Emerald Ash Borer

Adult insect
½" long, bright metallic green

Larva
Attacks all species of ash

Larval Galleries
S-shaped galleries under the bark kill the tree

Typical Ash Tree

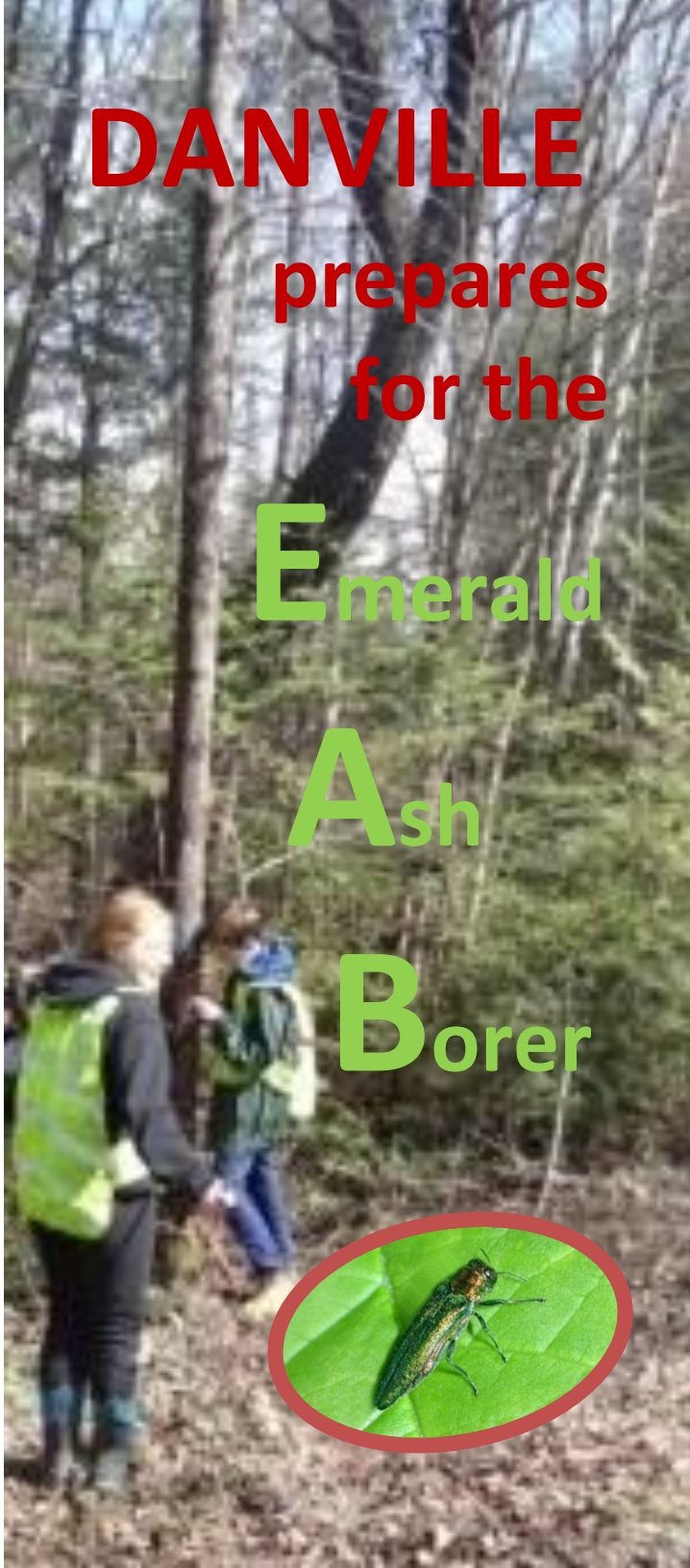
Foliage
Compound leaves
5-11 leaflets
Opposite branching

Bark
Diamond-shaped pattern of ridges

Funds provided by:
"Communities Caring for Canopies Grant"
Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, Urban and Community Forestry Program

Cover photo: Students of the Thaddeus Stevens School helping to measure and mark Ash Trees

For more information about the EAB:
vtinvasives.org



Danville Conservation Commission Surveys Ash Trees within Town Right-of-Ways

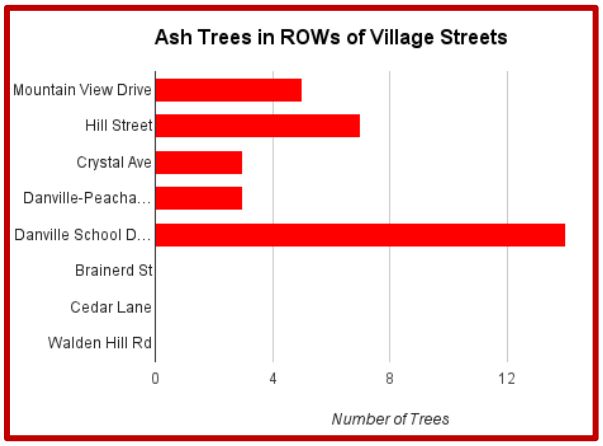
In the spring of 2015, the Conservation Commission began a survey of Ash Trees in anticipation of the arrival of the Emerald Ash Borer. One year later, volunteers have counted, measured and marked Ash Trees within the right-of-ways of 1/3 of the Town's 120 miles of roads. With this count the Town will have a better understanding of the number of trees in the right-of-ways that will become infested and die from this tree pest and be able to better prepare in advance for the cost and disposal of infested wood.

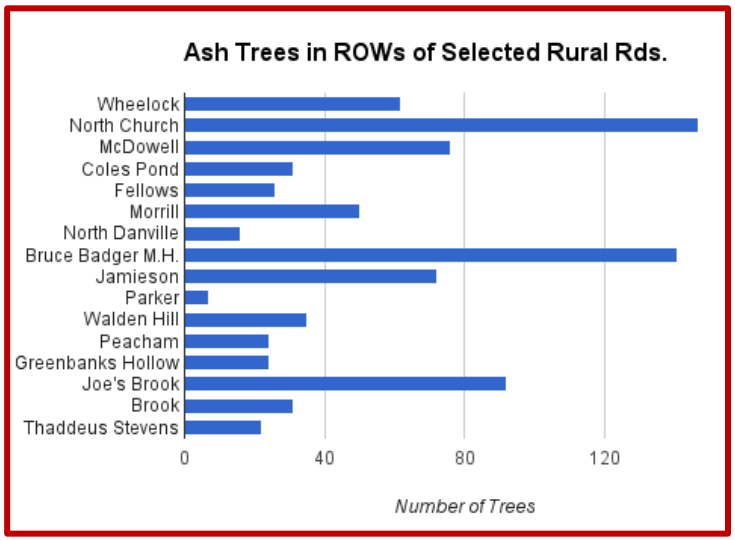
To date, the EAB has been found in 4 counties of New Hampshire, our nearest neighbor. A significant area of Quebec Province to our north is also infested at this time. The USDA is updating monthly a map showing the spread of the beetle. Although Vermont is shown as EAB-free at this point, it is only a matter of time until it is discovered here.

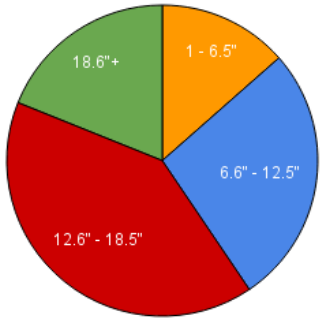
So far, nearly 5,000 hours of volunteer time have been recorded. With assistance from several Danville High School students, all of the figures have been entered into a data base and several graphs and maps have been generated. Additional information will be documented as the Ash Survey continues.

Some Results of the Ash Tree Survey as of 2015

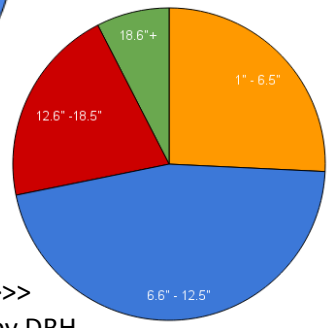
As the Ash Trees within the right-of-way were measured and recorded, they were marked with blue paint to identify location. The trees will be watched for any signs of infestation by the EAB. The most potentially hazardous trees may be removed pre-emptively as necessary.







Ash Trees along Village streets by DBH <<<<



Ash Trees within ROW of Rural Roads by DBH >>>>

- 1203 Ash Trees have been counted in ROW and marked with blue paint.
- 363 potentially hazardous Ash Trees have been found on adjacent private land and were not painted.
- 320 of all Ash Trees would be potentially hazardous to Utility lines.
- 343 Ash Trees measure larger than 12" diameter (DBH). The larger the tree, the greater the cost to remove.

Note: The most common way that the EAB is transported from one place to another is on camp firewood. Do not bring untreated firewood into VT from out of the area.