

What You Can Do to Help

The Village of Arlington Heights is encouraging resident involvement to help fight this dynamic and extensive natural disaster. A **People's Choice Program** is being implemented where residents will have the choice to treat or not to treat their parkway Ash tree(s) at their own expense. Any trees that are not treated will probably be removed by the Village if the tree's condition indicates such removal. Interested residents are being asked to volunteer to become the leaders of their blocks and/or homeowners associations. These captains will encourage participation among their neighbors and facilitate program logistics. Interested residents should call the Forestry Unit at 847-368-5848 for more information.

Unfortunately, the Village is not able to pay for a treatment program due to the exorbitant costs involved in a Village-wide program. Our Forestry Unit personnel will work closely with program participants and offer available resources to promote public education.

There are several commercially-applied pesticide options that have been labeled as reduced-risk insecticides by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to treat EAB. Based on recent research, treatment is now a viable option to protect Ash trees. Although chemical treatments are not 100 percent effective, they have been shown to preserve Ash trees if applied according to the pesticide's label and before an Ash tree is more than 50% dead. Three common treatment options are trunk injections, soil drench/injections, and trunk sprays. There are advantages and disadvantages to all treatment options which are discussed in detail on the Village's website at www.vah.com.

In summary please follow these steps:

1. **Become informed on EAB. Check these websites regularly for information:**
www.vah.com
www.emeraldashborer.com
www.illinoiseab.com
2. **Learn if you have a parkway Ash tree. Use the characteristics discussed herein and the Village-wide Ash tree map at vah.com.**
3. **Get involved in the People's Choice Program and consider treatment options to preserve your Ash trees.**
4. **Monitor Ash trees, report possible EAB or infested Ash trees to the Forestry Unit at 847-368-5848.**

Additional Resources

Still have questions after checking the above resources???

Email further questions to eab@vah.com or call the the Forestry Unit at 847-368-5848

Thank you!
The Village of Arlington Heights



VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS RESIDENTS:

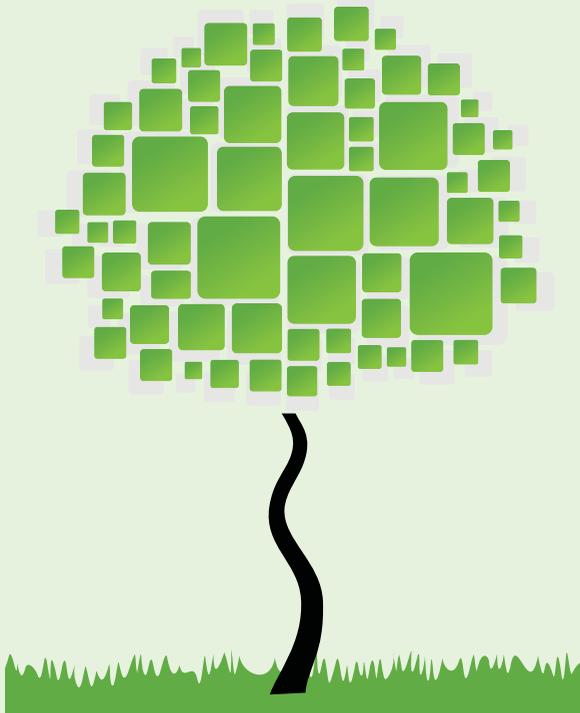
***YOUR IMMEDIATE
ATTENTION IS
REQUESTED!***

***HELP MEET THE
EMERALD ASH BORER
CHALLENGE***

The Problem

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an insect that kills Ash trees and has been found throughout Arlington Heights. EAB was first discovered in Michigan in 2002 and has since spread to Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. EAB is a small (1/2" long, 1/8" wide) metallic green beetle native to Asia. This wood-boring beetle feeds **ONLY** on Ash trees (*Fraxinus spp*). EAB larvae tunnel beneath the bark and feed in the cambium layer, damaging the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients throughout its system. EAB will eventually kill all Ash trees, but they may be saved if chemically treated.

There are over 13,000 Ash trees on public property in the Village. Approximately 32 percent of our parkway trees are Ash.



How to Identify an Ash Tree

Ash trees can be easily identified by a few key characteristics as shown below. Two distinct features of Ash trees are opposite branching and compound leaves. Although other woody plants, like mountainash, have "ash" in their name, they are not true Ash trees. Only true Ash trees are vulnerable to infestation by EAB.

Compound Leaf



5-11 leaflets with smooth or toothed edges

Diamond-shaped Bark



Tight interlaced diamond-shaped ridges

Paddle-shaped Seeds



Clusters of hanging seeds; some trees may be seedless

Branch and Bud Arrangement



Branches and buds are directly across from each other

Signs & Symptoms of EAB

Look for these characteristics of EAB infestation on your Ash tree. Symptoms of EAB can include stunted growth, crown dieback and/or bark splits. Some of these characteristics will be absent when leaves are not present. Look for woodpecker damage at the tops of trees or more specifically white or pink patches of inner bark that is visible along the trunk and branches. This characteristic is easy to spot when trees have no leaves.

Crown Dieback



Canopy begins to die at top, progresses until tree is bare

Bark Splits



Vertical fissures on bark with exposed S-galleries

S-Shaped Larval Galleries



Serpentine pattern larval feeding galleries

D-shaped Exit Holes



Adults form D-shaped holes when they emerge

Epicormic Shoots



Shoots grow from roots and trunk with leaves often larger than normal

Increased Woodpecker Damage



Birds peck outer bark to feed on larva



Actual size of emerald ash borer