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COURT CLERK
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INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LYNBROOK

WWW.LYNBROOKVILLAGE.NET

ADMINISTRATION	(516) 599-8300	F: (516) 887-8148
ASSESSING	(516) 593-6505	F: (516) 593-8309
BUILDING	(516) 599-8828	F: (516) 593-8309
JUSTICE COURT	(516) 599-0416	F: (516) 599-0448
LIBRARY	(516) 599-8630	F: (516) 596-1312
POLICE	(516) 599-3300	F: (516) 596-0199
PUBLIC WORKS	(516) 599-8838	F: (516) 596-1001
RECREATION	(516) 599-8000	F: (516) 593-8311

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR
JOHN GIORDANO

VILLAGE ASSESSOR
LISA KENNY

VILLAGE ATTORNEY
THOMAS D. ATKINSON, ESQ.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT
BRIAN STANTON

PARKS SUPERVISOR
KEITH BONOMO

PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT
PHILIP HEALEY

RECREATION SUPERVISOR
ANDREA GENNA

Dear Resident:

For the past 37 years, the Village of Lynbrook has been recognized as a Tree City. We proudly plant over 150 trees each year and maintain over 4,000 trees in our community. Trees are a unique component of our infra-structure, constantly growing and dynamically changing with each season and year. Our trees, like those in the forest, are challenged by forces of nature whether it be storm, ice, decay, or insects. In recent years, this occurred with a disease called 'Trellis Rust' and resulted in the decline and removal of hundreds of flowering pear trees within the Village.

Once again, our trees are threatened by a new insect, the "Emerald Ash Borer" (EAB), which is attacking our stately ash trees. During the next few weeks, we will be inspecting your street side ash trees for evidence of any of borer activity. If evidence of borer activity is found, and to curtail the damage and spread of the EAB, an action work order to either prune or remove the tree will be implemented.

The attached information pamphlet provides additional information on the Emerald Ash Borer. If you have questions, please contact your DPW at (516) 599-8838.

Best Regards

ALERT!

*Protect our
Forests and Trees.*

*Help Stop the Movement
of Exotic Pests.*



DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!

Exotic pests like the emerald ash borer can be spread when infested firewood is transported to new areas.

- Do not bring firewood from home.
- Use local sources of firewood.
- If you have brought firewood from home, DON'T take it with you, DON'T leave it—BURN IT!

REPORT!

If you think you have found
emerald ash borer,
contact one of these offices in your area:

State Department of Agriculture

State Forestry or
Natural Resource Agency

Cooperative Extension Office

USDA Animal and
Plant Health Inspection Service

U.S. Forest Service

or

Call Toll free:

1-866-322-4512

For more information about
emerald ash borer please visit:

www.emeraldashborer.info

USDA United States
Department of Agriculture

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What is the Emerald Ash Borer?



USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry
NA-PR-05-04
Reprinted May 2010
(generic)

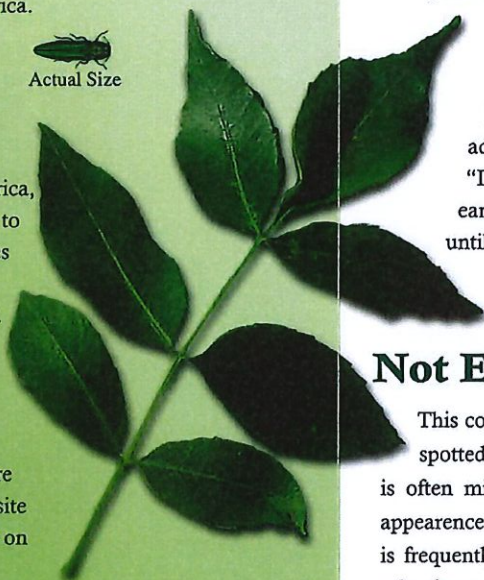
The emerald ash borer,

Agrilus planipennis Fairmaire, a beetle native to Asia, was first detected in Michigan in 2002. Evidence suggests that the beetle was established in Michigan for years prior to its discovery. Emerald ash borer (EAB) has since been detected in many states, and also in Ontario and Quebec, Canada. In addition to spreading by natural means, EAB can be transported to new areas in infested firewood, timber, and nursery stock. This beetle has been responsible for the loss of millions of ash trees in North America.



Host:

In North America, EAB is known to infest all species of ash (*Fraxinus* spp.). Ash can be recognized by the presence of compound leaves which are arranged opposite of one another on the branches.



Larva



S-Shaped Galleries

D-Shaped
Emergence
Hole



Biology:

Eggs are laid between layers of bark and in bark crevices. Larvae hatch in about one week and bore into the tree where they feed on the inner bark and phloem, creating "S"-shaped galleries. Larvae go through four feeding stages, and then excavate a pupal chamber in the fall, where they will overwinter as prepupae.

Pupation occurs in late spring, and adults begin to emerge through "D"-shaped exit holes in May and early June. Adults will remain active until the end of summer.

Not EAB:

This commonly encountered beetle, the six-spotted green tiger beetle, *Cicindela sexguttata*, is often mistaken for EAB due to its similar appearance. It is a predator of small insects and is frequently found on hiking trails. There are other insects often mistaken for EAB.



Photographs: James W. Smith, David Cappaert, www.invasive.org and PA DCNR.

Symptoms and Signs:

New infestations are difficult to detect, as damage to the tree may not be apparent for up to three years. Symptoms of an infestation can include branch dieback in the upper crown, excessive epicormic branching on the tree trunk, and vertical bark splits. Woodpecker damage is sometimes apparent.



Dieback



Epicormic Branching



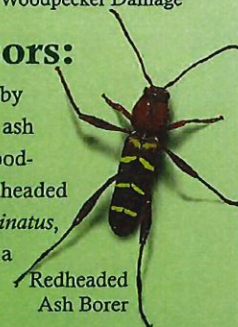
Bark Splits



Woodpecker Damage

Other Stressors:

Ash may also be stressed by drought, diseases such as ash yellows, and by native wood-boring insects like the redheaded ash borer, *Neochlytus acuminatus*, (Fabricius) which creates a round emergence hole.



Redheaded
Ash Borer