

Did you know it is possible that approximately 60% to 80% of the trees throughout the Village will be dead within the next three to ten years?

There are a number of devastating forestry issues facing the trees in the Village and the Village Board has requested that informational material be provided to you, our residents, to assist you in identifying these issues and how you, as a property owner, might address them.



- ◆ First, **Emerald Ash Borer** has arrived in the Village. This insect will kill **all** of the ash trees, unless special treatment is provided to each specific tree, within the next three to five years. You, as a property owner, need to determine now how you are going to address this problem on your property. (Approximately 30 to 40% of our tree cover is ash.)
- ◆ Second, the Village will NOT be spraying for **Gypsy Moth** this year. While Gypsy Moth usually does not kill the trees, it does make them susceptible to other diseases. If you have oak trees on your property, you may wish to undertake control of gypsy moth yourself or treatment of your oak trees with the help of a certified tree care professional. (Approximately 20% of our tree cover is oak.)
- ◆ Third, **Dutch Elm Disease** continues to ravage the Village elm trees. If you have not yet lost trees to Dutch Elm Disease you probably will shortly. (Approximately 30% of our tree cover is elm.)

## What are the most important things you can do?

### Tree Inventory:

The Village Board Recommends that you inventory your trees. If you do not know how to identify trees on your property, find a certified arborist who can.

Knowing what trees you have will help you establish a plan of action. There is probably not one residence in the Village



which will not have to deal with at least one of these problems and most will have to deal with all three.

Ash Trees – Emerald Ash Borer  
Elm Trees – Dutch Elm Disease  
Oak Trees – Gypsy Moth

If you have ash, elm or oak you need to know what they look like, where they are on your property, and if they play an important role in your overall landscape plan.

**Know what these tree pests look like and what symptoms you should watch for.**

# Emerald Ash Borer is here!

Emerald Ash Borer is probably the most significant problem facing our trees today. It, in all instances, will kill the ash tree if untreated and even if treated may still die. It is very important to read and understand the information listed below.

**What is Emerald Ash Borer?** Emerald Ash Borer is an insect that lays its eggs under the bark of ash trees. The larva then tunnels around under the bark – effectively strangling the tree. The tree typically dies within three to four years of infestation.

**What does an ash tree look like?** There are different kinds of ash trees and some have different forms. Typical traits are:

- ◆ Compound leaves
- ◆ Leaves are directly “opposite” each other on the twig
- ◆ There are diamond shaped impressions in the bark.



Compound leaves



Diamond Shaped Bark



Typically narrow upright habit

## What does an Emerald Ash Borer look like?

- ◆ The borer is 8.5 mm or .33 inches long
- ◆ The body is narrow and elongated
- ◆ The head is flat with black eyes
- ◆ The larvae are creamy white approximately 30 mm or 1.3 inches long.
- ◆ The eggs are laid in crevasses in the Bark. They turn yellow brown prior to hatching.



## How do I know if I have Emerald Ash Borer?

- ◆ EAB makes a small “D” shaped hole in the bark,
- ◆ The hole is approximately 1/8” in size,
- ◆ You may see dead and dying branches,
- ◆ You may see branch sprouts on the trunk of your tree,

**Does, untreated EAB infestation always kill the tree?** Yes.

**How soon might I observe EAB impacts to my ash trees?** Within the next three years.

## What should I do about it?

- ♦ Identify the ash trees on your property. If you are not sure, contact your tree care professional and have them identify your ash trees.
- ♦ Determine which ash trees you most want to keep.
- ♦ Check, or have your tree care professional check, your trees for any small “D” shaped holes in the bark or other signs of infestation.
- ♦ What are my options once I find I have EAB?
  - Select trees you wish to save.
    - ♦ Treatments are available and must be administered annually. The effectiveness of the treatments is limited.
    - ♦ Work with a tree care professional to determine if treatments will be effective.
    - ♦ Ask about the latest products and treatments.
      - There is a new product on the market which appears to be promising. It is called Treeage.
  - Prioritize trees for removal.
    - ♦ It is recommended that residents wait to remove ash trees until infestation is observed.
  - Start planting replacement trees now.
    - ♦ Look for locations to plant trees on our property as replacement trees – in anticipation of loss.
    - ♦ Participate in the Village Tree Adoption Program and the Right of Way Planting Program. Through these programs, the Village will pay for the purchase and planting of trees on your property – restrictions apply.

## IMPORTANT POINTS!

**Contact the Village to report EAB on your property.** Call the Environmental Services Division at 847-913-2361 or Email [lscott@village.lincolnshire.il.us](mailto:lscott@village.lincolnshire.il.us).

- ♦ Provide the address and location of the tree suspected of EAB infestation.
- ♦ If you can capture a beetle or larvae – place it in a plastic bag or small jar and deliver to the Village Hall – be sure to include your address and contact information.

**Use only Department of Agriculture Registered Tree Care Professionals.** For a list of professionals in our area you can visit the Village Website at [www.village.lincolnshire.il.us](http://www.village.lincolnshire.il.us), or visit <http://www.illinoisarborist.org>.





### We are in the quarantine zone.

Do not remove, or allow to be removed, any wood from your property unless it is going to a registered EAB location. If you participate in the Waste Management Landscape Program, Waste Management is an EAB registered service. Your DOA registered Tree Care Professional should also be able to take the wood.

### RESOURCES:

- ◆ Village Environmental Services Division – 847-913-2361, [lscott@village.lincolnshire.il.us](mailto:lscott@village.lincolnshire.il.us) or [cfishe@village.lincolnshire.il.us](mailto:cfishe@village.lincolnshire.il.us)
- ◆ Illinois Department of Agriculture – 800-641-3934 or [www.illinoisEAB.com](http://www.illinoisEAB.com)
- ◆ University of Illinois Extension office <http://webextension.uiuc.edu/state/index.html> or 217-333-5900
- ◆ [www.emeraldashborer.info](http://www.emeraldashborer.info) or <http://na.fs.fed.us/fhp/eab>
- ◆ The Morton Arboretum Plant Clinic [www.mortonarb.org](http://www.mortonarb.org) or 630-719-2424
- ◆ To find a certified arborist – <http://www.illinoisarborist.org>
- ◆ National EAB hotline – 866-EAB-4512

# Gypsy Moth

In previous years, the Village has sprayed for Gypsy Moth. This year the Village will **NOT** be spraying for Gypsy Moth. If you are interested in treating your trees for Gypsy Moth it is recommended you contact your tree care professional in **early spring** to coordinate the type and timing of treatment.



**What is Gypsy Moth?** Gypsy Moth was introduced to the United States in 1869 for silk production. The moth escaped into the wild and its caterpillar began to devastate native oak stands.

- Gypsy moth will feast on the leaves of more than 500 different types of plants but they prefer oak leaves.



**What does the moth do?** Gypsy moths do not actually kill the trees that they feed on, rather they weaken the trees so that disease and other insects can take advantage of the tree's reduced ability to protect itself. If left unchecked, gypsy moth infestations can destroy countless numbers of valuable trees.

## How do I know if I have Gypsy Moth ?



Gypsy Moth larvae, or "caterpillars" hatch from eggs in early May. For the next 40 days or so, the caterpillars spend most of their time eating leaves. Gypsy moth caterpillars are very conspicuous looking. They have large pale heads, with dark hairy bodies. Furthermore, the hairy caterpillars have six pairs of red dots and four pairs of blue dots on their backs.

## How can I protect my trees from Gypsy Moth?

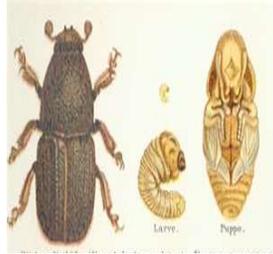
The best way to protect your trees is by collecting and destroying gypsy moth caterpillars. You can do this by tying a flap of burlap (or other dark fabric) around the trunks of your trees. As the caterpillars climb down the tree to hide, the burlap or fabric provides a false sense of security. All you have to do is inspect the areas in and around the burlap flap and collect any gypsy moths that are resting there. The easiest way to destroy the gypsy moths is to scrape them into a bucket of soapy water. The soap water will kill the insects, and after a few minutes they can be discarded. Gypsy moths do not bite or sting, so they can be handled safely, however, the hairs on their bodies could cause irritation, so care should be taken to keep them away from your eyes, nose and mouth.

You can also contact a certified arborist for additional treatment options.

# Dutch Elm Disease

Dutch Elm Disease has been working its way through the Village for several years. It is a fungus which infects the vascular system of elm trees. It is carried by the elm bark beetle from one tree to another.

What happens to my elm trees once they are infected with Dutch Elm Disease?



Symptoms of DED begin as wilting of leaves which turn yellow or brown. Once the DED fungus is introduced into the healthy elm by the beetle, it slowly moves downward, killing the branch as it goes. Disease progression may occur rapidly, killing the tree by the end of the growing season or may progress gradually over a period of two or more years. It is also possible that the tree may recover. The success and rate of progression within the tree depends on the tree size, time and location of infection in the tree, climactic conditions and response of the host tree.

**Are all elm trees susceptible to DED?** No. Some cultivars are not susceptible to DED but most native varieties are.

**Stressed trees are more susceptible to disease,** including DED. It is important to water and feed healthy trees to reduce stress and therefore susceptibility to infestation.

**What can I do to limit the impact of DED?** DED is managed by interrupting the disease cycle. This can be done by:

- removing trees that are infected to reduce spread,
- use of insecticides to kill the beetle,
- breaking root grafts between trees,
- injecting individual trees with fungicides,
- planting DED tolerant or resistant elm cultivars or other tree species.

## Important Points!

- Identify the elm trees on our property. If you are not comfortable identifying trees, contact your tree care professional to assist you.
- Determine which elm trees are infected and remove them immediately.
- Consider treatment, pruning, feeding and watering of healthy elms.

## Resources:

- University of Illinois Extension office – <http://webextension.uiuc.edu/state/index.html>
- To find a certified arborist – <http://www.illinoisarborist.org>
- The Morton Arboretum Plant Clinic – [www.mortonarb.org](http://www.mortonarb.org) or 630-719-2424
- [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/photos/ht\\_ded/ht\\_ded.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/photos/ht_ded/ht_ded.htm)

This brochure has been prepared to provide you with basic information on Emerald Ash Borer, Gypsy Moth and Dutch Elm Disease. Please read it carefully and determine a plan of action for your property. The Village has developed an Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan and is already initiating specific actions from that plan to counter the effects of this insect on public property.

For a list of certified arborists go to:

<http://www.illinoisarborist.org>