



Notice of Tree Removal and Replacement Planting

Address:

Dear Resident:

Urban Forestry has determined that the ash trees in your neighbourhood are infested with the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) insect. The declining City-owned ash tree(s) located on the City property adjacent to your home/property has been scheduled for removal. Plans for removal and replacement (space permitting) are outlined below.

TREE REMOVAL

Position No.(s):

☐ Winter 20..... ☐ Spring/Summer 20..... ☐ Fall 20.....

TREE REPLACEMENT PLANTING

☐ Fall 20..... ☐ Spring 20.....

Recommended Species:

Alternate Species (if above species not available):

Recommended planting locations

Position No.:

metres: ☐ north ☐ south ☐ east ☐ west

from the: ☐ curb ☐ walkway ☐ driveway
☐ laneway ☐ building

and

metres: ☐ north ☐ south ☐ east ☐ west

from the: ☐ curb ☐ walkway ☐ driveway
☐ laneway ☐ building

Position No.:

metres: ☐ north ☐ south ☐ east ☐ west

from the: ☐ curb ☐ walkway ☐ driveway
☐ laneway ☐ building

and

metres: ☐ north ☐ south ☐ east ☐ west

from the: ☐ curb ☐ walkway ☐ driveway
☐ laneway ☐ building

Inspected by:..... **Date:**

QUESTIONS

For more information on Emerald Ash Borer
and tree removal and replacement visit
toronto.ca/trees or call 311.

What is Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?

The Emerald Ash Borer is an invasive insect native to Asia. Since its discovery in North America in 2002, it has killed millions of ash trees in the United States and southwest Ontario. EAB was first detected in Toronto in 2007 and has spread throughout the city. Eradication of this pest is not possible.

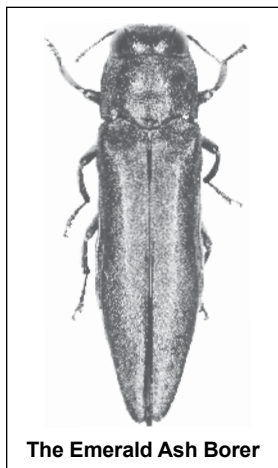
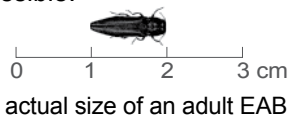


Photo by: PA-DCNR - Forestry Archives, Bugwood.org

Signs of Infestation



The beetle attacks only ash trees. Larval tunnelling and feeding under the bark (see left) destroys the tree's vascular system, killing the tree within five years of initial infestation. Signs of EAB usually become apparent once the tree is heavily infested. Early symptoms include early fall yellowing and thinning of the crown. More obvious advanced signs include "D-shaped" exit holes in the

bark, bark cracks, epicormic shoots (new shoots from the trunk) and woodpecker feeding damage.

Impact of EAB on Toronto's Urban Forest

EAB will have a significant impact on Toronto's urban forest. EAB has the potential to affect 8.4 % or 860,000 of Toronto's trees. The loss of ash trees will be particularly devastating to neighbourhoods that have almost 100% ash tree canopy on streets, in parks and on private property.

Managing EAB in Toronto

The City is implementing a comprehensive plan to help manage the effects of EAB. This includes the removal and replacement of dying City-owned ash trees as well as proactive planting of other tree species on City property in areas of high ash tree concentration.



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For more information on EAB

toronto.ca/trees/eab or Call **3-1-1**