



CITY OF SWEET HOME PARKS & TREE COMMITTEE AGENDA

November 19, 2025, 8:30 AM
3225 Main Street, Sweet Home, OR 97386

WIFI Passcode: guestwifi
PLEASE silence all cell phones – Anyone who wishes to speak, please sign in.

Mission Statement

The City of Sweet Home will work to build an economically strong community with an efficient and effective local government that will provide infrastructure and essential services to the citizens we serve. As efficient stewards of the valuable assets available, we will be responsive to the community while planning and preparing for the future.

Meeting Information

The City of Sweet Home is streaming the meeting via the Microsoft Teams platform and asks the public to consider this option. There will be opportunity for public input via the live stream. To view the meeting live, online visit <http://live.sweethomeor.gov>. If you don't have access to the internet you can call in to 971-203-2871 and enter the meeting ID followed by the # sign to be logged in to the call. Meeting ID: 212 391 460#

Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call of Park and Tree Committee Members:

Time Reports

Meeting Minutes

- a) [2025-10-15 Park & Tree Committee Meeting Minutes](#)

Public Comment. This is an opportunity for members of the public to address the Park and Tree Committee on topics that are not listed on the agenda.

Old Business

Northside Park Replacement Trees

Mollie's Dogwood Replacement

Sankey Park Phase III

New Business

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Presentation - Rich

EAB Next Steps

- a) [Emerald Ash Borer Informational Materials](#)

Round Table Discussions (Committee comments about topics not listed on the agenda)

Adjournment

The location of the meeting is accessible to the disabled. If you have a disability that requires accommodation, advanced notice is requested by notifying the City Manager's Office at 541-367-8969.

The Sweet Home Park and Tree Committee welcomes your interest in these agenda items. Pursuant to ORS 192.640, this agenda includes a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting; however, the Committee may consider additional subjects as well. This meeting is open to the public and interested citizens are invited to attend.

If you have questions, please contact the Community and Economic Development Department at 3225 Main Street, Sweet Home, Oregon 97386; Phone: (541) 367-8113.

SHMC 1.10 CITY COMMITTEES

§ 2.10.050 POWERS AND DUTIES.

A. Park and Tree Committee. The powers and duties of the Park And Tree Committee shall be as follows:

1. To conduct an inventory of existing street trees, including historical trees and public properties in need of beautification and plantings and present a written report to the City Council of its findings;
2. To develop and recommend to the City Council, for its adoption, a master list of trees suitable for planting within the city. The list shall be reviewed annually, a copy of which shall be kept on file in the office of the City Recorder for public information;
3. To develop and recommend to the City Council, for its adoption, ordinances and policies for the planting, care, maintenance, replacement and protection of trees throughout the city;
4. To act in an advisory capacity to the Planning Commission with respect to landscape design, suitable plantings, protection of natural vegetation and street tree requirements;
5. To submit recommendations to the City Council regarding the beautification of public properties and rights-of-way;
6. To promote public knowledge and acceptance of the value of tree planting and maintenance programs and requirements;
7. To develop a capital development program for each fiscal year, to include acquisition of new land and/or development of existing property for parks and other recreation areas;
8. To recommend recreation programing needs to be produced by the city;
9. To recommend an operating budget to carry out the recreation program as outlined for the forthcoming fiscal year; and
10. To preform additional duties and studies as may be required from time to time by the City Council.
11. To meet a minimum of four meetings a year, beginning with the month of December, which meeting should be devoted to the development of the next year's capital and recreation programs.

(Ord. 1263, § 1, 2017)



CITY OF SWEET HOME PARKS & TREE COMMITTEE MINUTES

October 15, 2025, 8:30 AM
3225 Main Street, Sweet Home, OR 97386

WIFI Passcode: guestwifi
PLEASE silence all cell phones – Anyone who wishes to speak, please sign in.

Mission Statement

The City of Sweet Home will work to build an economically strong community with an efficient and effective local government that will provide infrastructure and essential services to the citizens we serve. As efficient stewards of the valuable assets available, we will be responsive to the community while planning and preparing for the future.

Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance

The meeting was called to order at 8:31 AM

Roll Call of Park and Tree Committee Members:

PRESENT

Member Scott Swanson
Vice Chair Lena Tucker
Member Nancy Patton
Member Debra Northern (Online)
Member Melanie Jones
Chairman Wally Shreves
Councilor Aaron Hegge

ABSENT

Member Matthew Bechtel

STAFF

Angela Clegg, Planning & Building Manager
Sean Hegge, Crew Lead: Facilities & Park
Dominic Valloni, Public Works Operations Manager
Adam Leisinger, Special Projects Manager

GUESTS

Candy Snyder

Time Reports

Reports were sent to Angela for the Ivy pull

Meeting Minutes

- a) 2025-09-17 Park & Tree Committee Meeting Minutes

One correction: Councilor Hegge was in attendance online

A motion to approve September 17, 2025, Meeting Minutes was made by Vice Chair Tucker. Member Swanson seconded the motion.

The location of the meeting is accessible to the disabled. If you have a disability that requires accommodation, advanced notice is requested by notifying the City Manager's Office at 541-367-8969.

Voting Yea: Member Swanson, Vice Chair Tucker, Member Patton, Member Northern, Chairman Shreves, Member Jones

Voting Nay: None

Absent: Member Bechtel

Public Comment. None

Beautification Committee Update

Candy Snyder provided an update on recent beautification activities:

- Weeding and Petunia Removal: Completed on September 23rd. Vice Chair Tucker trimmed and removed shrubs; Candy will inform Public Works which shrubs need replacement.
- Harvest Festival: Four committee members staffed the beautification booth. Eight individuals signed up to volunteer; a follow-up email was sent to thank them and invite participation in the spring.
- Tulip Bulbs: The planned planting in the medians on October 14th was canceled due to cold weather, so tulips will not be planted there this year. Remaining bulbs from the harvest festival may be planted along 4th Avenue near Oak Terrace.
- Christmas Greenery Pots: Work will take place the week before Thanksgiving, led by Lisa McCubbins. The proposed placement is along Main Street. Candy asked about placing them on sidewalks; Manager Clegg confirmed this would be acceptable as long as pedestrian and ADA access is maintained. Additional holiday décor will be added. The group also discussed securing the decorative lollipops with cement to prevent theft.
- Spring Planting: Candy will order red and white petunias, along with a blue flower, in mid-February for the medians and entryways.
- Hanging Baskets: Rebecca returned the baskets to Bowman's, allowing the City to receive a discount.
- Volunteer Appreciation: Candy noted that volunteers have not yet been recognized for their efforts. She suggested several options for showing appreciation, including recognition at a City Council meeting, hosting a garden party in March, or sending thank-you cards. Wally asked about the best time of day for an event; Candy suggested mornings might work best, though attendance could be low. She recommended keeping any gathering short and informal and may purchase coffee cards to send to volunteers herself.

Old Business

Northside Park Replacement Trees: Vice Chair Tucker went to Garland Nursery to look at trees. They qualify for Pacific Power vouchers. Maples were chosen to replace the Elms that had issues. Vice Chair Tucker still has a native white oak, she thought about putting it at Northside Park.

Mollie's Dogwood: Discussion was had about putting in a Crepe Myrtle to replace Mollie's Dogwood. It can be purchased at Garland Nursery with vouchers. Water bags will be used to help establish the Crepe Myrtle.

Vice Chair Tucker and Manager Clegg will work on getting the order placed with Garland Nursery after Vice Chair Tucker returns from out of state next week. There was further discussion on tree varieties and possible locations.

Sankey Park Phase III: Manager Clegg reported that a pre-bid meeting was held at the park with contractors regarding the trail system project. Attendees walked through the park, reviewed the plans, and asked questions. An attendance list and a summary of the questions will be posted on the bidding page. All bids are expected to be submitted by the end of the month.

Manager Clegg also shared that a site meeting was held with the City's Public Works Department and the local contact from the Timber Framers Guild to review the bandstand layout. The structure was staked out to determine its size and placement. Staff expect to receive the final design from the architect soon.

Harvest Festival Wrap Up:

Chairman Shreves reported that vendor parking went very smoothly this year, aided by the dry weather, which allowed vendors to park on the grass area in the back. Manager Clegg noted that using the grass area may not always be possible in future years, depending on rainfall and ground conditions.

Manager Clegg shared that a total of 96 vendors participated in the festival, and none expressed any complaints. The petting zoo, face painting, and pumpkin painting activities were especially popular. She also reminded the committee that next year will mark the festival's 20th anniversary.

Member Patton asked whether there would be a sponsor for the pie contest next year. Manager Clegg explained that sponsorships cannot be guaranteed; however, as of now, a pie contest is planned for the 2026 Harvest Festival. Registration will open at the beginning of July, and if there are not enough participants registered by September 1st, the contest will be canceled.

The committee discussed whether an entry fee should be required for the pie contest.

Manager Clegg also reported that there was strong participation in the Chili Cookoff, which will continue next year. All donations from this year's cookoff were donated to support a local girl fighting cancer.

New Business

None

Round Table Discussions (Committee comments about topics not listed on the agenda)

Chairman Shreves requested that spraying the bank at Northside Park as follow up to the Ivy pull last Tuesday happen before forecasted rain on Sunday. Suggested another Ivy pull potentially in the Spring.

Member Patton asked if the committee would be interested in having a float in the holiday parade on December 13th. The Committee discussed participation and held a vote:

Voting Yaw: Chairman Wally Shreves

Voting Nay: Member Northern, Member Swanson, Vice Chair Tucker, Member Patton, Member Jones

Absent: Member Matthew Bechtel

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 AM

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Insecticide Treatments



TREATMENT OVERVIEW

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is a destructive, invasive beetle that infests and kills ash trees (*Fraxinus spp.*). EAB adults lay their eggs on ash trees, and after hatching, the larvae burrow under the bark to feed on the tree, eventually cutting off its supply of water and nutrients. EAB has spread to many U.S. states since it was first detected in Michigan in 2002, killing nearly all ash trees in its path. Unfortunately, EAB cannot be eradicated; once it arrives in an area, it doesn't go away. EAB was confirmed in Forest Grove, Oregon in June 2022, the first known case on the West Coast. Because ash trees are common in parks, streets, yards, wetlands, and along waterways, their loss will have wide-reaching effects on health, environment, and economy. Properly treating individual ash trees with insecticides is the only way to protect them from an EAB infestation.

Treatment ensures that an established ash tree can continue to provide benefits for many years to come, such as shade, air and stormwater filtration, wildlife habitat, and value to a property or neighborhood. It is best to treat ash trees before they become infested with EAB. However, treatment during early stages of an EAB infestation can also be effective if a tree hasn't lost more than 30% of its canopy. Healthy and large ash trees (≥ 6 " diameter) are the best candidates for treatment because they have the highest chance of survival and because they provide benefits that cannot be readily replaced by a newly planted tree. Given current technology, an ash tree must be treated for the rest of its life to keep it protected from EAB, because EAB remains in the landscape indefinitely.

Treatment is the least expensive option in responding to EAB, at least in the near term. Costs vary by product and application method, but generally a tree can be treated for about 20 years before the financial cost is equal to that of removing and replacing a healthy tree.

A certified arborist can help assess whether an ash tree is a good candidate for treatment. **The most effective treatment option for protecting ash trees from EAB is systemic trunk injection of emamectin benzoate (see page 2 and Table 1).** This, along with many other EAB treatment options, may only be administered by a licensed pesticide applicator (see Table 1). Check your local laws and regulations when selecting a treatment method.



Figure 1:

EAB larvae feed on nutritious tissue under ash bark, forming serpentine larval galleries.



Figure 2:

Comparison of an ash tree killed by EAB and a street lined by ash trees treated with emamectin benzoate.

Image Credit (Left): William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org

APPLICATION METHODS

Trunk Injection: Systemic insecticide (a substance used to kill insects as it is transported through plant tissue) is injected directly into the tree trunk at its base. Only apply trunk injections when trees are flush with leaves (April-October). Trunk injections need to be repeated every one to three years, depending on the active ingredient (see Table 1). Make sure to properly water your tree prior to treatment to maximize effectiveness.

Soil Applications: Systemic insecticide is applied to the soil near the base of the tree and taken up through its roots. Soil applications can be applied as a liquid or granules that are either poured onto the soil surface (soil drench) or injected below the surface straight into the root zone (soil injection).

Basal Bark Spray: Systemic insecticide is sprayed directly onto the bark at the base of the tree trunk. The insecticide is absorbed through the bark and carried throughout the tree. They must be applied once per year when trees are flush with leaves.

Cover Sprays: Non-systemic insecticides (substances used to kill insects on plants surfaces only) are sprayed onto to the trunk, branches, and leaves of the tree. Cover sprays primarily control EAB adults feeding on the leaves and eggs laid on bark. Cover sprays are not highly effective at controlling for EAB, because they do not affect the larvae feeding underneath the bark.



Figure 3: Systemic trunk injection system.

Tiny holes are drilled into the trunk of the tree and small tees are inserted into the holes. The insecticide is injected through the tees with a pump, then absorbed and transported throughout the tree's vascular system.

TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS BY ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Emamectin benzoate is a systemic trunk injection that is highly toxic to EAB in adult and larval forms. Even at the lowest application rate (amount of insecticide), emamectin benzoate is the most effective EAB treatment in preventing canopy decline and lowering larval densities.¹⁻⁴ Emamectin benzoate is applied every two to three years and is most effective when applied in spring, after leaves have emerged.³ Note: A licensed pesticide applicator is required to administer emamectin benzoate.



Azadirachtin is a systemic trunk injection that impedes EAB larval development and disrupts reproduction.⁵ Azadirachtin treatments are highly effective when applied annually and can provide effective protection with a two-year treatment cycle when EAB population pressure is low.^{6,7} Medium to high application rates of azadirachtin may be necessary for maximum efficacy.⁵

Imidacloprid and dinotefuran are neonicotinoids that can be applied as a trunk injection (imidacloprid only), basal trunk spray (dinotefuran only), or soil drench/injection (both). Soil applications of imidacloprid and dinotefuran have shown highly variable results.^{4,7,8} Although spring applications are generally more effective than those in fall, annual soil drenches/injections of imidacloprid and dinotefuran have not prevented significant canopy decline.^{1,4} Annual basal trunk sprays of dinotefuran effectively protect ash trees from EAB when applied at the highest rate.^{2,7} Note: Be sure to check local regulations as neonicotinoids are banned in some parts of the state.

Several active ingredients (bifenthrin, carbaryl, cyfluthrin, and spinosad) can be applied as cover sprays to control EAB. Cover sprays target adult EAB that are actively feeding on treated leaves and newly hatched EAB larvae as they burrow through treated bark, but they do not effectively reduce larval populations.^{7,9,10} To maximize efficacy, cover sprays should be applied to the trunk, branches, and leaves twice per year, in the spring with four weeks between applications.⁷ Still, cover sprays are among the least effective insecticides for EAB.

NONTARGET IMPACTS

Nontarget impacts are the negative consequences a pesticide can have on living things other than EAB, such as pollinators, birds, aquatic organisms, and other insects. It is important to be mindful of these nontarget impacts when making decisions about the use of pesticides.

Systemic trunk injections pose little risk to most nontarget species when properly applied by a licensed pesticide applicator. Because these insecticides are injected directly into the tree, only insects living underneath the bark or feeding on the leaves of a treated tree may be directly affected.^{3,11} Woodpeckers, who eat EAB larvae living in ash, are also minimally affected by systemic treatments because they only prey on live larvae, not the dead ones that have been exposed to insecticides.¹¹ Additionally, research has shown that the chemical accumulation in fallen tree leaves from systemic injections is extremely low and has negligible effects on the organisms who decompose them.¹²

Systemic trunk injections also pose minimal risks to pollinators, like bees and butterflies. By the time ash leaves emerge in spring, flowers are no longer producing pollen.¹¹ Because trunk injection must occur when leaves are on, insects visiting ash flowers are not likely to be exposed to the chemical. Additionally, ash trees are pollinated by wind and produce flowers that are not particularly attractive to insects. Research has shown that ash makes up only a small percentage of pollen collected by pollinating insects.^{12,13}

Other treatment methods pose greater risk to nontarget species because they are less contained than systemic trunk injections. Soil applications can impact organisms living in the soil, such as ground nesting bees, and could be carried further away by stormwater or erosion. Nearby plants could also uptake soil insecticides through their roots and have unintended consequences on their associated insects. Spray applications, such as basal bark sprays and cover sprays, have the potential to drift in the air and encounter nontarget species. Cover sprays carry the greatest risk of all because they are the least direct application method and must be applied multiple times per year to maximize efficacy.

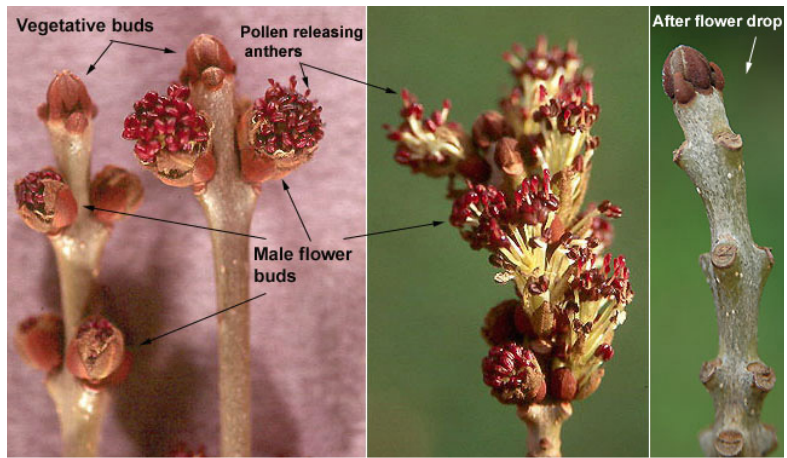


Figure 4: Ash flowers lack petals and nectar, making them unattractive to pollinating insects. Image Credit: Oregon State University

Figure 5: Timing for Systemic Trunk Injections Relative to Seasonal Ash Tree & EAB Cycles

This figure was adapted from Smitley et al., 2019¹⁴



Image Credit (Top): Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne

Table 1: Common Insecticides Used to Control Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

Application Method	Active Ingredient	Application Frequency/ Timing	Effectiveness	Nontarget Species Impact	Pesticide Applicator License Required?
Systemic Trunk Injection	Emamectin benzoate	Once every 2-3 years in spring ⁺	Excellent, most effective treatment option	Low, if properly applied	Yes
	Azadirachtin	Once every 1-2 years in spring ⁺	Very good, varies by pest pressure	Low, if properly applied	No
	Imidacloprid (N)	Once every 1-2 years in spring ⁺	Inconsistent	Low, if properly applied	Yes
Trunk Spray	Dinotefuran (N)	Once per year in spring ¹⁺	Very good	Low to moderate if properly applied	No
Soil Injection/ Drench	Dinotefuran (N)	Once per year in spring ¹⁺	Inconsistent	Moderate to high	No
	Imidacloprid (N)	Once per year in spring ¹⁺	Inconsistent	Moderate to high	Yes
Cover Spray	Bifenthrin, Spinosad, Cyfluthrin	Two applications 4 weeks apart in late spring [*]	Fair	Moderate to high	Yes - Bifenthrin and Spinosad No - Cyfluthrin

(N) - Neonicotinoid | + Applied after trees have leafed out | * Spinosad takes only one application per year

Full list of approved EAB treatments in OR: oregon.gov/oda/shared/Documents/Publications/IPPM/Pesticides-EABList.pdf

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Forest Facts:

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire



EAB adult. D. Cappaert.

Background

Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire), referred to as EAB, is a highly destructive invasive forest pest that has killed over 100 million ash trees in the eastern U.S. since its first detection near Detroit, Michigan, in 2002. Several North American ash species (*Fraxinus* spp.) are at risk, including the native Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and non-native ash species widely planted as landscape trees. **EAB was detected in Washington County, Oregon on June 30, 2022, in Forest Grove. Since then, it has been found in Yamhill, Marion, and Clackamas counties.**

After its initial detection in the eastern U.S., EAB spread quickly beyond containment lines despite several aggressive eradication attempts. Only 20 years after its arrival in North America, five eastern U.S. ash species – green, white, black, blue and pumpkin ash – are already listed as “critically endangered” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. In Oregon, efforts are underway to determine the extent and spread of EAB in and around Forest Grove as

well as efforts to conserve native Oregon ash from the threat of EAB.

Wildland forest pest

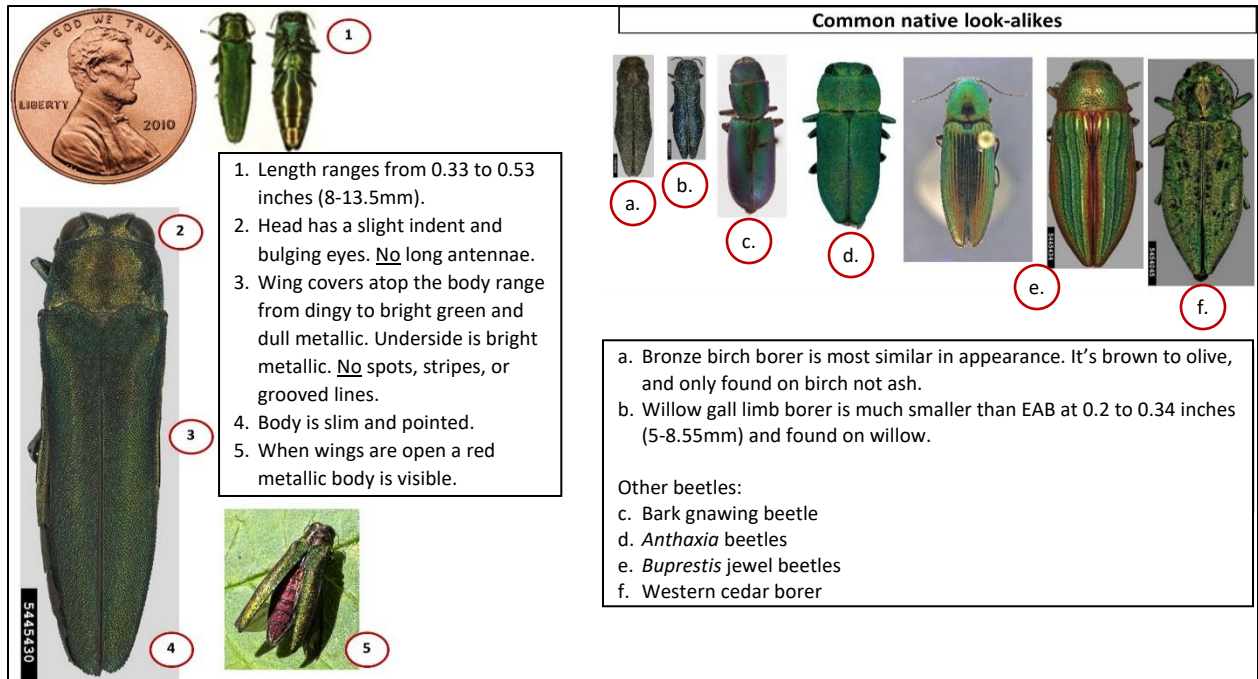
Oregon ash is known from research trials to be highly susceptible to EAB. Oregon ash is a key part of riparian forests and wetlands west of the Cascades. It grows along streams, rivers and wetlands below 2,000’ elevation, with 80 percent of the species occurring below 1,000’ elevation. At the lowest elevations (below 500’) it forms pockets of pure stands. EAB is capable of killing entire



Oregon ash in a small riparian system near Marcola, Oregon. W. Williams.

Oregon ash (*F. latifolia*) with male flowers. W. Williams.

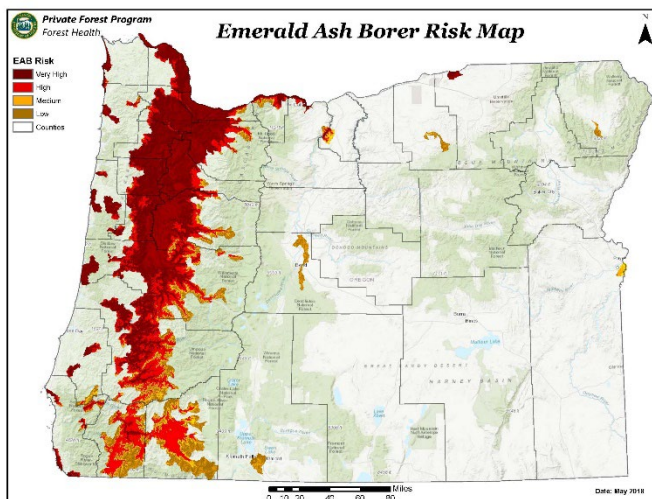
stands of these ash. Oregon ash occurs on both lands zoned for forestry and for agriculture. Oregon ash is widely used for stream restoration plantings due to its ability to stabilize soil, control sediment, and moderate stream temperatures. It is assumed that widespread death of Oregon ash will lead to ecological changes in water quality, stream temperatures and riparian plant communities. Oregon ash has limited use in Oregon as a timber species. However, a number of small specialty mills process this hardwood for woodworking.



EAB and common Oregon look-alikes. C. Buhl.

Urban and community pest

Besides native Oregon ash, susceptible EAB hosts in Oregon include common landscape ash species: green, white, narrow-leafed (especially the cultivar ‘Raywood’), and European ash. EAB is also known to feed on botanical relatives of ash, including white fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) and cultivated olive (*Olea europaea*). In the eastern U.S., EAB has caused over \$2 billion in damages. Most of the costs are from losses in residential property values, tree removal and replanting in urban areas. EAB moves quickly; it can cause nearly complete mortality of ash trees within about 10 years after detection.



EAB risk map for Oregon. M. Lathrop.

Insect biology

EAB is native to eastern Asia, including far eastern Russia, China, Mongolia, Japan, Taiwan and the Korean Peninsula. It is only a minor pest of ash trees native to east Asia. In North America, however, it attacks both stressed and healthy trees. EAB was likely introduced to the Great Lakes area through international shipping of infested solid-wood material, such as wood pallets. Since 2002, EAB has spread to over 35 states and five Canadian provinces. The first detection on the West Coast of North America was in Forest Grove, Oregon on June 30, 2022. The next closest known EAB population is Boulder, Colorado.

EAB adults emerge May into July. Eggs are laid in crevices of bark. The larvae hatch and begin tunneling through and consuming the inner phloem, cambium and outer xylem, just beneath the bark. The feeding action of many hundreds or thousands of EAB girdles the tree, cutting off the flow of sugars produced in the leaves to the storage systems in the roots, effectively starving trees to death. There are four larval molts before the insect pupates and overwinters.

There are certain signs and symptoms that are characteristic of EAB, most of which are very long lasting, well after the insect has completed its development and left the tree. If the bark of affected trees are removed, one can observe the meandering “serpentine-shaped” galleries caused by hundreds and even thousands of larvae



Serpentine galleries caused by larval EAB feeding. W. Williams.

feeding on the vascular cambium. Second, the adults in this group of beetles leave a characteristic “D-shape” exit hole about an eighth of an inch wide when exiting the tree. Last, after about three or four years of repeated attack and feeding by EAB, ash trees show significant



“D-shaped” exit holes from EAB adults. C. Buhl.

canopy dieback. In an effort to stay alive, trees often produce shoots or suckers along the trunk. Other signs of EAB include woodpecker damage and loose bark. Typically, it can take three to four years before a tree will start to decline from EAB. This is well after the insect has bred and dispersed to other trees, making early detection difficult. Traps for EAB are only partially effective for attracting and monitoring EAB.

Detecting and reporting EAB

EAB is more often detected by keen eyes than by traps. In 2015, Oregon Department of Forestry, with financial aid from U.S. Forest Service and in conjunction with Oregon State University Extension, Oregon Department of Agriculture and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, developed a program to train over 500 of Oregon’s natural resource specialists from local and state agencies on how to detect and report EAB and other invasive pests. Read



Dead canopy and epicormic shoots of tree with severe decline caused by EAB. D. Herms. Inset: Infested ash tree at the initial detection site in Forest Grove, Oregon. Note the thinning canopy. W. Williams.

about the Oregon Forest Pest Detector program at <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/ofpd>.

Graduates of the Pest Detector program and any member of the public can report a suspected ash tree through the online reporting tool at <https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/>.



Street trees, before and after EAB, Toledo, Ohio. EAB can move through an entire community in 3-10 years. D. Herms.

Treatments for EAB

First, make sure that the trees in question are true ash trees. Ash trees have compound leaves and opposite branching, and bark furrows become diamond shaped as trees age. Their seeds are paddle-shaped, hang in branches, and are present on female trees in late summer/early fall. Foliage turns from bright green to yellow in the fall, although some selections have purple or red fall color. Watch for any sign of initial canopy thinning, top dieback or other symptoms listed above.

There are no effective means of eradicating entire populations of EAB once the insect is established in an area. Individual trees can be protected before EAB arrives using stem-injected or soil-drenched systemic insecticides. Once a tree canopy has been thinned or reduced by 30% or more by EAB feeding activity, it is too late to protect it. Some of the systemic insecticides can only be applied by professional pesticide applicators, while others are available to the public. For a complete list of insecticides and their effectiveness, see the Oregon Statewide EAB Readiness and Response Plan, www.oregoneab.com.

For established populations of EAB, another method of management includes biological control – the practice of using an insect’s natural enemies to control population growth. The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has a biological control program for EAB in the eastern U.S. Releasing tiny parasitic wasps that specialize on EAB can help reduce, but not eliminate, population growth and spread of EAB. The Oregon Department of Agriculture Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program may be developing a similar biological control program for EAB in Oregon (<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/ippm/pages/aboutippm.aspx>).

Other management options include pre-emptive removal of ash near an active infestation. Municipalities are encouraged to inventory ash trees and have a plan to spread the cost of ash tree removal over several years. Once removed, ash trees should be chipped to pieces one inch in dimension to stop the growth of EAB insects inside the tree. The chips should be covered with thick plastic or buried to stop the spread of EAB adults that may still emerge. Ash is a wonderful firewood but is also a prime pathway for the insect to move across the state. Therefore, ash firewood that is recently cut and split should also be covered by thick plastic for at least one year. Firewood should not be moved more than 30 miles from where it was harvested. See <https://www.dontmovefirewood.org/>.



Ash firewood should not be moved. Campers should buy kiln-dried firewood at campgrounds. Source: The Nature Conservancy.

Proactive preparations

Because the threat of EAB has been known for some time, Oregon has led the effort among states on the West Coast to prepare for this destructive pest. With financial assistance from the U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry program, ODF is collecting 1 million seeds of Oregon ash from across its range in Oregon. The seeds are being sent to researchers at USDA Genetic Resource Center near Cottage Grove, Oregon, as well as the USDA Seed Lab in Fort Collins, Colorado. Seeds were collected following a protocol that is designed to capture the genetic diversity of Oregon ash in the state. The hope is that one day there will be tree breeding programs to develop Oregon ash that is resistant to EAB and restore affected areas. The seed collection will provide genetic material to start the breeding program.



Stand of pure ash is home to elk and other wildlife species. Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge. W. Williams.

Since the introduction of EAB to North America, international regulations now require solid wood material used in international shipping to be debarked and heat treated to sanitize for tree-killing insects and disease. Within the United States, interstate spread of EAB occurs through the ash nursery trade and through the transportation of infested firewood. To protect our state from new pests, purchase locally sourced nursery stock and do not move firewood which could contain tree-killing insects and diseases.

Plant nursery companies and their customers should be on the lookout for ash saplings as small as 1" diameter infested with EAB. These should

be promptly destroyed. Firewood gatherers and producers should cover fresh-cut ash trees or kiln-dry wood (most effective method for killing EAB is 60 min at 140 degrees F). Cities and homeowners should start planning now for replacement tree species used in restoration projects, street tree programs and other urban landscapes while choosing native and climate-adapted tree species above others. See details on preparing your community for EAB at www.oregoneab.com.

Resources and further reading

Emerald Ash Borer Readiness and Response Plan for Oregon: www.oregoneab.com

Oregon Forest Pest Detector program, Oregon State University Extension.

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/ofpd>

Oregon Forest Pest Detector Field Guide, Oregon State University Extension.

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9127>

Oregon Invasive Species Council Online Hotline for reporting EAB:

<https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/>

Ash Genetic Conservation Program, US Forest Service:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/nsl/GeneticConservationAsh.html>

Emerald ash borer information network:

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

Emerald Ash Borer fact sheet, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/emerald-ash-borer>

USDA Emerald Ash Borer Fact sheet:

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/80620520/EABfactsheet.pdf>

Oregon Department of Agriculture Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/ippm/pages/aboutippm.aspx>

Trees to know in Oregon:

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/trees-know-oregon-washington>

October 2025

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In this issue:

- *More parasitoid wasps were released in Oregon in 2025 to control EAB*
- *The Nature Conservancy offers webinar on EAB in the Pacific NW on Oct. 29*
- *More air curtain incinerator demonstration burns are planned for October and November*
- *2025 trapping season for EAB ends*
- *EAB continues to plow through the Great Plains, Maine, and the Piedmont in the South*
- *Woodpeckers are helpful allies in controlling emerald ash borer populations*

APHIS and ODA release more parasitoid wasps to help dent EAB numbers

While they can't eliminate EAB, parasitoid wasps that are natural enemies of EAB in Asia can help keep their populations down. In a collaboration between the federal Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, three species of these wasps were released in significant numbers in Oregon this year:

- *Spathius galinae* – 6,280
- *Oobius argilis* – 6,500
- *Tetrastichus planipennisi* – 9,880

ODA Biological Control Entomologist Max Ragozzino said the releases were made in Washington County and in the border area between Marion and Clackamas counties. "These are where EAB appears to have become well established. This gives the best chance for the parasitoid wasps to find them and gain a foothold."

The parasitoids were produced and supplied from, the United States Department of Agriculture's APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) EAB Parasitoid Rearing Facility in Brighton, Michigan. For parasitoid information please call 866-322-4512.

Below: Tetrastichus planipennisi, one of three parasitoid wasps released in Oregon this year to help control EAB. USDA Forest Service photo.



Ragozzino said he's encouraged that, based on earlier releases, the tiny wasps can survive in western Oregon's climate. The wasps are harmless to humans, pets, and other wildlife, needing EAB as a host. You can read more about *Tetrastichus planipennisi* [here](#).

EAB in the Pacific NW to be topic of The Nature Conservancy webinar

The Nature Conservancy is hosting a series of webinars this fall. One will feature Oregon Dept. of Forestry's Invasive Species Manager Wyatt Williams and others from his agency along with staff from the Washington Invasive Species Council focusing on recent EAB infestations in the Pacific Northwest. They'll cover management actions to slow the pest's spread, manage and mitigate its impact, and give updates on quarantines.

Time/Date: 10 a.m. Pacific Wednesday, Oct. 29, 2025

Register [here](#)

ODF invites you to an air-curtain incinerator demonstration burn

The Oregon Dept. of Forestry is holding four more demonstration burns using air-curtain incinerator equipment this month and next. Anyone interested in seeing how the mobile incinerating equipment works to consume wood waste while producing minimal smoke is invited. There is no cost to attend but please register. The burns will be:

- Wednesday, Oct. 15 from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. – City of Salem
Register [here](#).
- Friday, Oct. 24 from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at Oregon Country Fair in Veneta in Lane County. Register [here](#).
- Monday, Nov. 17 – LaPine State Park in Deschutes County
- Tuesday, Nov. 18 – Collier State Park near Chiloquin in Klamath County

To attend, please contact matt.p.mills@odf.oregon.gov



This year's trapping season for EAB ends

By the end of September most emerald ash borer adults have lived out their short lifespans. This means the end of the trapping season, since there are no adults flying around to be caught in the sticky purple traps. Traps should be taken down for the winter.

Wyatt Williams, ODF's Invasive Species Specialist, said the federal Animal Plant Health Inspection Service had supplied just over 300 traps this year to Oregon. ODF helped distribute traps to 20 cooperators. Six of the cooperators were the cities of Beaverton, Bend, Hillsboro, Portland, Redmond, and Salem. Four were soil and water conservation districts for Clackamas, Marion, Western Multnomah, and Yamhill counties. Other cooperators were state and federal agencies, recreation districts, OSU Extension, Western Oregon University in Monmouth, and the Institute for Applied Ecology, which is headquartered in Corvallis.

Williams said nine of the traps this summer captured one or more EAB. Six of those detections were in new locations beyond those that were already known, including the first detection in Multnomah County.

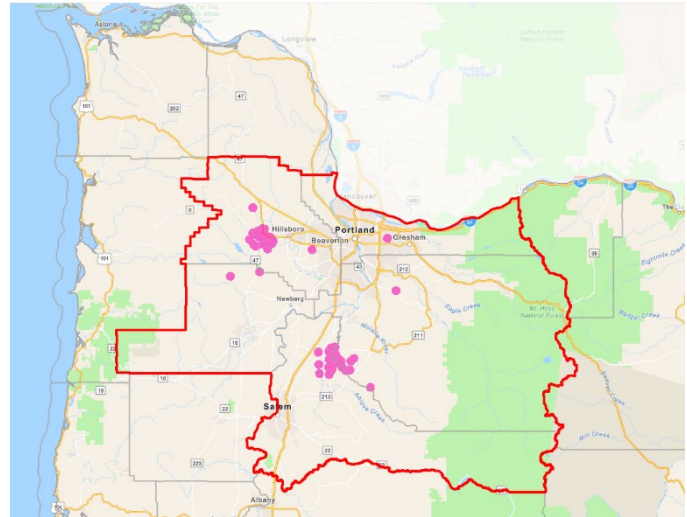
Staff from state agencies found five ash trees were positive for EAB out of 82 they inspected. Reports also continued to be sent to the EAB hotline at OregonEAB.com, with an uptick after media stories of EAB being found in east Portland. Of 187 reports to the hotline, at least eight of those reports yielded positive results.

"The positive hotline reports were from areas where we already know EAB is present," said Williams. "As the population of EAB builds in coming years, it is important that people become more aware of what symptoms and signs to look for and where to report them."

EAB continues to spread unstoppably in the eastern US and Great Plains

While Oregon saw EAB spread to new areas this summer, this pest has also been steadily expanding its range in the eastern U.S. This year new counties were confirmed to be infested in Maine, Minnesota, eastern South Dakota, eastern Kansas, central Texas, and northern Alabama, which represent the leading edge of the infestation. East of the Mississippi River only Florida and Mississippi have to date no confirmed EAB sightings.

Although EAB has been in Boulder, Colorado for more than a decade, efforts to slow its spread may have helped delay its entry into Denver, only 30 miles away. [Denver](#) only in June confirmed its arrival. Find a county-by-county map nationally of where EAB has been confirmed [here](#).



Red line on map above shows the five counties within Oregon's EAB quarantine zone.

Woodpeckers are a welcome ally in the fight against EAB

Oregon is home to a lot of different woodpecker species. Around 10 of the nation's 17 or so species call parts of the state home for at least some of the year. Woodpeckers use their strong beaks to dig for insects in and under tree bark. Their acute sense of hearing lets them pinpoint wood-boring insects and larvae chewing their way through a tree's living inner bark. The woodpecker then digs out the larvae and feasts on it.

Although woodpeckers did not evolve alongside EAB, they have readily taken to eating them. [One study](#) in Ohio showed that woodpeckers were able to eat up to 85% of larvae inside infested ash trees.

Observations in other parts of the U.S. show that woodpeckers appear to favor foraging in EAB-infested ash forests, likely because of the bounty of juicy larvae to be had and more dead ash trees creating ideal nesting sites as they turned into standing snags.

Researchers at Cornell University tracked the movement of EAB from Detroit and around the Great Lakes and the impact on bird populations using a citizen scientist database, the Project Feeder Watch. They found



*Pileated woodpecker.
Photo by Jeff Jones
via ODFW.*

an increase in numbers for three woodpecker species and the white-breasted nuthatch, important bark-foraging birds in that region.

Read more on the topic [here](#).

Publications

- ***A Valley Without Ash: Exploring Strategies for Forested Wetland Restoration Post Emerald Ash Borer Invasion in the Willamette Valley, Oregon*** by Hull, Chloe (2024). OSU. https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/concern/graduate_projects/3j333b36w
- ***Genomics-Driven Monitoring of *Fraxinus latifolia* (Oregon Ash) to Inform Conservation and EAB-Resistance Breeding*** by Melton, A.E., Faske, T.M., Sniezko, R.A., Thibault, T., Williams, W., Parchman, T. and Hamilton, J.A. (2025), *Molecular Ecology* e17640. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.17640>

- **Monitoring Oregon ash forests in the face of the emerald ash borer: A guide for small woodland owners and managers**
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pub/em-9451-monitoring-oregon-ash-forests-face-emerald-ash-borer>
- **Larval development and parasitism of emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) in Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*) and European olive (*Olea europaea*): implications for the West Coast invasion**
[Journal of Economic Entomology | Oxford Academic](#)
- **Modelling impacts to water quality in salmonid-bearing waterways following the introduction of emerald ash borer in the Pacific Northwest, USA.** Maze, D., Bond, J. & Mattsson, M. *Biol Invasions* (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-024-03340-3>
- **Alternatives to Ash in Western Oregon: With a Critical Tree Under Threat, These Options Can Help Fill Habitat Niche.** G. Kral, and D.C. Shaw. 2023. OSU Extension EM 9396.
<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9396>
- **Oregon Ash: Insects, Pathogens and Tree Health** by Oregon State University Extension (also available in Spanish at this same website)
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/pub/em-9380>
- **Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer** by the University of Minnesota and Uruguay's *Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria*
[Forests | Free Full-Text | Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer \(mdpi.com\)](#)

Useful links for more information

Past Oregon Tree Health Threats Bulletins (2023 to present)
<https://forms.office.com/g/p3EbRa7HKv>

Roundup of Oregon-specific EAB information including where to report new EAB sightings
www.OregonEAB.com

Mediterranean oak borer fact sheet
<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Documents/forestbenefits/fact-sheet-mediterranean-oak-borer.pdf>

Map to find where EAB is currently confirmed in Oregon
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9f29b1860cb04d36ad71b122148277f3>

EAB monitoring guidance
<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/Documents/eab-monitoring-guidance.pdf>

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture
<https://www.oda.direct/EAB>

Oregon Dept. of Forestry
<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/pages/foresthealth.aspx>

OSU Extension

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/collection/emerald-ash-borer-resources>

Emerald Ash Borer Information Network, a collaborative effort by the USDA Forest Service and Michigan State University

www.emeraldashborer.info

USFS Forest Health Protection

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/foresthealth/index.shtml>

November 2025

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In this issue:

- *Trapping confirms wide presence of MOB in the northern Willamette Valley*
- *Oregon and California are developing a trapping plan for Mediterranean oak borer*
- *NW researchers still have more to learn about MOB and are seeking answers*
- *An Oregon entomologist reviews results of the response to EAB in the eastern U.S.*
- *There will be a free online talk Nov. 6 on what is driving EAB's spread in the U.S.*
- *Oregon Integrated Pest Management Center now offers online info focused on EAB*
- *Seattle group tours EAB-infested sites in Oregon to prepare for expected arrival up north*
- *Two air-curtain incinerator demonstration burns are planned for central Oregon this month*
- *Denver hip-hop group creates rap music video about EAB*

Summer trapping shows MOB is present across northern Willamette Valley

Before now, state and federal officials did not know how extensive Mediterranean oak borer's presence in Oregon might be. Individual borers had shown up in traps here and there in the Willamette Valley even before the first infested Oregon white oaks (*Quercus garryana*) were found in Troutdale and Wilsonville. So this summer they set up traps all over the Willamette Valley and beyond to try and determine where MOB had reached.



Photo: Characteristic dark streaks on this MOB-infested Oregon white oak trunk show clear signs of the fungal infection associated with the pest. ODF photo by Christine Buhl.

What they found was that more than 500 MOB's turned up in more than 30 traps spread across the northern Willamette Valley. Catch rates varied from a single borer at a number of traps to 160 at a trap east of Oregon City. MOB's were caught even in locations where no Oregon white oak trees had been reported declining.

"The results show us that, unfortunately, Mediterranean oak borer is firmly and widely established in the northern Willamette Valley," said Cody Holthouse, current chair of the state's Interagency EAB Task Force.

Of 944 oak trees inspected since MOB was first detected in Oregon, a total of 38 have been found to be infested with MOB. About half of those have been removed.

An excellent article by Kayla Seaforth of the [Bonneville Environmental Foundation](#) summarizes what's been learned about MOB in California and Oregon. Read it [here](#).

Trapping plan for Mediterranean oak borer takes shape in Oregon

Oregon and California are the first places in North America where Mediterranean oak borer (MOB) has turned up. The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture (ODA) is the lead organization on the identification and response to detections of MOB in Oregon. ODA is setting up a collaborative trapping program to trap Mediterranean oak borer (MOB) in Oregon. The program aims to improve the understanding of MOB distribution and pest status in the state. The program relies on individuals who can recognize (*Quercus* spp.) and follow detailed trapping protocols.

Collaborators need to:

- Be able to identify oak trees, place trap(s) in them, and record all site information on provided trap card.
- Collect and submit trap samples according to instructions.
- Use agreed-upon reporting mechanism (Oregon Invasive Species Hotline) to alert state and federal government experts in case a host tree is seen to be infested.
- Upon request, follow up on public reports or inquiries, serving as a liaison between the public and state entomologists.
- Refrain from sharing information about a possible detection until it has been confirmed by an expert from ODA or ODF.
- Share appropriate public messages about preventing the spread of invasive forest pests (such as Don't Move Firewood).

Collaborators will be asked to sign a statement agreeing to protect privileged information about the presence of MOB until the proper authorities (ODA and ODF) have released the information to the public. Privileged information includes the pest name, location, and name and contact information for any landowner or individual requesting assistance with pest identification.

Photo: Frass is one sign of MOB infestation. However, rain often washes frass away.



If interested in becoming a collaborator, please contact Cody Holthouse at cody.holthouse@oda.oregon.gov.

Researchers still have questions about MOB they are seeking answers for

Questions about MOB that officials still lack enough evidence to answer include:

1. *What species in Oregon will be affected by MOB.*

So far, only Oregon white oaks have shown signs of infestation in the state. Other native oak species have been attacked in California, including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and blue oak (*Q. douglasii*).

2. *What percentage of Oregon white oak trees might become infested?*

Widespread decline of Oregon white oak has not been observed. In many cases, even trees near those that have been heavily infested have not shown signs of infestation or decline. This raises questions about whether MOB will only infest stressed or otherwise unhealthy trees. Oregon researchers stress that more data is needed to be able to answer that question.

3. *Will all infested trees go on to experience oak wilt from the fungus carried by MOB?*

There has not been enough data gathered to say whether or not healthy Oregon white oak trees have resistance to the fungus carried by MOB. It has been noted anecdotally by forest health staff examining even heavily infested Oregon white oaks that healthy trees nearby in many cases show no signs of infestation or disease. This suggests that, unlike EAB, there might not be widespread, rapid die-off of Oregon white oaks like EAB has been causing with ash species.

An Oregon perspective on results of the response to EAB in eastern US

This review of EAB biological control was written before the invasive beetle was discovered in Oregon. It looks back at the EAB invasion response in the eastern US, including research from the Mid-West, New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and South. The authors discuss the history and effectiveness of biological control.

In “The Ecology of the Problem” part of the paper, the authors describe the three-phase nature of an EAB invasion – it’s cusp, crest, and core.

- At the cusp (or beginning) of an EAB infestation the beetle is detected. Their populations are growing, and trees are starting to die.
- Next, the EAB infestation crests. EAB numbers increase rapidly, and large stands of ash trees die.
- Finally, after most ash trees have died, the EAB population collapses to a lingering core infestation.

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture (ODA) Entomologist Max Ragozzino said, “In Oregon, most of our infested ash stands are still at the cusp phase. In the next few years, we’ll begin to see large numbers of ash trees die from EAB infestations.”

In the section “How Well Did Biological Control Work?” the authors speak about the different species that predate EAB in the field. This includes field studies on the introduced parasitoids, native predators, and even woodpeckers. Researchers found that populations of the parasitoid wasp *Tetrastichus planipennisi* built up slowly in the field. The *T. planipennisi* start out with a small impact, but after six years they parasitized 30% of EAB at some sites. The authors found *S. galinae* populations followed a similar trend. After five years in the field, *S. galinae* parasitized 31-57% of EAB during the ‘crest’ phase of the infestation. The combination of these two parasitoids should help lower EAB populations, giving more time for uninfested communities to prepare or for infested communities to cope with impacts over a longer period.

Early detection and rapid response is key to a successful invasive species control program. If left unchecked, invasive species, including EAB, rapidly reproduce to unmanageable levels. This rapid growth limits control and mitigation options. Oregon detected EAB relatively early into the ‘cusp’ phase of infestation when populations were lower. ODA began releasing three species of biological control agents in 2023, as soon as they were available. This was comparatively earlier in the infestation than most states in the Mid-West.

“We hope that the parasitoids will follow similar timelines in Oregon,” said Ragozzino. “If they do, we hope they will help us buy time for communities, cities, and landowners to make plans for managing their ash trees.”

Oregon Research Subcommittee hosts talk about what drives EAB spread in the U.S.

The Oregon Interagency EAB Task Force’s subcommittee on research has invited Sam Ward, Assistant Professor of Forest Entomology at Ohio State University, to talk about what has been driving EAB’s spread in the United States.

The free talk will be on the TEAM platform at 2 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 6. The meeting link is below:

[Join the meeting now](#)

Meeting ID: 241 354 016 673 7

Passcode: r4Xx37Gs



Photo: Sam Ward, Ohio State University Assistant Professor of Entomology. Ward will speak Nov. 6 about what’s been driving EAB’s spread in the U.S.

Oregon Integrated Pest Management Center has new web page about EAB

A new web page devoted to emerald ash borer has been launched by the Oregon Integrated Pest Management Center. Based at Oregon State University as part of the College of Agriculture, the Center promotes and supports integrated pest management (IPM) for agriculture and non-agricultural sectors in the Pacific Northwest. Center staff collaborate with Oregon's university researchers, Extension agents, producers, and state and federal agencies to protect Oregon's natural resources. Their primary goal is to serve as a one-stop hub of information regarding IPM research and Extension activities in our region. Find a link to the new page [here](#).

Seattle group recently got an in-person look at EAB and Oregon's response

The discovery of emerald ash borer in Portland this summer prompted staff from the City of Seattle to check out first-hand what an infestation and the response to it looks like. A delegation from Washington State's largest city was hosted October 1 by the City of Portland's Forests in Cities team from Portland Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Environmental

Services, joined by two Oregon Dept. of Forestry staff.

The field tour included seeing:

- early-symptom sites (this included training on subtle indicators and the importance of early surveying)
- advanced canopy dieback (severity ratings, communicating urgency)
- removal/replanting site (documenting species-diverse replacements and post-treatment tracking)
- active monitoring/pre-infestation planning locations in Forest Grove and Jackson Bottom (reviewing work to slow ash mortality, biocontrol deployments, and landscape-scale coordination).



Key survey/monitoring takeaways from the visit were :

- double-down on early detection training
- standardize communication and data flows
- pair replanting with follow-up monitoring plots
- maintain regional coordination with ODF and Seattle to align methods and share signals.

Because EAB has not yet been detected in Washington, the Seattle team said they were particularly impressed by the level of preparedness and proactive learning, planning, and interagency coordination demonstrated by ODF, ODA, and local Oregon partners.

Two air-curtain incinerator demonstration burns planned for central Oregon

Join Oregon Parks and Recreation, OSU Extension Service, Oregon Department of Forestry's Urban and Community Forestry Program, and Valley Environmental for two live air curtain incinerator (ACI) demonstrations and discussions in central Oregon in November.



They will demonstrate ACI's role in fuels reduction, wood waste management, the control of pests and pathogens like emerald ash borer, as well as the benefits of ACI's for biochar production and as a lower-pollution alternative to open burning. Experts will be available to answer questions on these topics.

Share this invitation with public and private land managers, natural resource workers, wood waste disposal professionals, and those concerned about wildfire who may be interested in this free and informative event.

Not sure what an ACI is? Check out [ODFs ACI playlist on YouTube](#)

Date: Monday, Nov. 17th, 2025

Time: Noon to 2:30 pm.

Location: LaPine State Park, 15800 State Recreation Rd, La Pine, OR 97739

Date: Tuesday, Nov. 18th, 2025

Time: 11 am to 1:30 pm.

Location: Collier Memorial State Park, 46000 US-97, Chiloquin, OR 97624

Register for both events here - beav.es/aci-demo

Denver musicians create rap song about emerald ash borer

Hoping to raise awareness of emerald ash borer and the threat it poses to ash trees in a fun, approachable way, the Denver Botanic Gardens enlisted Denver-based experimental hip-hop group Flotbots to create rap song about the pest. The result is a music video just shy of three minutes called “Get Ready.” The video features vocals by Jamie Laurie aka Jonny 5 and can be viewed [here](#).

Sample lyrics include:

I'm beautiful,

I'm nasty,

I'm coming to kill your ash trees.

Publications

- ***A Valley Without Ash: Exploring Strategies for Forested Wetland Restoration Post Emerald Ash Borer Invasion in the Willamette Valley, Oregon*** by Hull, Chloe (2024). OSU. https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/concern/graduate_projects/3j333b36w
- ***Genomics-Driven Monitoring of Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon Ash) to Inform Conservation and EAB-Resistance Breeding'*** by Melton, A.E., Faske, T.M., Sniezko, R.A., Thibault, T., Williams, W., Parchman, T. and Hamilton, J.A. (2025), *Molecular Ecology* e17640. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.17640>
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- ***Oregon Ash: Insects, Pathogens and Tree Health*** by Oregon State University Extension (also available in Spanish at this same website)
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- ***Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer*** by the University of Minnesota and Uruguay's *Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria*
[Forests | Free Full-Text | Wood Decay Fungi Associated with Galleries of the Emerald Ash Borer \(mdpi.com\)](https://www.mdpi.com/Forests)

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Oregon Dept. of Agriculture
<https://www.oda.direct/EAB>

Oregon Dept. of Forestry
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OSU Extension
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/collection/emerald-ash-borer-resources>

Emerald Ash Borer Information Network, a collaborative effort by the USDA Forest Service and Michigan State University
www.emeraldashborer.info

USFS Forest Health Protection
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/foresthealth/index.shtml>