,300. 1.	1. Replant 111 trees @ \$33,300. 2.	1. Replant 111 trees @ \$33,300. 2.	
Fall	1. Descriptive sampling. 2. Resurvey existing infested areas. 3. Removal of infested trees (\$53,550) 4. Review the reuse/milling of lumber	1. Restoration for Spring / Summer removals 2. Replant trees removed in the Fall of 2006	2. Restoration for Spring / Summer removals	Restoration for Spring / Summer removals	1. The number of trees planted increases this year due to a reduction in the number of removals. Replant 307 trees @ \$92,100. 2.	All funds allocated this year will be used for tree planting Replant 307 trees @ \$92,100.
Total Trees Removed: 2,835	20	650	650	650	225	0
Total Trees Replanted: 2,855	0	20	333	333	918	918
Accumulative Losses	20	650	967	1284	1601	918
Total Budget Allocation	\$53,550	\$275,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$275,400
Actual Tree Removals	44	82				
Actual Contractual Cost	\$13,856	\$32,882.17				
Actual Trees Replanted	0	16				

Comments 2006: There were no disposal costs for 2006.

Comments 2007: Trees were replanted as part of Village's Cost-Share Program

Village of Wilmette, Forestry Division of Public Works
Tree Losses and Plantings Summary Report- Emerald Ash Borer

6/14/2007

Year	Parkway Tree Losses				Total Ash Tree Losses			Tree Plantings			Parkway Tree Gain Plantings less Losses
	No. of Ash Trees Starting	% of EAB Losses	No. of EAB Lost	Other Tree Losses	Total Tree Losses	Private EAB Losses	Total EAB Losses	Public Trees Planted	Private Trees Planted	Total Trees Planted	
2006	2,855	1.3%	37				37				
2007	2,818		82			26	108	16	0	16	66
Totals	2,855	4.2%	119	00	00	26	145	16	00	16	66

Press Coverage

2006 – 2007 Press Coverage Synopsis

Tree pest hits North Shore

Chicago Tribune; Jul 14, 2006; pg. 1;

State maps battle plan for ash borer

William Presecky, Tribune staff reporter; Chicago Tribune; Aug 6, 2006

State isn't waiting for ash borer in Chicago

Josh Noel, Tribune staff reporter; Chicago Tribune; Aug 21, 2006; pg. 3

Illinois, Indiana wood quarantined

John Biemer, Tribune staff reporter; Chicago Tribune; Nov 22, 2006; pg. 4

More ash borers found in Kane

John Biemer, Tribune staff reporter; Chicago Tribune; Dec 6, 2006; pg. 1

Ash trees face ax in Wilmette

Dave Wischnowsky, Tribune staff reporter; Chicago Tribune; Jan 4, 2007; pg. 1;

Ash borer firewood quarantine expanded

Chicago Tribune; Jan 13, 2007; pg. 17;

Infested trees to be removed free by state

John Biemer; Chicago Tribune; Mar 9, 2007; pg. 1

Suburb takes steps to save storied ash

Dave Wischnowsky; Chicago Tribune; Mar 30, 2007; pg. 1;

Ash Borer Summit puts Lake County on Lookout

Wilmette Life; May 24, 2007

Ash Borers Kill Trees, but Wood Still has Life Chicago Tribune

Dave Wischnowsky; Chicago Tribune; May 27, 2007

pest hits North Shore

ald ash borers have been found in 16 trees in Wilmette
h Final Edition]

go Tribune - Chicago, Ill.

or: Dave Wischnowsky and Dan Gibbard, Tribune staff reporters Tribune staff reporter Michael Hawthorne contributed to this report

Jul 14, 2006

on: Metro

ment Types: News

Word Count: 854

ument Text

right 2006 by the Chicago Tribune)

RECTION: Additional material published July 21, 2006: CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS In the July 14
> section, an illustration about ash trees incorrectly showed leaves attached to a branch. In fact, three to 11 leaflets
a leaf on a single stem, which is attached to a branch.

on text only.

eafy North Shore, where trees are nearly sacred, is the latest part of suburban Chicago to be threatened by the
ald ash borer, a ravenous pest that already has killed more than 15 million trees in five states and Canada.

hursday, the Illinois Department of Agriculture confirmed that at least 16 ash trees in a five-block area in Wilmette
infested with the insect, spokeswoman Chris Herbert said.

zen of the trees are clustered around Highcrest Middle School near Hunter Street and Washington Avenue, and the
re in the yards of three nearby homes, she said.

Makra of the Morton Arboretum in Lisle called Thursday's news "absolutely depressing" and said the pest, which
s its way into ash trees and kills them, presents a serious challenge.

is going to be very painful for the North Shore," said Makra, who has worked with cities to develop an action plan
st the ash borer, which probably entered Illinois in logs of out-of- state firewood. "Trees are very important for the
culture. They love their trees."

ette has been certified for two decades as a Tree City USA by the National Arbor Day Foundation, Village President
Canning said. Residents take pride in their tree-lined parkways.

concerns me because trees are really part of the charm of Wilmette," said Julia Marran, a lifelong resident who
near Highcrest. "We're very big on trees."

discovery is the second confirmed sighting of the ash borer in Illinois, coming one month after the half-inch metallic-
n insect was spotted June 13 in a subdivision west of St. Charles in Kane County.

infestation was contained to 19 trees within a concentrated area, Herbert said. It will take several weeks to
mine the extent of the problem in Wilmette.

Monday, survey crews from the Department of Agriculture are expected to begin checking the more than 2,800 ash
that make up about 15 percent of the leaf cover on public property in Wilmette.

ot known how many ash trees exist on private property in the village or along the North Shore, where residents
ure their tree cover like a family heirloom. But arborists estimate that there are hundreds of thousands of the trees.

ere are more than 130 million ash trees in Illinois, including about 4 million in Cook County.

er towns along the North Shore, which have been bracing for the invasion, report having thousands of ashes on
c property: 4,000 in Evanston, 3,000 in Skokie, 6,000 in Lake Forest.

so many susceptible trees, the ash borer's potential damage could be far greater than that wrought by the Asian longhorned beetle, which resulted in the loss of only 1,500 trees between 1998 and 2003 in the Chicago area.

This week, experts declared victory over the longhorned beetle after three years without a local sighting.

The emerald ash borer, which is from Asia, is not the only pest that attacks ash trees. They are also susceptible to some other borers, Makra said.

However, the ecosystem has natural checks for those pests, such as birds that eat certain insects, she said. But when new species come from far away, they sometimes have no predators, Makra said.

The North Shore does have some advantages over other areas in the region in dealing with the emerald ash borer, she said.

There are fewer ashes on the North Shore than in younger suburbs, which planted the cheap, hardy and fast-growing trees in abundance in the 1950s and '60s.

That gives [the North Shore] a leg up," Makra said.

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Infestation]

PHOTO GRAPHIC; Caption: PHOTO: A tree at Highcrest Middle School in Wilmette is tagged as one of 16 confirmed to be infested with emerald ash borers. Tribune photo by Jim Robinson GRAPHIC: Ash tree 101 Sixteen trees in Wilmette have been infested by an emerald ash borer, officials confirmed Thursday. The insects, which only affect ash trees, could threaten more than 130 million trees in Illinois. HOW TO IDENTIFY AN ASH TREE All 16 ash varieties likely are susceptible to infestation. Green and white ash trees are common victims, as well as blue and black. Branches: Leaves on the branches are located opposite of each other. Scars: Scars--spots left after leaves fall--are shaped like a sideways letter D on green ash trees and a sideways C on white ash trees. Leaves: Leaves are arranged opposite of each other. Seeds: Narrow, 1- to 2-inch fruits hang in clusters. Some trees are seedless. SOME SYMPTOMS OF INFESTATION - Canopy Portions of the canopy will not leaf out. - Woodpecker presence Increased activity of woodpeckers, which feed on larvae Sources: USDA Forest Service, www.emeraldashborer.info, Iowa State University Extension, Morton Arboretum Chicago Tribune/Sue-Lyn Erbeck, Phil Geib and Rick Tuma - See microfilm for complete graphic.

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Infestation] (Document Summary)

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