

Indiana Division of Forestry

Community & Urban Forestry Program

January 2015

EAB Readiness Plan Guidance

Please use the following references what should be included in an EAB Management Plan You are also encouraged to review example plans and tools such as the EAB Management Tools for Cities and Towns

http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/EAB/index.php?page=management/city_town

Developing an EAB Management Strategies for Properties and Cities

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/outoftheashes/SadofEABCalculator.pdf>

Bloomington, IN

https://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document_id=7715

Fort Wayne, IN

http://www2.ca.uky.edu/forestryextension/eab/Presentations/New/Tinkel_EAB_Presentation.pdf

Mount Prospect, IL

http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/PDFs_for_web/Mgt%20Plans/MTPROSPECT.pdf

Park Ridge, IL

http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/PDFs_for_web/Mgt%20Plans/park%20ridge%20-%20eab.pdf

Macomb, IL

http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/PDFs_for_web/Mgt%20Plans/MACOMB%20EAB%20Readiness%20Plan%2010.11.07.pdf

Sample Community EAB Readiness Plan

Introduction

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an introduced pest that is killing ash trees in Indiana, and at least 17 other states and Canada. Since its discovery in Indiana in 2004, the borer has spread, to more than 70 counties.

The community of _____ must prepare for and manage for the arrival of this pest on three fronts -- street trees, park/public trees, and trees on private property. Given that over eighty communities and townships in the State have confirmed EAB Infestation Status, we should assume that if we do not already have EAB, that infestation confirmation status is imminent.

Because the EAB can travel easily in firewood and yard waste, it is possible that it will arrive much sooner despite state and federal quarantines of infested regions.

As of 2014, approximately _____ or _____% of the Community's _____ street trees are ash. This figure includes inventoried specimens, and an estimate of sizeable ashes in wooded areas in public rights of way. About _____% of the inventoried ashes are rated in poor condition, _____% are in fair condition, and _____% are in good condition. Similar data for park and private ash trees are not available.

The following elements of the City's EAB management plan have been adopted, and are subject to periodic revision as new information about the borer is available. This plan is also subject to change should state or federal policies dictate. _____ is the lead local agency responsible for plan implementation. Working with the _____ Tree Commission (if applicable), _____ will provide public education/information regarding EAB as a routine service, and an annual report to City Council will be prepared.

Coordinating Committee

Given the complicated nature of EAB, the importance of trees to our community and that ash are present on public and private property, the community has assembled a task force to monitor EAB and to support the implementation of the plan. Our coordinating committee includes the following representatives:

1. Name, Title, Relevance
2. Name, Title, Relevance
3. Name, Title, Relevance (Add as many rows as necessary)

Outreach

Outreach is crucial to mitigating the impact of EAB. On an annual basis key staff outlined above must educate city officials of the magnitude of potential tree loss in our community. The community must provide a detailed estimate of the potential costs to the community for tree loss and tree replacement. Externally, it is important to educate local advisory and tree advocacy groups on EAB biology, EAB quarantine compliance and instructions for local monitoring programs. Provide a local protocol for reporting potential incidents in our community.

List community partners that you can outreach to here:

1. Organization, Contact at the Organization
2. Organization, Contact at the Organization
3. Organization, Contact at the Organization

Working through the aforementioned groups and using the community's communications tools such as the website and newsletter, we will implement a public education campaign to notify and educate residents about EAB and our community's

action plan to begin removing poor-conditioned ash, plans for reforestation, and any proposed tax levies being considered to support funding of the local program.

Street Trees

1. The community will gradually remove and replace ash trees in street rights of way. The removals will begin in _____, and poor condition trees will be removed first. Up to ____% of ashes will be removed annually, enabling the City to phase out ashes over an eight to ten year period. All adjacent residents will be notified of planned action. Ash trees in good condition will not be removed unless necessary, and not until the fifth or sixth year of this process.
2. Removals will be dispersed over neighborhoods to lessen impact on residents, aesthetics, and property values.
3. Requests from adjacent residents will be honored when possible. This includes residents who request removal of trees, as well as those who request that ashes be retained (in expectation that protective treatments will be applied by the resident). City code also includes an appeals process for residents.
4. Protective pesticide treatments may be effective, and may be applied at residents' discretion and expense. The community does not plan to treat street trees. Treated trees will be removed if treatments fail and EAB infests the tree.
5. Ash trees that are removed will be replaced. Species diversity will be a planting objective to better protect our community's trees in the future, and planting will occur spring and fall per the City's standard operating procedures. The City will only select trees from the IDA Reforestation List.

Park Trees

1. There are many specimen ash trees in City parks, as well as thousands of ashes in wooded park areas. No inventory of park trees exists.
2. Specimen trees will be monitored. If trees are young and small, proactive removal will be unnecessary, as City staff can remove these trees once infestation occurs. Removal of larger trees takes precedence.
3. Ash trees in wooded areas will be left alone. These trees will die once EAB arrives, but will be left in the woods to fall and decompose unless they present a hazard, in which case they will be felled and left in the woods.
4. Specimen ash trees will be replaced. In wooded areas, natural regeneration will play a significant role in reforesting parkland, but invasive/non-native plants will create challenges.

Trees on Private Property

1. There are/may be many thousands of large and small ash trees on private property. No reliable inventory exists, and ash density varies by neighborhood.
2. Property owners are urged to monitor the EAB's movements. **The decision to treat, to remove, or to retain private trees rests with the property owner.** Residents should consider many variables when evaluating options, including tree size, location, and condition; access to the tree; potential targets should the tree fail; property value;

shade, heating, and cooling values; treatment techniques, efficacy, and costs; proximity of EAB infestation; and intangible values.

3. The City will enforce the relevant sections of its Code Compliance program should it receive complaints about hazardous private trees. Staff is always vigilant for private trees that threaten public improvements or the street right of way, and this will not change. Private trees that are a threat to private property will be inspected only as complaints are received.

4. It would be prudent for residents to establish a relationship with an ISA Certified Arborist now in the event that ash evaluation, treatment, or removal is desired in the future. Contractors should be able to provide proof of liability insurance and worker's compensation coverage. The City also encourages residents to replace trees lost with species appropriate for the site, or to plant new trees in advance of EAB infestation and ash removal as a way of preserving the tree lined streets.

Example Ash Tree Inventory

Location	EAB Detected (yes or no)	Size (dbh)*	Condition**	Removal date	Replant address	Replant date	Replant species

* dbh – diameter at breast height (4.5 feet high)

** Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Dead

