

EAB Update- February 18, 2014

From: the EAB Incident Command Team, a collaborative effort of individuals from City of Boulder Forestry, Colorado Department of Agriculture, USDA-Animal Plant Health Inspection Service- Plant Protection and Quarantine, , Colorado State University Extension, Colorado State Forest Service and University of Colorado-Boulder.

Goal: To identify the extent of the EAB infestation and to contain the infestation to quarantined areas.

Cities and Communities interested in survey and monitoring assistance should contact [John Kaltenbach](#), CDA

Action of Communities outside of the quarantine area

- Monitor and investigate declining ash
- Promote landscape diversity. The Front Range Tree Recommendation List is an excellent resource for recommended tree species; developed by CSU Extension, CTC, CNGA and ASLA you can find a copy at CNGA website http://coloradonga.org/articles/Tree_Recommendation_List.pdf
- If a new detection of EAB is suspected contact:
 - Colorado Department of Agriculture
 - 888-248-5535
 - <http://www.eabcolorado.com>
 - USDA/APHIS/PPQ
 - 303-371-3355

Boulder Situation

Survey protocol (K. Ryall, Canadian Forest Service):

- To conduct the delimitation survey, the City of Boulder was divided into 38 grids, each 1 square mile.
- 2 branches from each of 10 ash trees sampled in each grid.
- Bark is peeled off each branch to determine presence or absence of EAB larvae.

Survey Results – (100% complete)

- 5 grids have positive detections – (Grids E3, F3, G3, H3 and H4, see map below)
- EAB has not yet been detected in other grids.
- Grids bordering those with positive detections will continue to be monitored and are considered high risk for future spread of EAB.

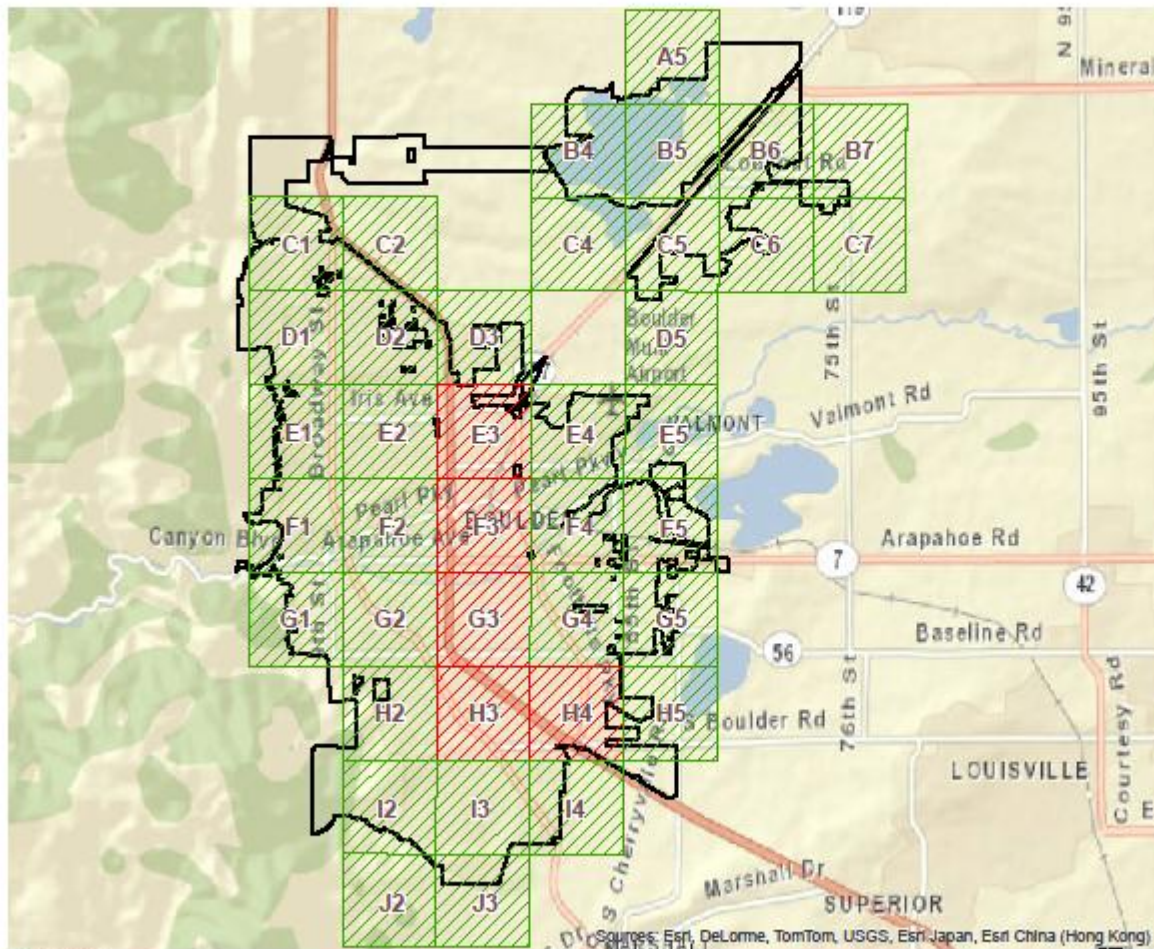
Age of infestation

- USDA APHIS dendrochronology studies of 15 trees removed from the CU East Campus site (Grid G3) estimate that EAB has been present in that area for 3 to 4 years. More samples are needed to help determine the age of the infestation on the trees at the first detection site.
- Further dendrochronology studies will be conducted in the initial E3 Grid to help determine age of that infestation.

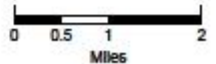


United States
Department of
Agriculture

EAB Boulder 2013 Incident Map



- Survey Results**
- Detected
 - Undetected
 - City Boundary
 - Boulder County



USDA APHIS FPO
3950 N Lewiston Street Aurora CO 80011
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: North American 1983 Units: Meter
Data Source: USDA and ESRI
D:\GIS_Projects\2014\EAB\COMapFiles\MXD\Boulder\GridEAB_CO_Boulder_2013_Incident Map_20140117.mxd Date: 1/17/2014 Time: 1:54:25 PM

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service collected the data displayed for internal agency purposes only. These data may be used by others, however, they must be used for their original intended purpose.

Response

- On November 12, 2013, CDA established a quarantine zone around Boulder County, the entire City of Erie, the two Erie landfills and the Republic landfill off highway 93 in Jefferson County and a wood sorting yard located at 8200 Highway 7 in Allenspark CO on the Boulder/Larimer County line.
- The Federal quarantine will concur with Colorado's quarantine and should be effective sometime in February.
- CDA and APHIS will be contacting over 350 businesses to see if compliance agreements are necessary for movement of ash wood and debris from quarantined locations.
- Quarantine restrictions include:
 - Movement of Ash (*Fraxinus species*) from the quarantine area ONLY with proper treatment and under compliance agreement with CDA/APHIS. Proper treatment includes:
 - Chipping to 1" by 1" in two dimensions
 - Heat treatment
 - Composting
 - Fumigation
 - Lumber – remove all bark and ½ inch of wood
 - Ash nursery stock originating in the quarantined area is allowed only, to be sold to property owners within Boulder County, nurseries must keep sales records.
 - **Ash Nursery Stock in the quarantine area may not be sold to anyone outside the quarantined area. There is no treatment or certification of Ash nursery stock.**
 - All Hardwood firewood must be heat treated in order to move from the quarantined area.
 - If different species of wood trimmings, chips, etc. are co-mingled, then it is all considered under restriction.
- Wood debris may be taken to a landfill within the quarantine area without treatment
- CDA is working with Boulder County officials to identify potential marshaling areas where wood debris may be collected and treated for movement and use outside the quarantine area.
- CDA is working on identifying permitted locations that are allowed to receive and treat debris outside the quarantine area as long as transport occurs during the EAB non-flight period. Treatment must occur during the non-flight period as well.
- Contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 303-239-4152 if your company needs to move or store Ash debris.

Approved Marshaling Yards/Sawmills located within current quarantine area:

Coal Creek Properties – 303-828-4558 (115 Cheesman, Erie, CO 80516)

- Processing chips and compost

Singing Saw Woodworks- 303-588-0349 (11218 Hwy 93, Boulder, 80303)

- Processing large logs

Portable Saw Ryan Baldwin – (970) 219-6887

Status of Companies under Compliance Agreement

27 companies have signed Compliance Agreements to treat and move wood debris outside of the quarantine area

40 companies have signed Compliance Letters stating that they will not move wood debris or nursery stock outside of the quarantine area

Treatment of trees

- CSU has updated the treatment recommendations appropriate for the Front Range and Colorado. Refer to this publication for [treatment options](#)
- Prior to treatment the following should be considered
 - Trees to be treated should be of significant value and depend upon:
 - Proximity to known infestations –
 - Property owners should consider treatment of desirable ash when within 5 miles of a confirmed EAB infestation.
 - Follow all pesticide label directions correctly
 - Health of tree
 - If there is less than 40% canopy dieback treatment may be effective
 - If there is more than 40% canopy dieback treatment is likely to be ineffective.
 - Age and size of tree
 - Trees of a significant size (8" – 12" DBH) are the best candidates for treatment
 - Very mature and declining trees are not the best candidates for treatment.
 - Tree benefit to the public and property owner
 - Trees that provide significant environmental, social or economic value are candidates for treatment.

Updated information regarding EAB in Colorado and the delimitation survey is located at

<http://www.eabcolorado.com>