



Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Emerald Ash Borer?

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an invasive pest relatively new to our area. The pest is native to Asia and was most likely brought to this country in shipping crate lumber. This pest lays eggs on ash tree specimens (only ash species are affected). The larvae burrow into the vascular tissue of the trees, just below the surface of the bark. The larvae feed on this tissue during the course of their development. The damaged tissue is that which feeds the tree. The trees can no longer provide food for themselves, ultimately causing their death. All ash tree species are susceptible and will most likely fail within the next few years. Ash specimens are no longer a viable species for our area.

Why is this the first time I am hearing about this?

The emerald ash borer has been in national headlines for the last few years. It has been the subject of financing and budgets in Illinois for several years. The first infestation in the Village of Glenview was found in 2008, at which time local media gave it much attention (something they continue to do). Village staff has hosted workshops and published notices and updates in editions of the *Glenview Report* as well as on our web site. Much information on this pest can be found online.

Where did it come from?

The natural range of *Agrillus planipennis*, the scientific name for the emerald ash borer, is eastern Russia, northern China, Japan and Korea.

What types of trees does the emerald ash borer attack?

In North America it has only been found in ash trees. Trees in woodlots as well as landscaped areas are affected. Larval galleries have been found in trees and branches measuring as little as 1-inch in diameter. All species of North American ash appear to be susceptible.

What happens to infested ash trees?

The canopy of infested trees begins to thin above infested portions of the trunk and major branches because the borer destroys the water and nutrient conducting tissues under the bark. Heavily infested trees exhibit canopy die-back usually starting at the top of the tree. One-third to one-half of the branches may die in a year. Most of the canopy will be dead within 2 years of when symptoms are first observed. Sometimes ash trees push out sprouts from the trunk after the upper portions of the tree dies. Although difficult to see, the adult beetles leave a "D"-shaped exit hole in the bark, roughly 1/8 inch in diameter, when they emerge in June.

What do emerald ash borers look like?

The adult beetle is dark metallic green in color, 1/2-inch long and 1/8-inch wide.

I've heard Glenview is in a Quarantine Zone. What does that mean?

The Quarantine Zone ("the Zone") was established by the Illinois Department of Agriculture after confirmed cases of EAB had been found within northeastern Cook County. In simple terms, ash trees

and wood, which host the destructive beetle, cannot be transported into or out of the Zone. See the following link for the current Zone map: [Cooperative Emerald Ash Borer Project](#)

Does my landscaper or tree trimming contractor have to abide by the Quarantine Zone regulations?

Yes. In fact, the Village Board passed an ordinance which requires contractors in the landscaping or tree care business to provide a fully executed, certified copy of the state agriculture department's EAB Compliance Agreement ("the Agreement") if they wish to obtain a business or contractor's license within the Village. If you have a landscaper, or are thinking of hiring one, we would recommend you request to see a copy of their Agreement and Village contractor's license.

How many ash trees are in the Village?

In 2010, there were approximately 5,000 Village-owned ash trees, which was approximately 24 percent of the parkway inventory. The Village, however, has been removing dying ash trees from public parkways annually and replacing them with different tree types. Many more ash trees are on private property, belonging to homes and businesses.

What if I suspect that my ash tree(s) is infested by EAB?

If the tree is a public parkway tree, call the Village of Glenview Public Works Department during business hours at (847) 657-3030. If an ash tree is on private property, consult a private tree service with a certified arborist. You may choose to have the tree removed or attempt to protect it with insecticidal treatments. If you plan to remove any tree over 16 inches in diameter, contact the Village's Community Development Department to apply for a tree removal permit.

Are there any known cures or treatments to protect my ash trees from EAB?

Scientists are currently studying various methods. There are some known treatments that have been effective under certain circumstances. Some products must be professionally applied, while others may be applied by the property owner. We recommend that you consult with a certified arborist to help you assess your options, costs and effectiveness. The most promising treatments appear to be injectable insecticides, which must be professionally applied. For more information please see the following link: [Homeowner Guide to Emerald Ash Borer Treatments](#).

Is the Village treating ash trees for the emerald ash borer?

In 2009, the Village began a very limited, experimental treatment program for certain parkway ash trees. Different products and application methods have been tried in an effort to gather information on which will prove most effective over time. Treatments have been ongoing each subsequent spring, except for those trees that have died despite treatment. Homeowners whose trees are being treated are notified each year via U.S. mail. No additional trees will be enrolled in this program.

Should I treat my privately-owned ash trees?

This is a personal choice. As previously stated, there are options (and many opinions about the options); education and further research is necessary. There are many web sites that can inform you on every aspect of this pest. We suggest you investigate resource web sites such as [this one](#). EAB web sites hosted by not-for-profit or governmental entities tend to give you the most straightforward information.

Will the Village require me to remove my infested privately-owned ash tree?

At this time the Village is not requiring removal of private ash trees for sanitation purposes. This has not been demonstrated to be an effective means of slowing the spread of the emerald ash borer. Nor do we require removal of dead trees, unless they are hazardous to the public way or have Dutch elm disease. Nevertheless, it is in the homeowner's best interest to remove a tree once it is severely infested or dead. Failure to do so may result in damage to your or others' property or civil lawsuits.

Do I need a permit to remove my infested privately owned ash tree?

This depends on the size of the tree. The Village requires that a homeowner obtain a permit before removing a privately-owned tree of 16 inches in diameter or larger. (You can determine the tree's diameter by wrapping a measuring tape around the tree's trunk at approximately 4-1/2 feet from the ground. Measure in inches and divide the result by pi to obtain the tree's diameter. The permit is free, but it can take a few days for the tree to be inspected and the permit issued. Permits are required by Village ordinance to ensure that large healthy trees are not removed; permits are easily obtained for most ash trees. A tree removal permit form is available [here](#) or at the front desk of the Community Development Department at Village Hall, 1225 Waukegan Road. Return the completed application to the department for processing. Call (847) 904-4330 for further information.

May I treat Village ash trees on the public right-of-way?

Such treatments may be done at the homeowner's risk; the Village will not reimburse the resident for such treatments, and the Village will remove the tree if it becomes infested despite treatment. If you decide to treat the tree, we request that you contact the Village to inform us that the tree is being treated and which product you have chosen. This will assist us in tracking the success of various treatment methods.

Will the Village contact me before removing my infested parkway tree(s)?

When a tree is identified as infested, a yellow "X" is painted on the tree and an informational door hanger placed on the resident's door. This is done as a courtesy to let the resident know the status of the Village-owned tree on their parcel. There is contact information located on the door hanger, should there be any questions. The marked tree is typically, but not always, left standing for a period of time, during which the resident can call and have any questions answered. For reasons of efficiency, we do not wait to speak with each resident about the removal of Village-owned trees. With the removal of several hundred trees each year, and the added removal of several thousand in the next few years as a result of this infestation, contact with each individual is unrealistic.

Why is there a yellow "X" on my tree?

Typically, a yellow "X" is painted on a tree in order to identify the tree as compromised and in need of removal. While this is standard procedure for EAB-infested trees, we do mark other trees which may need to be removed for other reasons. All trees to be removed are logged into a database.

Will the Village inspect privately-owned trees?

The Village has historically provided minimal inspection and advice about tree issues on private property. This is a courtesy not meant to replace the expertise of private tree-care firms. It is a service that we are pleased to provide, as time allows.

Will the Village remove my privately owned tree(s)?

No. Private property maintenance issues, including tree care and removal, are the responsibility of the property owner.

Is the Village removing all of the ash trees in the neighborhood?

As previously noted, ash species is no longer viable in our area. While we are not currently systematically removing all ash trees from a specific area, the infestation increases each year, and trees are removed as they are identified as infested. Infestations tend to spread contiguously, so while it is not our intent to

systematically remove all trees from a specific area, the infestation tends to evolve in this way. Eventually all or nearly all of the Village-owned parkway ash trees will be removed due to the infestation.

If you identify an infested ash tree on my parkway, will you remove all of the ash trees on my parkway?

We only remove trees as we find them to be infested, or as requested by the adjacent parcel owner.

Will the Village remove the stump once the tree is removed?

Yes in most cases. Stumps are added to a list and ground (removed), ideally within a few weeks of the removal of the tree. Depending on the season, ground areas are restored with topsoil and seed, or a new tree is planted directly.

Will the Village replace the trees that are removed from the parkway?

Yes, if there is an appropriate planting site with sufficient clearance from utilities, wires, other trees, structures, etc. It is currently the Village's policy to replace all removed trees within a suitable planting site, within one year. With the onset of EAB, the pending substantial loss of trees, and the current economy, it is difficult to predict whether the planting program will be able to be funded to the capacity necessary to offset these large losses within the standard time frame. It is, however, our goal to replace trees that are removed, if the planting site meets current criteria for suitability. Go [here for more information](#) on the parkway tree planting program.

How long do I have to wait for a replacement tree?

It is currently the Village's policy to replace all removed trees that currently occupy a suitable planting site within one year. As the EAB infestation progresses, it is difficult to predict whether this time frame will continue to apply. As losses increase, there is potential that this time frame may lengthen.

What will be the size of the replacement tree?

Replacement trees can range anywhere from one-and-a-half (1 ½) inches in diameter to three (3) inches in diameter. Tree height is dependent upon species characteristics and can vary dramatically. Smaller trees establish and grow more quickly. When a tree is dug from the nursery, a substantial portion of its root system (feeding system) is removed (as much as 90 percent). The larger the new tree, the more difficult it is to transplant and establish; this causes the rate of failure of newly-installed trees to dramatically increase, resulting in higher costs for replacement, equipment and labor. Therefore, the size of tree installed is that which we feel best suits its ability to rapidly establish, quickly put forth new growth and provide the best, long-term quality and quantity of trees for our community.

Can I choose what type of tree will be installed?

The Village typically provides homeowners with several choices of species for installation in the Village-owned right-of-way. These species are chosen based upon appropriateness for parkway installation, viability of the species, availability, proven success and diversity. Availability of specific trees can vary, but you are typically given a choice from among [several quality species](#).

Can I plant my own tree on the Village right-of-way?

Yes, but since the planting will take place on Village-owned property, the installation must meet certain requirements (including planting location and species selection) and be previously approved by the

Village. Once the installation takes place, the tree becomes the property of the Village, which then assumes ownership rights and responsibilities.

Will the Village reimburse me if I plant my own tree?

No. The decision to plant your own parkway tree is voluntary and funded by the property owner. The Village will only fund trees selected and installed by the Village or its contractors.