

Emerald Ash Borer

Park Maintenance and Operations
December 10, 2020

Brett Johnson, Urban Biologist Park and Recreation Department



Purpose



Provide an update to the Park and Recreation Board on Emerald Ash Borer and the potential impact to the Dallas Urban Forest.



Presentation Overview



- History on Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
- Social Impacts
- Ecological Impacts
- SLAM Operation
- Proposed Action Plan





History on Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)



- Invasive boring insect originally in Asia
- First identified in Michigan in 2002 and has spread to 35 states
- Attacks Fraxinus (Ash) species in the US
- Has a 99.7% mortality rate once established





History on Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)



- In 2018, known in 3 East Texas counties and in Tarrant County
- Tarrant County is the ONLY known infestation in the state
- Not believed to be a transfer from East Texas
- Likely introduced through wood products transported by individuals moving from infested states
- Confirmed establishment in Denton County in 2020

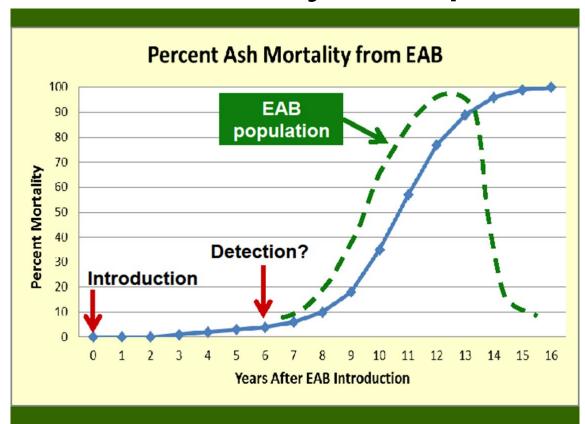




Social Impacts



Time from introduction to detection to mortality is rapid





Social Impacts



- Permanent loss of species in Urban Forest
- Replacement of forest takes generations to develop
- Increased storm water run-off
- Increased water consumption
- Enhanced heat island





Social Impacts



- Significant property value reduction
- Loss of neighborhood character
- More stress on underserved neighborhoods
- Increased cost to maintain, heat and cool homes
- Decreases property value

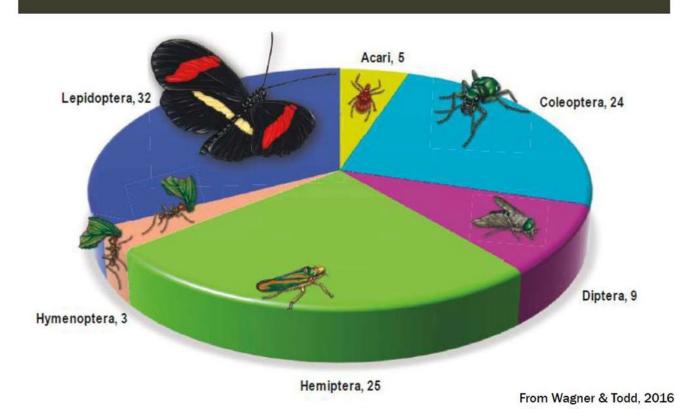




Ecological Impacts



100+ Ash Specialists



Loss of ash as a forest (urban/rural) component means a weakened biodiversity





SLAM Operation



- Initiate SLAM (Slow Ash Mortality) program to slow spread, recommend by the Texas Forest Service
- Utilizes IPM principles
- SLAM will NOT eradicate EAB





SLAM Operation



- Delineate EAB population and density
- Determine ash density and distribution*
- Develop and implement suppression strategies
- Regulatory efforts State and Local
- Public Outreach communication and education*
- Evaluation





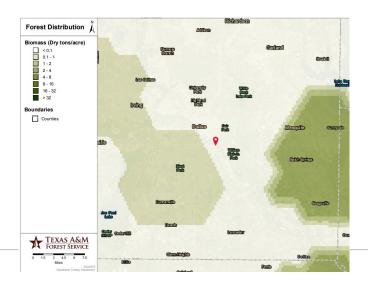
SLAM Operation -Tree Inventory



- Conduct an inventory of Ash trees in Dallas collaboration by TRN, PKR, and DWU
- Complete or sampled estimate
- Determine City vs. private trees
- Determine the current condition of trees

All management decisions start with an inventory of

Ash trees





SLAM Operation - Treatment Options



- Do nothing remove trees only upon death
- Preemptive removal of ALL ash trees over 5 years
- Preemptive removal of ash trees and replace with comparable non-ash trees
- Treat ALL ash trees with insecticides or select individual trees







•VanNatta, A.R., R.H. Hauer, N.M. Schuettpelz. 2012. *Economic Analysis of Emerald Ash Borer (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) Management Options*. Journal of Economic Entomology 105(1):196–206.

SLAM Operation - Costs example



Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	
145 Trees Removed for EAB	
\$35,000	Salaries, Planting, Watering, Maintenance
\$34,940	Trees, Mulch, Topsoil & Supplies
\$33,151	Equipment Costs (lease/rent/use)
\$ 9,420	Fuel Expenses
\$112,511	Total Project Cost
\$776	Total Cost Per Tree to Remove/ Replace

➤ Arlington Heights II

- > \$11 Million to Remove 13,000 Trees
- > \$846 Cost Per Tree to R&R

➤ Milwaukee, WI

- A pprox.36,000 Boulevard Ash Trees \$27 Million to R&R
- > \$750 Cost Per Tree to R&R
- > Treating 27,000 Ash

Chicago, IL

- > 81,000 Boulevard Ash Trees Estimate \$95 Million to R&R
- > \$1,173 Cost Per Tree to R&R
- > Treating 60,000 Ash



Proposed Action



- Continue coaching department staff on training, monitoring, and planning for EAB
- Remove ash species from planting plans until peak of infestation has passed
- Recommend forming a multi-department, Citywide task force to develop and implement a SLAM program





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