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Contact: Mark Whitmore, Cornell University, Dept. of Natural Resources, mcw42@cornell.edu

Contact: Melissa Fierke, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, mfierke@esf.edu

Impacts and recommendations related to the recent confirmation of Emerald Ash Borer in Randolph, Cattaraugus County, NY.

The first occurrence of emerald ash borer (EAB, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire) in New York State was confirmed by the NY Department of Agriculture and Markets and Department of Environmental Conservation on June 17, 2009 in Randolph, NY (Cattaraugus County). An invasive beetle introduced from eastern Asia, EAB kills all species of ash trees native to North America, and has the potential to cause severe economic and ecological damage. First detected near Detroit in 2002 it has now spread to 13 states and two Canadian provinces. Ash mortality is 100% near Detroit and is widespread in all the affected areas.

With establishment of EAB in New York State we can expect tremendous economic impacts in forests where ash is a common timber species and in urban areas where ash are frequently planted as street trees. EAB will impact a wide range of stakeholders from homeowners and small woodlot owners to municipal governments and large timber companies. Horticultural and specialty industries that rely heavily on ash, such as baseball bat and tool handle manufacturers, will be severely impacted by necessary quarantine regulations and the potential complete loss of ash. Ecological effects of EAB will be greatest in areas where ash is most abundant, such as along streams and rivers, in northern wetlands, in second growth woodlands of abandoned agricultural fields, and in the extensive upland forests of New York's southern tier.

EAB was identified as the top priority of the New York Forest Health Advisory Council (NYFHAC), a group of leading experts in state, federal, academic, and private institutions that recently formed to identify and address threats to New York's forests. NYFHAC makes the following recommendations regarding EAB in NY State:

- We must all work together to "Slow the Spread" of the EAB. Slowing the spread of EAB will allow more time to research, refine, and implement sustainable management options and allow communities to plan for the eventual arrival of this devastating pest.
- DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD! Movement of ash firewood is the most common method of long-distance spread. Current DEC firewood regulations (www.dec.ny.gov/animals/28722.html) limit the transportation of untreated firewood to less than 50 miles from its source and prohibit the import of firewood into NY unless it has been heat treated to kill EAB. Compliance with these regulations by the public is critical to slowing EAB spread in New York.
- Early detection and rapid response are key elements to slowing the spread and minimizing the impact of EAB. Be aware of the signs and symptoms of EAB for early detection (<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/E-2938.pdf>). Have plans in place for a rapid response to EAB detection. Trees cut for firewood or other uses should be inspected for signs of EAB. If EAB is detected or suspicious signs are present NYS DEC should be immediately notified. Improper disposal of infested material can hasten the spread of EAB.
- If EAB is located in your area, cooperate with state and federal agencies to assist their efforts for eradication and control.
- Land owners should not act in haste, but deliberately consider their need for action. Pesticide applications should be made only in close proximity to a confirmed infestation using only approved chemicals. Liquidating ash in forests shouldn't be the first and only management consideration.
- We recommend participation in local educational activities through groups such as Cornell Cooperative Extension and the New York Forest Owners Association to identify management options as well as reputable arborists and forestry professionals in their area.

To view photos and get more information visit: www.emeraldashborer.info or <http://nyis.info>. If you detect EAB or EAB damage, call your county Cooperative Extension, Regional NYSDEC office, or NYSDEC at (866) 640-0652 or (518) 402-9425. Get plugged in to your local Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) to work with other members of your community in EAB outreach, early detection, and management; find contacts for your local PRISM here (http://nyis.info/PRISM/Regional_Partnerships.aspx).

This statement was prepared collaboratively by the New York Forest Health Advisory Council and its membership includes:

Kim Adams, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Doug Allen, retired, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Todd Bittner, Cornell Plantations, Cornell University
Mike Bohne, US Forest Service, Northeastern Area
Jerry Carlson, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Melissa Fierke, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Gary Goff, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University
John Graham, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Ann Hajek, Department of Entomology, Cornell University
Rick Hoebeke, Department of Entomology, Cornell University
Carolyn Klass, Department of Entomology, Cornell University
Andrew Liebhold, US Forest Service, Northern Experiment Station
Gary Lovett, Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies
Holly Menninger, NY Invasive Species Research Institute, Cornell University
Ralph Nyland, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Dylan Parry, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Peter Smallidge, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University
Steve Teale, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
John Vandenberg, USDA ARS and Cornell University
Mark Whitmore, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University

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Web Resources for the Emerald Ash Borer:

THE Emerald Ash Borer website: USDA Forest Service, the Michigan Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Michigan State University, Purdue University, and Ohio State University. <http://www.emeraldashborer.info>

New York Invasive Species Clearinghouse. Cornell Cooperative Extension and Sea Grant New York: <http://www.nyis.info>. This site has up-to-date information about invasive species threatening New York State.

Stop the Beetle. The Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Program frontline media site: <http://www.stopthebeetle.info/>

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation EAB site: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html>

Management Options for Minimizing Emerald Ash Borer Impact on Ohio Woodlands. The Ohio State University: <http://ohioline.osu.edu/for-fact/0059.html> (This information is for forest landowners.)

Emerald Ash Borer Diagnostic Check-Off List. The Ohio State University: http://www.ashalert.osu.edu/userfiles/checkoff_factsheet.pdf (This is general info that will aid detection efforts)

Do I Have Emerald Ash Borer? University of Minnesota, Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources, Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture: http://www.mda.state.mn.us/news/publications/pestsplants/pestmanagement/eab_doihaveit.pdf (This is general information on EAB detection.)

EAB Cost Calculator. Purdue University: <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/index.php> (This information is for municipalities.)

Emerald Ash Borer and Your Woodland. Michigan State University: <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/e2943.pdf> (This information is for landowners.)

Don't move Firewood! Continental Dialogue on Non-Native Forest Insects and Diseases: <http://www.dontmovefirewood.org/> (Check out the posters and video's)

Woodland owner and practitioner educational resources, Cornell University Cooperative Extension: <http://www.forestconnect.info>

New York Invasive Species Research Institute: <http://nyisri.org> Find NYS invasive species scientific experts in Expert Database.