

Using a Tree Inventory to Look for EAB

A current tree inventory can be helpful for designing a municipal EAB survey. Inventory information can help delineate high-risk locations. High-risk locations include areas with ash in poor health or condition—since stressed or unhealthy ash trees tend to attract EAB better than others—as well as areas with high ash tree density. A given area that has both high density of ash and stressed ash trees is a good place to survey for EAB. Surveys should also be located in areas of most concern if EAB were to get established.

In addition to locating high-risk areas based on inventory information, consider locations in the community where EAB has a greater probability of being introduced, such as:

- Businesses that import firewood from non-local and non-certified sources. Know where your firewood comes from!
- Local campgrounds or festival grounds where overnight camping and firewood use potentially occurs.
- Developments or subdivisions built within the last 10–15 years. Ash nursery stock planted in these developments could have been infested with EAB long before any quarantine was in place
- Industries that utilize raw ash products, such as mills and furniture manufacturers.
- Industries and businesses that import goods shipped in solid wood packaging materials from Asia.

After identifying high-risk areas and locations for possible EAB introduction, develop a survey method and schedule. Some EAB survey methods, such as visual or peeling surveys, can be incorporated into routine maintenance activities.

Additional, specific guidance for conducting EAB surveys is available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/UrbanForests/documents/EABToolBox/EAB-OptionsForLocalDetectionEfforts.pdf>.

In addition to formal surveys in a municipality, consider outreach efforts enlisting homeowners to keep an eye out and report EAB symptomatic ash trees.