TOWN OF HALTON HILLS
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REPORT

REPORT TO: Community Affairs Committee

REPORT FROM: Ted A. Drewlo, Manager of Engineering Services

DATE: October 15, 2012

REPORT NO.: INF-2012-0034

RE: Emerald Ash Borer Management Strategy

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Report No. INF-2012-0034, dated October 15, 2012, regarding Emerald Ash Borer Management Strategy, be received;

AND FURTHER THAT staff be authorized to utilize the $25,000 funding for an Emerald Ash Borer Study to purchase, install and maintain monitoring traps, and to remove and replace up to 32 ash trees as required;

AND FURTHER THAT Report No. INF-2012-0034 be forwarded to the Budget Committee to consider a decision package as described in Alternative 2 in this report for inclusion in the 2013 Operating Budget;

AND FURTHER THAT staff continue to report on the progress of the Emerald Ash Borer and provide advice on the Management Strategy.

BACKGROUND:

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is a Federal agency dedicated to protecting Canada's plant resources from pests and diseases. After Oakville found Emerald Ash Borer infested ash trees in 2008, a ministerial order was issued by CFIA on April 28, 2009 for the Halton area. These regulations imposed restrictions to the residents of Halton Region on transporting ash nursery stock, ash logs, ash wood, rough lumber and other wood packaging material from ash trees, as well as, bark or wood chips from ash trees. The order prohibits the transfer of firewood from all tree species to areas outside of the regulated area. Residents are encouraged to buy and burn wood locally.

The 2011 Capital Budget included Capital Project Account E11009 with funding of $25,000 for an Emerald Ash Borer Study. This report details the progress on this project.

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a destructive beetle, dark green in colour, and less than 14 mm long. The impact on ash trees is evident by vertical cracks in the bark, D-shaped exit holes in the trunk, diminishing density of leaves, long shoots growing from the trunk base, declining branches, and S-shaped tunneling under bark.

COMMENTS:

Staff completed an inventory of ash trees in Halton Hills this year. About 2575 ash trees were found on urban road allowances, including rural estate subdivisions. An inventory of ash trees completed at the Town properties found a total of 126 ash trees at the Civic Centre, Fire Halls, Acton Arena and Fairview Cemetery. A total of about 160 ash trees can be found in Halton Hills Parks. The inventory of ash trees numbered 2861 in total. The map of ash trees on urban road allowances is noted in Attachment 1. The ash trees on other rural roads and in woodlots have not been inventoried and cannot be estimated.

The ash tree inventory is listed with numbers and percentages:

• Acton	622	22%
• Georgetown South	573	20%
• Old Georgetown and rural estate subdivisions	1360	48%
• Civic Properties	126	4%
• Parks	160	6%

The ash trees on other rural roads and in woodlots have not been inventoried. It is not known how many of these trees will require attention. Hazardous trees in these areas will be removed as required, but not replaced as per our current process.

This is the early stages of the EAB infestation in Halton Hills. Staff had a Provincial Certified Arborist review the ash trees on Town road allowances.

The arborist identified 2 ash trees that showed signs of EAB damage. There was over 50% dieback in the crown area of an ash tree in the Samuel Crescent/Argyll Road area and another on Delrex Boulevard. The arborist recommended these two trees be removed and the wood burned. This work was completed by Town staff within a week of receiving the report. Average removal and burning costs are estimated at $350 per ash tree. In the spring, 2 replacement trees will be planted.

A Strategic Plan to Manage the EAB in Halton Region

A Strategic Plan to manage the EAB, completed in February 2011, was a collaborative initiative by Halton Region and the Cities of Burlington and Hamilton. The study

recommends removing infested ash trees showing signs of decline. Ash trees infested with EAB will eventually die and would become a hazard. A summary of options provided include minimal, active, pre-emptive and aggressive management of the EAB. This detailed study of the EAB is updated annually by the Region of Halton. A copy of the Halton Region Strategic Plan to manage the EAB is provided to Halton Hills each year and is excellent reference material. The pre-emptive management programs include removal of ash trees even though they are not infected with EAB. An aggressive management program attempts to prevent destruction of ash trees.

Halton Region approved a minimal EAB management program on Regional roads and woodlots. Public Works staff manages about 200 ash trees on Regional roads in Halton Hills. Dead ash trees are removed and disposed as they become hazardous, unless otherwise agreed by both parties. A biological treatment of healthy ash trees to prolong their life was not recommended.

The Halton Region EAB study is provided to the area municipalities. Staff recommends not completing a specific EAB management strategy study for Halton Hills. The Region study discusses monitoring, removal of dead ash trees, replacement tree planting and the treatment of biological insecticide to prevent EAB infestation of ash trees. The insecticide approved for use in Ontario, TreeAzin, is used in both Oakville and Burlington to prevent infestation of ash trees larger than 20 cm in diameter.

Management Programs in Other Area Municipalities

The Town of Oakville has an approved EAB management program for 2012 that includes ash tree removals, replacement tree plantings, ash tree treatments, continued research, communications and education for the public, and quantifying the spread of EAB. There is a similar EAB management program in Burlington. Milton staff continues to monitor ash trees on municipal properties and road allowances for signs of EAB. Any ash trees removed are replaced with species other than ash, as a proactive measure.

Monitoring the EAB Infestation

Monitoring the ash trees with regular inspections is required in order to determine the infestation of EAB in Halton Hills. For monitoring purposes, there are EAB lure and trapping methods available. One standard trap is a 3-sided sticky prism shaped trap that attracts the EAB both visually and by scent. This green colour trap is suspended about 30 feet up in the ash tree canopy. Another type is the purple coloured traps that are placed around the base of the ash tree. Leaf alcohol is used as a scent lure to attract the EAB into the trap.

The estimated cost to buy each trap is $30 plus installation and monitoring. Staff recommends installing approximately 16 of the green traps in various locations with most in Georgetown South area down to Highway 401. This is the area most likely to be infested with EAB due to its proximity to existing infestation locations. The traps,

inspected monthly between June and September, will provide staff with information on the advance of the EAB in Halton Hills.

Additional monitoring will come from Public Works staff during tree maintenance and from the Town's tree contractor. The contractor works in many areas of Town and will advise staff when an EAB infested ash tree is noted.

A Strategic Plan for Halton Hills

A Strategic Plan has been developed by Town staff for the management of EAB in Halton Hills. Staff recommends utilizing the $25,000 in funding for an Emerald Ash Borer Study to purchase, install and maintain EAB monitoring traps, remove dead ash trees and plant replacement trees. This funding will provide for the purchase of EAB lure traps, and the removal and replacement of up to 32 dead ash trees. This work can be contracted out if staff resources are not available.

Several enhanced options are provided for review. The appropriate approach for Halton Hills can be determined.

Alternative 1: Status Quo

The first alternative proposed is to take no further action with managing the EAB. The removal of dead ash trees would be completed as funding is available in the Operating Budget. Tree removals would be prioritized and completed by staff. The infestation of EAB in other municipalities has been significant. Staff expects similar damage to ash trees in Halton Hills. Without further investment in this program, staff will have to complete the ash tree removals and disposal within the existing operating budget. Removal of hazardous trees is required to reduce the Town's liabilities. This option would result in an overall reduction of tree maintenance services, especially in the tree planting program as funds would be diverted to the EAB program as required. The tree canopy in Halton Hills would be significantly reduced.

Alternative 2: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties and removal and replacement of some ash trees

Based on review of the existing literature, some of the ash trees in Town can be saved. The treatment of ash trees with the biological insecticide TreeAzin has been used in other municipalities to protect healthy ash trees. Ash trees that provide additional aesthetic, shading or privacy benefit to the community are termed specimen trees.

The insecticide is administered to the tree every 2 years over a 10 year period. The average cost for each treatment is about $275 with a total cost of $1,375 per tree. The specimen ash trees on civic properties selected for treatment will be prioritized by staff. Effective management by biological insecticide in rural areas and woodlots is not operationally or financially feasible.

The second alternative incorporates a mix of some ash tree removal and replacement with some insecticide treatment of ash trees. The removal of up to 100 dead ash trees annually and replacing them with new trees is recommended. The annual cost is estimated at $75,000, including $350 to remove and dispose of the tree and $400 to plant a 5 cm diameter bagged and balled replacement tree. This funding would account for the removal and disposal of 1,000 dead ash trees over a 10 year period or 35% of the total inventory of ash trees.

Included in this option is an attempt to save up to 60 specimen ash trees at civic properties each year by inoculation with TreeAzin. Up to 120 trees or 4% of the total inventory can be saved over the 10 year period. The inoculation program would cost $16,500 annually. This option represents removal, replacement and inoculation of 39% of the ash tree inventory. The remaining ash trees would be removed and replaced as funding is available from the Operating Budget. This option is proposed by staff as a minimum program to manage the EAB infestation.

Alternative 3: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties and Local Roads and removal and replacement of some ash trees

The third alternative includes the annual removal and replacement of 100 ash trees and the inoculation of 60 specimen ash trees at Civic properties, as in Alternative 2. This option increases the effort to save specimen ash trees by using insecticide treatments on up to 100 trees annually on the Civic properties and road allowances. Staff are recommending that healthy ash trees 30 cm in diameter or greater, compared to the smaller 20 cm diameter guideline used in Oakville and Burlington, be considered for treatment. The location of these ash trees are shown in Attachment 3. There are about 470 trees over 30 cm in diameter, about 15% of the total inventory.

In this option, up to 200 trees or an additional 7% of the total inventory could be saved over the 10 year period. The inoculation program proposed in this option would cost $44,000 annually. This option represents removal, replacement and inoculation of 46% of the ash tree inventory. The remaining ash trees would be removed and replaced as funding is available from the Operating Budget.

Alternative 4: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties and Local Roads plus enhanced removal and replacement of ash trees

The fourth option includes the inoculation program in Alternative 3 at an annual cost of $44,000 and increases the funding for removal and replacement of ash trees. An additional 100 trees, for 200 in total annually, are proposed for removal and replacement over a 10 year period. The 2,000 trees removed and replaced over 10 years would be 70% of the total number of ash trees inventoried. This tree removal and replacement program would cost $150,000 annually. In the early years of the EAB infestation there may be fewer dead ash trees but the numbers will grow quickly at the height of the infestation period. This option represents removal, replacement or inoculation of 81% of the ash tree inventory.

The remaining ash trees would be removed and replaced as funding is available from the Operating Budget. This option, from the staff perspective, is a complete management of the EAB infestation.

Depending on the direction received, staff can prepare a different combination of tree removals, replacements and inoculations in an EAB management strategy. Staff will update the results of the monitoring program and the progress of the EAB in future years. The EAB management strategy can be adjusted as the needs of the community change.

Private Property Owners

Ash trees on private property should remain the responsibility of the property owner. The public is encouraged to consult information on the internet for EAB management and treatment practices or consult with local tree contractors. The Town would have no objection to private property owners treating ash trees either on their own or on Town property at their own expense.

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN:

This report is related to the Strategic Direction of Preserve, Protect and Enhance our Environment Goal. The recommendations help to preserve, protect and enhance our natural environment for the health benefits and enjoyment it provides to present and future generations. Specifically, the report enhances the strategic objective to promote an "environment-first" philosophy that recognizes the importance of the protection of the natural environment in all municipal decision-making.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Funding has been set aside for the Emerald Ash Borer Strategic Management Plan Study. The financial impact of this report will depend on the management options chosen. Managing the EAB can have significant funding impacts. Depending on the infestation of EAB, all ash trees in Halton Hills can be impacted.

An inventory of 2,861 ash trees was found on urban streets, parks and civic properties. The cost to remove and replace a dead ash tree is about $750 on average. The average cost to provide biological insecticide treatment of a specimen ash tree is $1,375 over a ten year period.

Considering the cost to provide treatment to save 320 or 11% of the ash trees is $440,000, the estimated cost to remove and replace the remaining 2541 trees is $1,905,750. The maintenance and replacement costs of the ash trees could be more than $2.3 million during the 10 to 15 years predicted infestation period.

A comparison financing chart for managing the EAB infestation in other municipalities is provided based on their respective reports.

Municipality	Number of Trees	2012 Budget	10 Year Forecast
Halton Region	1,500	$ 22,240	$ 150,000
Oakville	14,500	$1,460,000	N/A
Richmond Hill	7,900	$ 491,000	$12,500,000
Milton	4,000	N/A	$ 4,000,000
Burlington	7,200	$ 789,000	$ 9,375,000
Halton Hills	2,861	$ 25,000	$ 2,300,000

The expected costs in Halton Hills are lower than other municipalities because there are fewer ash trees. The Town of Oakville has more significant budget impacts due to the large number of ash trees. Oakville staff will determine an estimate for the next 10 years in their 2013 Capital Budget and Forecast process. The Town of Milton budget for 2012 was not specific to the EAB as it also included tree costs for treatment of Black Knot, a fungus affecting their plum, cherry, apricot and Schubert chokecherry trees.

A number of EAB management options have been provided. The cost for a minimum program is estimated at $91,500 annually. A complete EAB infestation management strategy is estimated at $194,000 each year.

The annual costs of the alternative programs are listed:

Alternative 1: Status Quo: Staff continue to monitor the progress of the EAB, remove dead ash trees and plant replacement trees as funding is available within the Operating Budget;

Monitor, remove and replace as budget allows $ 0 – use $25,000 from capital

Alternative 2: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties:

Monitor, remove, replace up to 100 trees	$75,000
Inoculate up to 30 ash trees, Civic properties	$16,500
Per Annum Cost	$91,500

Alternative 3: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties and Local Roads:

Monitor, remove, replace up to 100 trees	$ 75,000
Inoculate up to 60 ash trees, Civic properties	$ 16,500
Inoculate up to 100 ash trees, urban streets	$ 27,500
Per Annum Cost	$119,000

Alternative 4: Select Inoculation of Specimen Trees on Civic Properties and Local Roads plus enhanced removal and replacement of remaining trees

Monitor, remove, replace up to 200 trees	$150,000
Inoculate up to 60 ash trees, Civic properties	$ 16,500
Inoculate up to 100 ash trees, urban streets	$ 27,500
Per Annum Cost	$194,000

Staff resources are not available to complete all the work. A contractor is normally used to treat the ash trees with the biological insecticide. Staff can contract out the ash tree removal and replacement tree planting if staff resources are not available. The amount of funding provided to manage the EAB infestation will be determined by councillors.

The Operating Budget will be used to fund some costs related to managing the EAB infestation. The ash trees would require normal maintenance activities if there was no EAB infestation. The annual Operating Budget is about $300,000 for all tree maintenance, including trimming, removals and planting.

As the infestation period is unknown but estimated at 10 to 15 years, it is recommended that the additional funds required to manage the EAB infestations come from the Operating Budget.

COMMUNICATIONS IMPACT:

Staff will place an Emerald Ash Borer web page on the Town's website with materials from the CFIA. Information on how to access the Halton Region web page on the EAB will also be listed. Attachment 4 is a Frequently Asked Questions and Answers handout from CFIA. A brochure from CFIA on protecting the spread of EAB by not transporting wood is noted as Attachment 5. These will form the EAB information on the Town's website.

Residents may contact Town staff in Public Works for education, consultation and outreach purposes. Staff will contact residents in specific areas of infestation to notify them regarding management practices by the Town in their area.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS:

The ash trees in the streetscape provide many benefits to residents, both in terms of aesthetics and community well-being. Impacts of the EAB can be reduced by the management of the tree losses. Replacing or retaining the ash tree canopy when required will reduce the impacts of the EAB infestation.

CONSULTATION:

Recreation and Parks staff and Town of Oakville staff were consulted on this report.

CONCLUSION:

Funding in the amount of $25,000 has been placed in the Capital Project Account E11009 to complete an Emerald Ash Borer Study. Staff completed an inventory of ash trees and developed an EAB monitoring program. After a review of the ash trees in Halton Hills, two ash trees were found that were infected by the EAB and needed to be removed. It is recommended that the funding provided for EAB Management Strategy study be utilized to monitor the EAB infestation, and for ash tree removals and replacements. Up to 32 ash trees can be removed and replaced with this funding.

Staff provided Alternatives for the EAB Management Strategy. Without further investment in this program, staff will have to complete the ash tree removals and disposal within the existing operating budget. This would reduce the tree maintenance and especially the tree planting programs already in place. The tree canopy in Halton Hills would be reduced.

Staff recommends taking action to prevent the infestation of some ash trees and maintaining the existing tree canopy in the Town. A combination of ash tree removals, replacement tree planting and inoculations is recommended to manage the EAB infestation. A number of options have been provided. The range in annual funding required is $91,500 for a minimal program to $194,000 for a full EAB Management Strategy. A recommendation from Community Affairs is required to determine the extent of the funding and the type of management program preferred for Halton Hills.

A future report can be provided as the EAB infestation progresses and the effectiveness of the management strategy can be determined. The management strategy can be updated and future funding requirements reviewed. Staff will provide Council with suitable programs to address the level of infestation, the impact on the streetscape and the community.

Respectfully submitted,

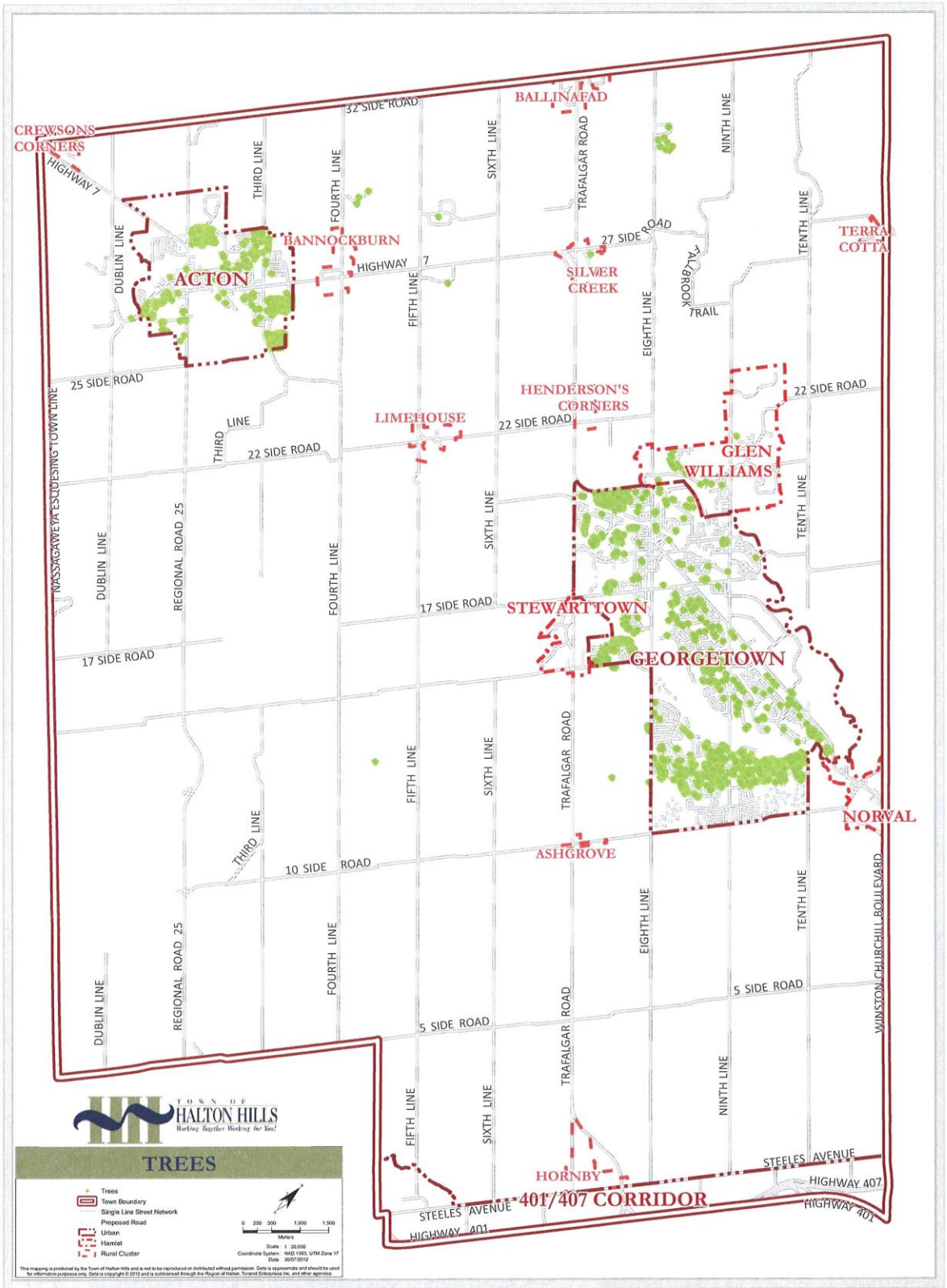
Ted A. Drewlo, P. Eng.
Manager of Engineering Services

Chris G. Mills, P. Eng.
Director of Infrastructure Services &
Town Engineer

David Smith
Chief Administrative Officer

Attachment 1

TOWN OF HALTON HILLS



Attachment 2

QUALITY TREE SERVICE

905-873-6982
25 TREANOR CRES., GEORGETOWN, ON L7G 5H8
CERTIFIED PROVINCIAL ARBORIST

July 23/12

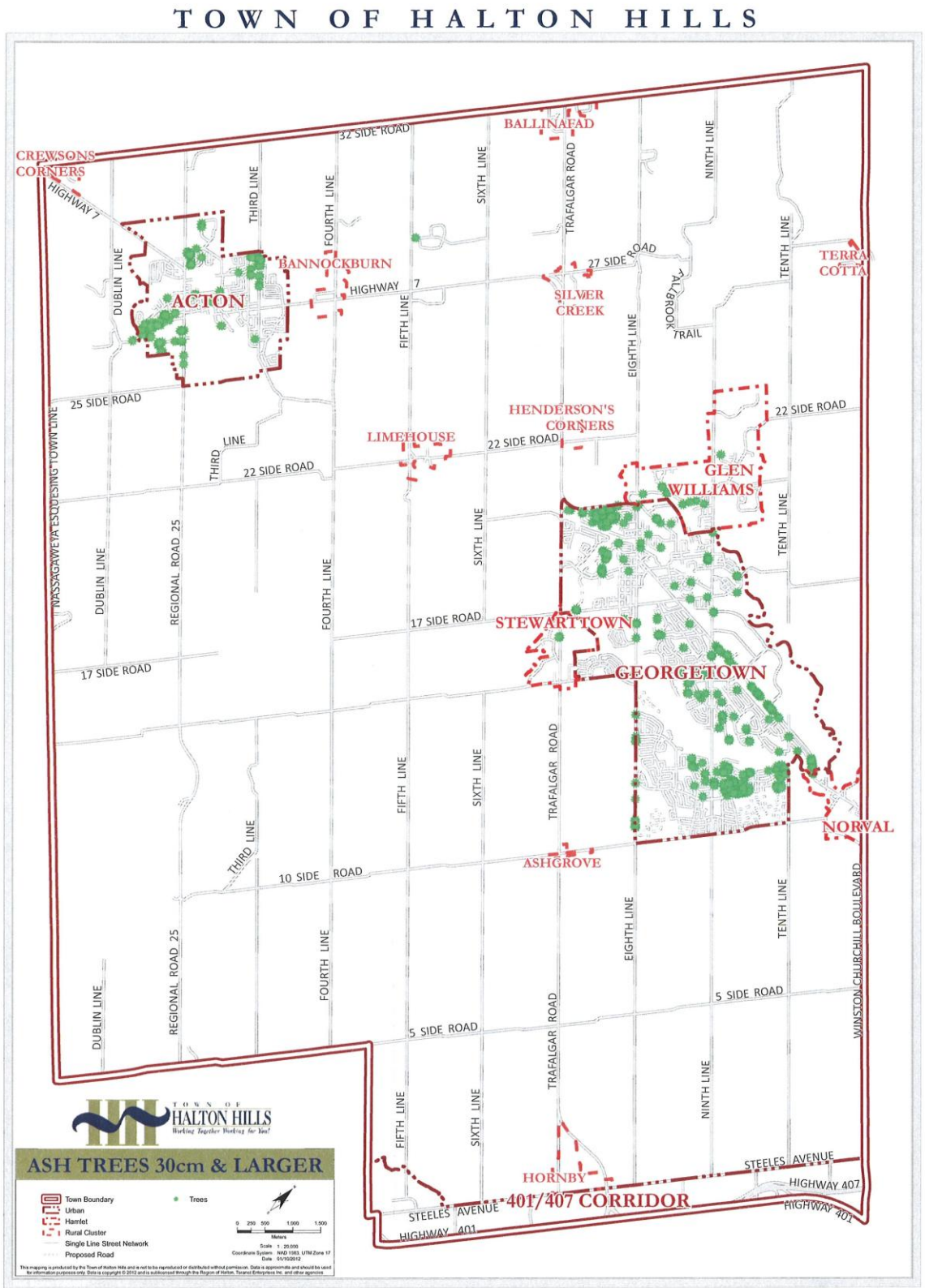
Ash Trees

(EAB) stands for Emerald Ash Borer. As you can see from the pictures of the Ash trees , two show signs of the EAB. The rest are healthy and in full Foliage. These pictures were taken in the Delrex and Georgetown South areas. The two trees that show signs of the EAB should be removed to prevent spreading of the EAB. Complete removal of all brush and wood should be burned and not left for residents to use for fires or store for the season. This will allow the EAB to spread. I've also included information from the government on the EAB.

The healthy Ash trees should be trimmed as they are very full in size and could cause sections to split or break because the trees are so full of foliage. Only raising these trees is not sufficient.

Murray Anderson Provincial Certified Arborist

Attachment 3



Emerald Ash Borer - Questions and Answers

Q1. What is EAB?

A1. EAB is a highly destructive insect pest of ash trees that was discovered in Canada for the first time in the summer of 2002. It has killed a large number of ash trees in southwestern Ontario and poses a major economic and environmental threat to urban and forested areas across Canada and the U.S. EAB does not poses a risk to human health.

Q2. What does EAB look like?

A2. The beetle is metallic green in colour and is 8.5-14.0 mm (about 2 inch) long and 3.1-3.4 mm (1/8 inch) wide. While the back of the insect is an iridescent, metallic green, the underside is a bright, emerald green. The body is narrow and elongated, and the head is flat. The eyes are kidney shaped and usually black.

EAB larva is white and flat, has distinctive bell shaped segments and can grow up to 30 mm long.

Q3. What trees species are susceptible to attack by EAB?

A3. In North America, EAB has been found to attack and kill all North American species of ash. The mountain ash is not related to ash trees and is not attacked by EAB.

Infested ash trees in North America generally die after two to three years, but heavily infested trees have been observed to die after one year of beetle attack.

Q4. How serious a threat is EAB?

A4. EAB poses a very serious threat to all species of ash trees throughout their range in the U.S. and Canada. During the relatively short time that EAB has been in North America, it has built up its populations to damaging levels and is believed to have killed in excess of 20 million trees in the U.S. and Canada. Billions more trees across North America are at risk of infestation and death.

Q5 What is the importance of ash trees?

A5 Ash trees are an important part of Canada's urban and rural landscape. They are commonly found on city streets, in woodlots, in windbreaks and in forests across southern Canada. In many areas of western Canada, ash trees are one of the few genera which are suitable for street-planting in urban areas.

Q6. Where did EAB come from? How did it get to Canada? How long has it been here?

A6. EAB is native to China and eastern Asia, and was found in North America in 2002. In May 2002, it was discovered in southeastern Michigan in the U.S. and in July 2002 it was found in Essex County in Ontario. As is the case with some other exotic pests that affect plants and trees, it is believed to have been accidentally introduced to North America on imported wood packaging or crating material.

Q7. How is EAB spread?

A7. The human movement of infested materials such as firewood, logs, branches, nursery stock, chips or other ash wood is the most common way EAB has been spread. Research on EAB indicates most adults move only 500 metres upon emergence.

Q8. Where has EAB been found in Canada?

A8. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) conducts ongoing surveys to determine the leading edge of EAB infestation in Canada and to detect any new populations that may have resulted through human activities, such as the movement of infested firewood, nursery stock or other forest products. In Canada, EAB has been confirmed in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Essex, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex and Norfolk counties, the city of Toronto and the Montérégie region of Quebec.

Q9 Who has the responsibility for regulatory control of EAB

A9 Under the authority of the *Plant Protection Act*, the CFIA is the agency responsible for preventing pests of quarantine significance from entering or spreading within Canada. When pests of quarantine significance become established a decision must be made, in consultation with other federal, provincial and municipal government departments and stakeholders, whether there is merit in trying to eradicate or contain the pest. Continued efforts and cooperation of all partners are required to protect Canada's valuable forest resources.

Q10 What is the proposed CFIA plan to control EAB?

A10 The CFIA believes there is continued merit in slowing the spread of EAB within Canada and protecting this country's vast ash resource. Consistent with the position of its federal, provincial and municipal partners, the current emphasis is on continued research, surveillance, effective communications and enforcement activities in regulated areas.

The CFIA continues to consult with the Ontario Critical Pest Council, the EAB Science Committee and its partners (including Natural Resources Canada -Canadian Forest Service, the Ontario Ministries of Natural Resources, and Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), on science-based strategies for the detection and control of EAB. Biological control and natural tree resistance may play increasingly important roles in managing EAB populations.

Q11 Will the CFIA continue to remove trees in infested areas?

A11 No. The removal of infested host trees is no longer considered to be an effective tool in the management of EAB in areas likely to be generally infested. There will be no further tree removals within the regulated areas except for research purposes.

Q12 What are the EAB regulated areas and how are they established?

A12 Regulated areas are created to slow or prevent the spread of pests (including diseases) that could adversely affect humans, animal or plant life. Generally, restrictions or prohibitions are placed on areas where the pest is present or suspected to occur and where there is merit in trying to slow or prevent the spread of the pest. One way to establish a regulated area is through a Ministerial Order.

Regulated areas allow the CFIA to maintain and enforce restrictive measures for the movement of potentially infested wood items from areas where EAB has been found. This is necessary to slow the spread of EAB, to protect the health of Canada's trees and forests and to prevent economic losses to the nursery, lumber and tourism industries and municipalities.

Additionally, the Ministerial Orders that define the regulated areas officially identify the regions of Canada to be infested with EAB. This allows areas in Canada that are not infested with EAB to continue to export ash nursery stock and forest products to our trading partners.

Another way the CFIA establishes a regulated area is by issuing a notice of Prohibition of Movement or Notice of Quarantine to individual property owners to restrict or prohibit the movement of high-risk materials from properties that are confirmed or suspected to be infested with EAB.

Q13 Where are the regulated areas in Canada?

A13 The areas that are designated as regulated areas for the EAB under Ministerial Orders:

- Essex County
- The Municipality of Chatham-Kent
- Lambton County
- Elgin County

- Middlesex County
- Norfolk County
- The City of Toronto

Although the pest has been identified in several areas, regulated materials cannot be moved outside of a regulated area without prior written permission from the CFIA.

Additional quarantine measures are also specified for some properties in the city of Toronto, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex and Norfolk counties and the Montérégie region of Quebec. Regulated materials cannot be removed from these properties without the permission of the CFIA.

Q14 What items are restricted within these regulated areas?

A14 Regulated articles in these areas include: nursery stock, trees, logs, wood, rough lumber including pallets and other wood packaging materials, bark, wood chips or bark chips from ash trees and firewood of all tree species. This order extends to vehicles that were used to carry any of these items. Movement of these materials from regulated areas is permitted only if the materials have been treated to kill or remove all life stages of EAB and if written permission (Movement Certificate) has been obtained from a CFIA inspector.

Q15 What does this mean to those in the regulated areas?

A15 This means those in the regulated areas may not move ash trees, nursery stock, logs, lumber, wood packaging or dunnage, wood or bark, wood chips or bark chips or as well as firewood of all tree species out of the regulated areas without written permission from the CFIA.

Q16 How is the CFIA increasing public awareness of the requirements of the Ministerial Orders?

A16 The Agency has been increasing public awareness of EAB and the requirements of the Ministerial Orders by:

- publicizing the regulations on the movement of firewood and ash tree materials in newspapers and on the radio;
- actively seeking opportunities to present information or speak on EAB;
- holding public meetings and keeping the public, stakeholders and affected industries up to date through CFIA web site information;
- distributing posters and other printed materials to the public, impacted areas and to affected industries; and
- taking effective enforcement actions when warranted.

Continued cooperation from the public is essential if we are to slow the spread of this pest.

Q17 What do I do if I suspect my ash tree is infested?

A17 If you are not in one of the areas regulated for EAB and suspect signs of infestation on your ash trees, contact the CFIA at 1-866-463-6017.

If you are in an EAB-regulated area and have recently trimmed or cut down your ash tree, please call the CFIA for directions on disposal.

Q18 What can I do to help?

A18 Do not move the regulated materials.
Buy and burn firewood locally.
Report signs of EAB infestation to the CFIA.

Toll free: 1-866-463-6017, Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Help Protect Canada's Trees and Forests.

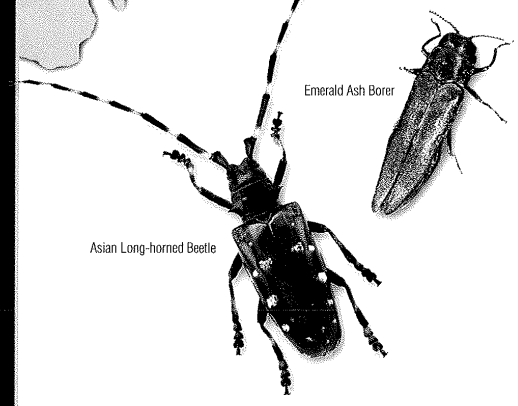
For more information visit the CFIA web site: www.inspection.gc.ca

Help Protect Our Urban & Natural Forests

Don't Move Wood!

Stop the spread of destructive pests by not moving firewood or other types of wood from regulated areas.

These include: Trees, Nursery Stock, Pruned Branches, Logs and Forest Products with bark attached.



The Asian Long-horned Beetle is a destructive beetle which attacks hardwood trees, including maple, elm, poplars, birch and willow. It is under eradication in the Toronto/Vaughan area in Ontario.

The Emerald Ash Borer is killing ash trees in Southwestern Ontario and control measures are in place there to prevent its spread.

These beetles are native to Asia and have no natural predators in Canada. If allowed to spread, they have the potential to kill millions of trees across Canada in our cities, parks and forests.

For further information please visit our website at:
www.inspection.gc.ca

or call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency toll free at **1 800 442-2342**.
In Toronto: **(416) 665-5055**,
Essex: **1 866 463-6017**

Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Canada

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