



BOREERBITE

MISSOURI EAB PROGRAM E-NEWSLETTER

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2011 SURVEY

Efforts are underway to find suitable locations for the state-wide Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) trappings. The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) survey coordinator looks at areas of declining ash

or areas with a high-risk pathway for EAB (i.e. campgrounds). Additionally, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) APHIS PPQ will again be conducting a delimit survey, which places traps in a grid to monitor known EAB infestations in Wayne County. Traps will be in place by early April and remain in ash trees till mid-July.

Since the discovery of EAB in Missouri in August 2008 at the U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Greenville Campground, various data collecting surveys have been implemented to determine the spread of EAB. To date, approximately 2400 acres surrounding the Greenville Campground has been treated in regards to removal of all ash trees greater than 4" diameter at breast height (DBH). Removal means the ash trees have been felled, piled and burned to reduce the amount of EAB entering the system each year. In cooperation with MDA, chemical treatments will

be implemented in 2011; treating ash intentionally left within the campground and surrounding areas to serve as trap trees. These trees will still be attractive to EAB within the known infested area but are lethal to larvae as they use the tree as a host.

For more information concerning survey techniques, please visit our website at: www.eab.missouri.edu.



A EAB purple trap hung high in the canopy of an ash tree in Wayne County.

MANAGING MISSOURI'S ASH TREES FOR EAB: Treat, Cut, or Leave Alone & Wait?

By: Rob Lawrence, forest entomologist, Missouri Department of Conservation

In the nine years since EAB was first spotted in the United States, several management strategies, including the use of insecticides and removing ash trees, have emerged. But so, too, has confusion about when and how to deploy those tools as well as their usefulness.



Monoculture of ash trees lining a city street in Columbia, Missouri.

For nearly all of Missouri, there is no need to rush out now and apply insecticides to prevent EAB attack on trees in your yard. The accepted rule-of-thumb is to wait until EAB infestations have been confirmed within 15 miles of your location before beginning insecticide treatments. It is an unnecessary chemical load on the environment and a waste of money to apply them earlier. See eab.missouri.edu for current information about EAB infestations known in Missouri.

The first step for homeowners and communities now is to assess the value of all their trees and plan for the future. Our main objectives should be to increase the diversity and improve the health of trees in our urban forests. We need many kinds (species) of trees in our yards and neighborhoods, so that when new pest threats develop on one kind of tree, the impacts overall will be reduced. And healthier trees are better able to resist new threats.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR ASH TREES NOW?

- Think about the long-term value of each tree. If an ash is in poor health or form, it could be removed now and replaced with a different species.
- Do not remove all ash trees now. It may be several years before EAB arrives in your area.
- But EAB arrival is inevitable. Plan how to spread out over several years the costs of removing ash trees and introducing other species as replacements.

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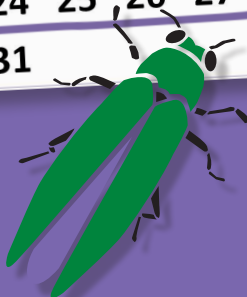
WHAT SHOULD WE DO WHEN EAB INFESTATIONS DO APPROACH OUR AREA?

- When thinking about applying insecticides, remember that those chemicals are the only thing keeping that ash tree alive when EAB populations build. Insecticides will need to be applied at one to two-year intervals for a very long time.
- Insecticide use should be reserved for trees that provide the most benefits (shade, energy savings, aesthetics), or to keep ash alive until replacement trees are large enough to provide shade.

The current thinking by many EAB scientists is that conservation of some ash trees by the use of insecticides is a feasible strategy (www.emeraldashborer.info/files/conserv_ash.pdf). In this scenario, some select trees would be kept alive with sustained insecticide use throughout an EAB outbreak until most other ash in an area have been killed. The attack pressure from EAB would then decline, because fewer host trees are producing new EAB adults. At that point, biological control agents (currently being assessed) and a reduced use of insecticides may be able to maintain ash populations.

Based on recent research in Michigan (Dan Herms, Ohio State University), an EAB outbreak may last as much as 20 years from the time that ash start dying in an area. Four systemic insecticides are currently registered in Missouri for control of EAB: emamectin benzoate, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, and azadirachtin. For more details on insecticide use, refer to www.emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf

MAY 2011						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Mark your calendars! 2011 National EAB Awareness Week

National EAB Awareness week will once again take place the week before Memorial Day, May 22 – 28. The goal is to highlight the threat of the emerald ash borer to Missouri's urban and forest trees, the environmental and economic impact of this exotic pest and what citizens can do to help slow the spread.

EAB University Offers New Webinars



For the spring 2011 semester currently underway, EAB University has expanded its agenda to include other invasive pests and diseases that threaten

North American urban and rural forests. EAB University is a series of free online webinars that are focused on topics such as recent research on EAB and other invasive pests and diseases, what homeowners need to know to recognize and manage EAB, preparing municipalities for EAB, and many other useful and interesting subjects.

EAB University was developed by Michigan State University, Purdue University and the Ohio State University communications specialists who have been dealing with the invasive pest since it was discovered in North America in 2002. It is funded by the USDA Forest Service.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WEBINARS, VISIT:

WWW.EMERALDASHBORER.INFO/EAB_UNIVERSITY.CFM

TO ACCESS THE WEBINARS, PLEASE GO TO:

WWW.BREEZE.MSU.EDU/EAB-UNIVERSITY

WEBINARS SCHEDULED

March 24, 2011 EAB for Homeowners

April 7, 2011 Ecological impact after EAB

April 14, 2011 Preparing for EAB in Community Urban Forests

April 21, 2011 Viburnum Leaf Beetle

May 12, 2010 Neighbors Against Bad Bugs? (NABB) volunteer group

May 19, 2011 Thousand Cankers Disease

June 2, 2011 Slow Ash Mortality (SLAM) project (tentative)

DID YOU KNOW?

EAB is not a threat to human health, but it does threaten Missouri forest and urban tree populations. Ash trees account for 3% of Missouri's native forest and approximately 14% in urban areas. However in some neighborhoods and parks, the figure reaches as high as 30% - 40%.



A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN:

Missouri Department of Agriculture, Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, University of Missouri Extension, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture APHIS PPQ, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

The Borer Bite e-newsletter is distributed via e-mail and posted on the Missouri EAB website— eab.missouri.edu—on a quarterly basis. To sign up for your own e-mailed copy, or to submit comments and/or newsletter story ideas, please send a request to joanie.straub@mdc.mo.gov.