



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Management Plan

Update November 2020

This Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) management plan defines steps to provide an integrated approach that utilizes preventive insecticide treatments to protect priority ash trees and systematically removes and replaces all remaining un-treated ash trees over time.

The original EAB Management plan was written in 2015. Although the specifics on the number of ash trees, tree condition ratings and treatment costs are outdated, the plan priorities remain the same. This updated management plan removes those specifics to prevent it from becoming outdated again a few years.

EAB Management Plan Priorities:

1. Treatment of high quality public park and street trees, including legacy or prominent ash trees.
 - a. Insecticide treatments using Tree-age (Emamacetin benzoate) as a trunk injection, to be completed by a contractor every two years.
 - i. Prior to each treatment cycle, staff will reevaluate the condition and size of each tree. If the tree's condition has declined to poor, the tree will be removed from the treatment list.
 - ii. The treatment list is broken into two groups – Three quarters of the trees on the treatment list are treated in even years and one quarter treated in odd years.
2. Immediate removal and replacement of failing ash trees.
 - a. As EAB continues to spread, untreated ash trees will fail. As failing ash trees are identified, removal is scheduled as quickly as possible to reduce safety hazards.
 - b. Replacement trees will be planted in spring and/or fall of each year – as soon after removal as possible.
3. Systematic removal and replacement of un-treated park and street ash trees over time.
 - a. Use the GIS tree inventory to identify un-treated ash trees from removal based on condition ratings, identified defects and size.
 - b. By removing these trees over time, it reduces the impact on our labor force, our annual forestry operating budget and the visual impact on the city.
 - c. Replacement trees will be planted in spring and/or fall of each year – as soon after removal as possible.
4. Improve public information and education program to help citizens identify EAB infected trees and offer information for effective control. Outreach efforts may include updated information on the city website, social media or other information distribution networks.