

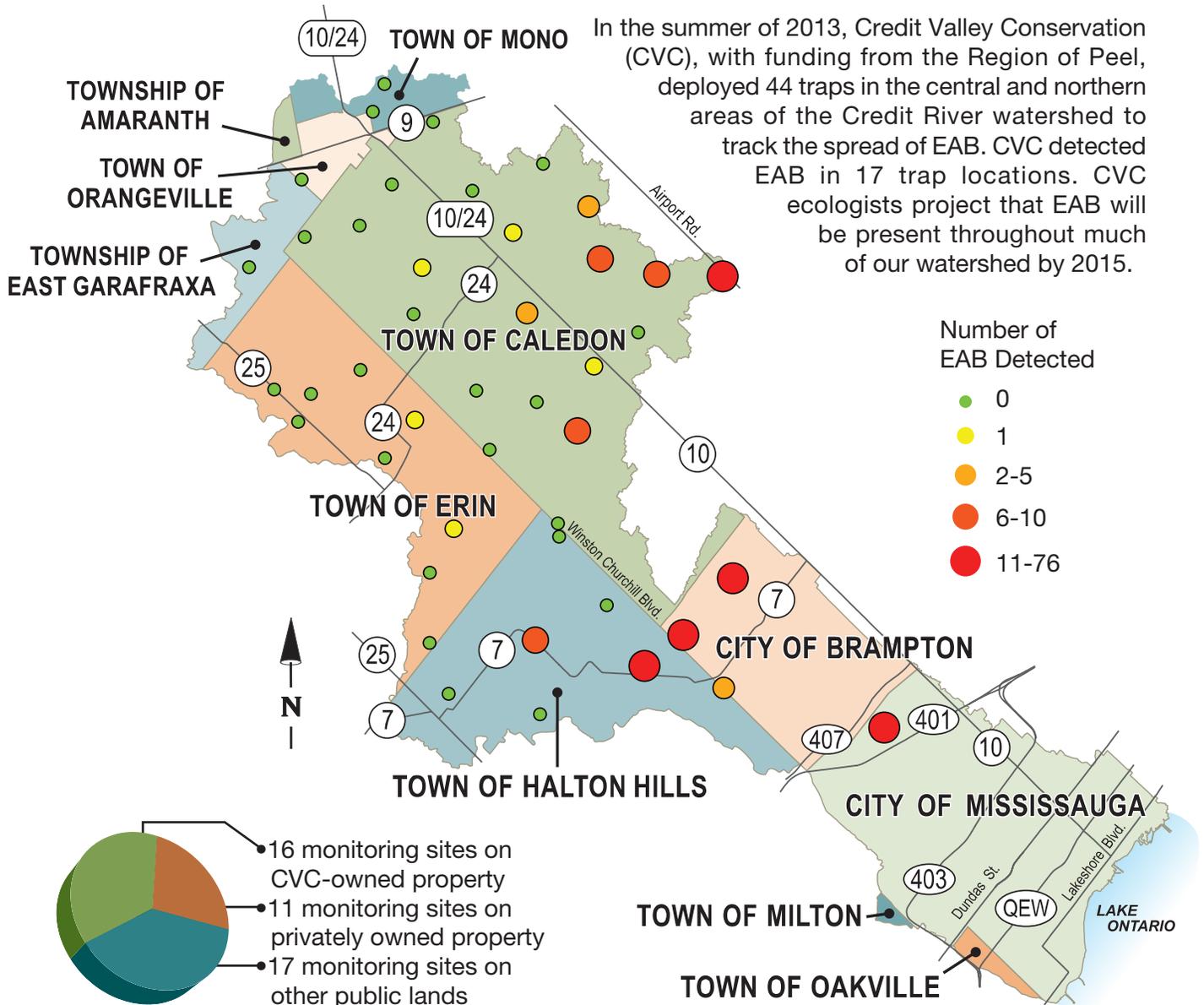


Emerald Ash Borer

UPDATE: SPREAD AND CONCENTRATION OF EAB AS OF SUMMER 2013

Emerald ash borer (EAB) is an invasive insect, meaning it's not native to our region and has devastating effects on our environment. Originally from Asia, EAB is spreading throughout southern Ontario, into the Credit River watershed, killing North American ash trees. Early action can help slow its spread and the impacts to our forests and neighbourhoods.

In the summer of 2013, Credit Valley Conservation (CVC), with funding from the Region of Peel, deployed 44 traps in the central and northern areas of the Credit River watershed to track the spread of EAB. CVC detected EAB in 17 trap locations. CVC ecologists project that EAB will be present throughout much of our watershed by 2015.



How the traps work

In June 2013, CVC placed prism traps throughout the middle and northern sections of the Credit River watershed in accordance with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) trap and placement guidelines. Traps are green plastic prisms covered in a sticky coating that catch and kill EAB. Leaf alcohol and female pheromone lures are used to attract EAB. Prism traps are hung from ash trees and then inspected by CVC staff, who count the number of EAB.



Monitoring results

CVC finished its 2013 EAB monitoring program at the end of August. Of CVC's 44 trap locations, staff confirmed 17 traps with EAB present on the property. Traps detected EAB on eight privately owned properties, four public properties and five CVC-owned properties. The CVC properties with a known EAB presence include: Ken Whillians Resource Management Area, Credit River Pine Estates, Silver Creek Conservation Area, Armstrong Avenue property and Meadowvale Conservation Area.

Three rounds of monitoring were conducted throughout the summer. The second round revealed the highest number of EAB, reflecting the beetle's increased mid-summer activity and mobility when beetles search for mates and lay eggs.

Due to the large presence of EAB in upper areas of the watershed, CVC will discontinue large scale monitoring and shift resources to EAB management activities.

Next step: EAB management plans

CVC is developing specific management plans for each of its properties. Each plan will take into consideration the property's recreational usage, ecological value, ash tree density and opportunities for ash tree preservation. CVC's goal is to mitigate the effects of EAB on its properties while maintaining visitor safety and

preserving the important ecological function of these natural areas as much as possible.

CVC continues to engage the public to help build awareness and develop strategies to deal with the EAB threat.

