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EAB NEWS

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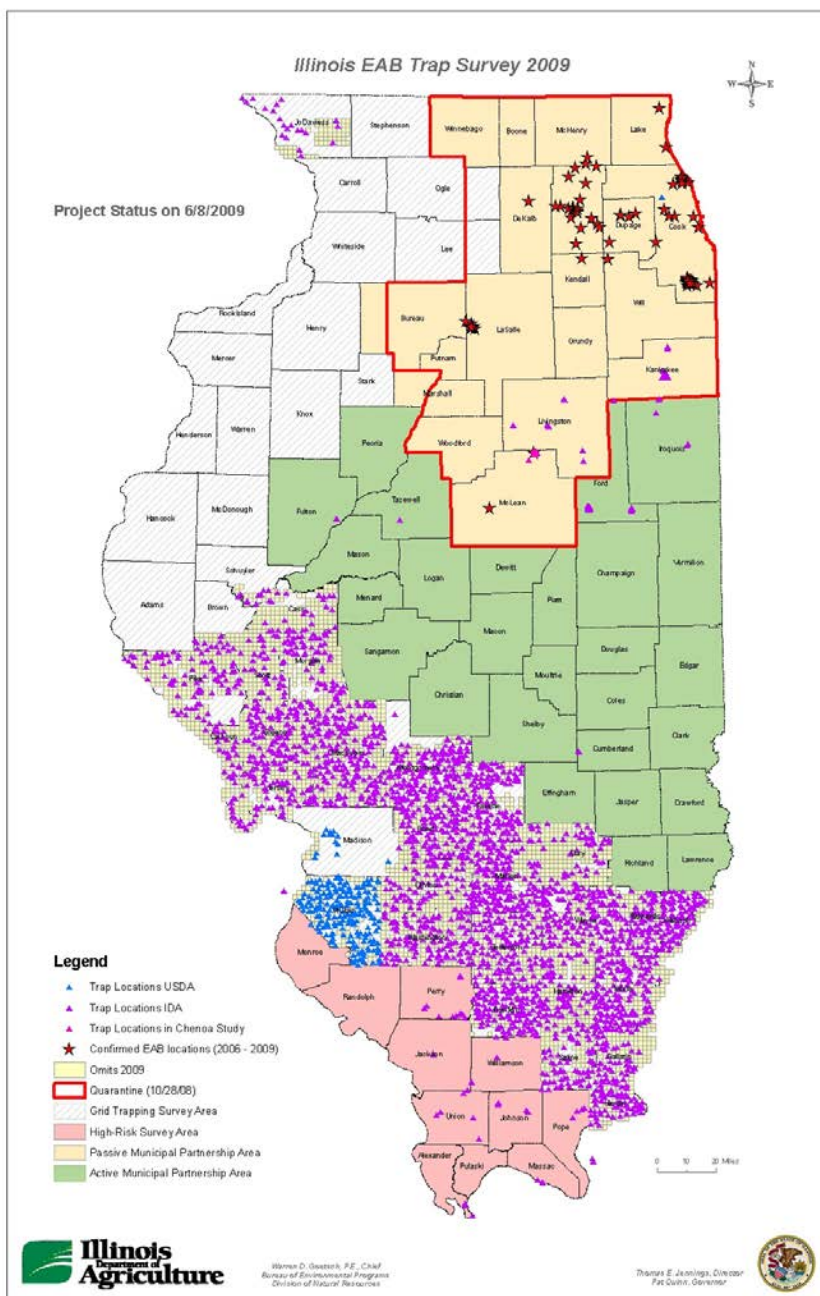
2009 EAB Trapping Strategy



In early April, IDA staff members began deploying the purple “sticky” traps in far southern Illinois to determine if EAB is in the area. The highest concentration of traps can be found in a 50-mile buffer zone that runs along Illinois’ western border from northern to central Illinois and then cuts a swath across the south-central portion of the state to the Indiana border.

. IDA and USDA-APHIS staff members will be visiting over 10,000 grid areas (1.5 x 1.5 mile squares) throughout southern and western Illinois to place 1ft x 2 ft prism-shaped purple “sticky” traps in ash trees to assist in the detection of EAB infestations. The purple traps are a detection tool designed to help IDA determine if EAB is present in certain areas of the state. After the EAB flight season concludes, IDA will take down the traps, inspect them and adjust our pest management plan accordingly. During this time, we’re asking for the public’s assistance in not touching or removing these unmistakable purple boxes from the trees.

Additionally, IDA is working in cooperation with several municipalities which are just outside the 21-county quarantine zone that affects the northeastern quadrant of the state. These 42 central Illinois communities are providing an invaluable service to IDA by deploying and managing a nominal number of traps in their area while IDA manages the USDA 50-mile trapping zone.





Insecticide Options for Protecting Ash Trees From Emerald Ash Borer

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Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire), an invasive insect native to Asia, has killed tens of millions of ash trees in urban, rural and forested settings. This beetle was first discovered in 2002 in southeast Michigan and Windsor, Ontario. As of May 2009, emerald ash borer (EAB) infestations were known to be present in 11 states and two Canadian provinces. Many homeowners, arborists and tree care professionals want to protect valuable ash trees from EAB. Scientists have learned much about this insect and methods to protect ash trees since 2002. This bulletin is designed to answer frequently asked questions and provide the most current information on insecticide options for controlling EAB.



EAB larvae damage the vascular system of the tree as they feed, which interferes with movement of systemic insecticides in the tree.



EAB adults must feed on foliage before they become reproductively mature.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What options do I have for treating my ash trees?

If you elect to treat your ash trees, there are several insecticide options available and research has shown that treatments can be effective. Keep in mind, however, that controlling insects that feed under the bark with insecticides has always been difficult. This is especially true with EAB because our native North American ash trees have little natural resistance to this pest. In university trials, some insecticide treatments were effective in some sites, but the same treatments failed in other sites. Furthermore, in some studies conducted over multiple years, EAB densities continued to increase in individual trees despite annual treatment. Some arborists have combined treatments to increase the odds of success (e.g., combining a cover spray with a systemic treatment).



Healthy ash trees that have been protected with insecticides growing next to untreated ash trees killed by EAB.



Our understanding of how EAB can be managed successfully with insecticides has increased substantially in recent years. The current state of this understanding is detailed in the bulletin. It is important to note that research on management of EAB remains a work in progress. Scientists from universities, government agencies and companies continue to conduct intensive studies to understand how and when insecticide treatments will be most effective.

For the full 8 page report, visit www.IllinoisEAB.com or <http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/data/200906015797.pdf>



About Getting Your

EAB First Detector Certification

For Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a major threat throughout the Midwest. One of the primary focus areas is to reduce human movement of EAB. Therefore, these training programs are concentrated along major traffic routes or campground areas throughout the state.

Those who attend will learn about identification and control and will receive information on the first detector program. Our goal is to train you so you can spread the word by talking with local civic groups, garden clubs and school groups.

University of Illinois Extension entomologists and educators will provide an overview of Emerald Ash Borer—its life cycle, how it spreads, where it came from and what management options are available. Pesticide tree injections will be demonstrated.

As a First Detector Certification participant, you will experience hands-on borer identification to help you determine if what you may see is EAB, one of the many borers already found in Illinois, or even an ash tree. You will also learn what trees are good alternatives for ash trees.

Other topics that will be presented include how to get your community aware of the potential threat and what plans need to be made in case it shows up in your backyard.

The day will wind up with the First Detector Certification program for Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists.

There is no fee to attend but reservations are required for all locations. There two options for registration:

1. Email David Robson at drobson@illinois.edu
Subject line: "EAB Registration" and include the date attending, your name and contact information (phone, cell, email).
2. Or Call Martha Smith at 309/836-2363.

Friday, June 19, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Reservation deadline: June 16
Lavender Crest Winery
5401 U.S. Highway 6
Colona, IL 61241
Directions: www.lavendercrest.com

Monday, June 22, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Reservation deadline: June 17
University of Illinois Extension
Madison County Office
900 Hillsboro, Box 427
Edwardsville, IL 62025
618/650-7050
Directions: <http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/madisonstclair/findus.html>

Thursday, June 23, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Reservation deadline: June 18
University of Illinois Extension
Vermilion County Office
12190 U.S. Route 150
Oakwood, IL 61858
217/442-8615
Directions: <http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/vermilion/findus.html>

Monday, June 29, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Reservation deadline: June 24
University of Illinois Extension
Jackson County Office
402 Ava Rd.
Murphysboro, IL 62966
618/687-1727
Directions: <http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/jackson/findus.html>

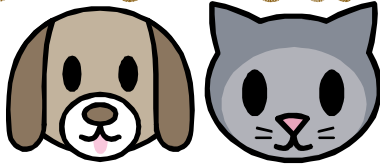
Wednesday, July 1, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Reservation deadline: June 25
Wildlife Prairie Park
3826 N. Taylor Rd #1
Hanna City, IL 61536
309/676-0998
Directions: www.willifeprairiestatepark.org

Tuesday, July 7, 9 a.m.—2:30 p.m.

Registration deadline: July 2
University of Illinois Extension
Sangamon County Office
2501 North 8th Street
Illinois State Fairgrounds, Bldg #30
Springfield IL 62702
217/782-4617
Directions: <http://web.extension.usuc.edu/sanamonmenard/>

Two New Staffers



Two new contractual trappers Kyle Nevill and Sheri Bonnett reported for duty June 1 at IDA. They will be filling some recent vacancies within the EAB program. The new trappers will be assisting in deploying, data-recording and retrieval of EAB traps. After training, the two trappers will concentrate their efforts in the placement of EAB traps in Schuyler, Brown and Adams counties.

ATTENTION ALL FIREWOOD IMPORTERS

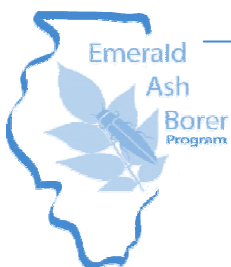


Be sure you are registered in compliance with the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Please register by filling out this form:

<http://www.agr.state.il.us/eab/data/200901026261.pdf>

www.IllinoisEAB.com

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



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