



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Monitoring Network



Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Natural Resources Canada



Goal: increase early detection of HWA outside if known distribution & to compliment current surveillance

Offers a unique opportunity for community members to become actively involved in monitoring and stewardship in their woodlots







Year 1 resulted in...

- Traps deployed
- Suspect samples via visual inspection

positive detection confirmed by CFIA labs

Year 2...:

Launched 50 additional traps in Ontario (100 total)

Expanding to PEI, Nova Scotia, and Quebec

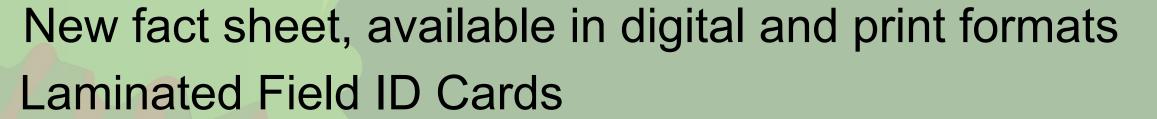
Next Steps:

Launch more traps in new locations in following years Continue to fill gaps and offer new tools for land managers to improve monitoring

Beech Leaf Disease

Monitoring Network Network





Held first workshop in August 2024 training 34 community members, municipal, and conservation employees on beech leaf disease

Lunch and Learn & Contest Launch





Identification

Look for: Striped Leaves



Early infection: Nematode activity between leaf veins causes swelling and darkening of the tissue that results in a visually striped appearance.

Look for: Thickened, curling leaves and early leaf drop





As the infection progresses the leaves will become thick and distorted with a leathery texture. Striping often remains dark green but can yellow or redden.

Branch dieback and overall tree health decline will be seen as infection progresses further.











Invasive Species

Training Program







FREE Oak Wilt Identification and Management Qualification Course

The Invasive Species Centre is hosting a free workshop for arborists and other tree care professionals interested in learning more about identifying, monitoring, and managing oak wilt in Canada and the U.S. Join us in Toronto to get Oak Wilt Certified!

When?

Friday, September 27, 2024

Where?

High Park Training Centre 142 Colborne Lodge Dr, Toronto, Ontario Scan the QR code for location details!

Certified arborists can receive **CEU**'s from the ISA for participating!



Spots are limited.
Register now!



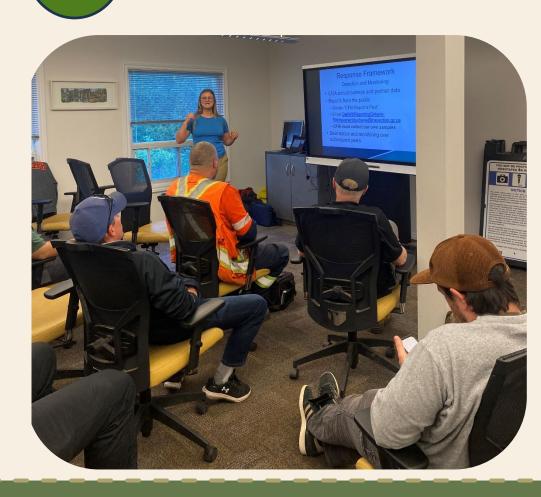


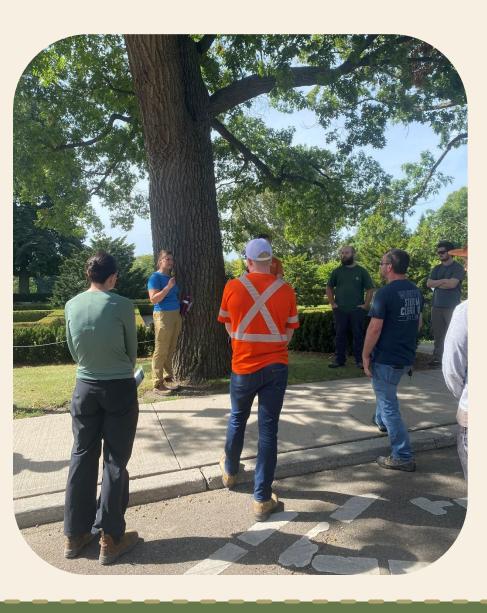






- City of Toronto Forestry Staff Trained
- Other Ontario Arborists





Oak Wilt Trenching Guidelines 👙



Trenches are used to create a deep barrier between healthy and infected trees, disrupting root grafts and preventing underground spread of oak wilt.

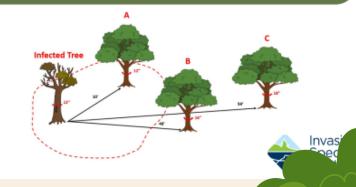
When: The ideal time to trench is in the autumn before the soil starts to freeze. Disrupting the roots in the summer can stress trees and increase the likelihood of attracting beetles to wound sites.

Where: The proper placement of trenchlines is essential when trying to isolate oak wilt infected trees. Trenching can be completely ineffective if trenches are dug too close or too far from an infected tree.

Trenches should be 1-1.5m (4-5ft) deep.

3 main factors that influence the likelihood of root grafting and therefore of oak wilt passing between an infected and healthy oak

- 1. the diameter of an infected and nearby healthy tree
- 2 the distance between the two trees
- 3. the soil type and drainage characteristics of the area



A snapshot of other ongoing work...

Spotted Lanternfly Info Session

With support from the Ontario Greenbelt Foundation

Pelham, ON October 3, 2024

EAB Mitigation & Black Ash Preservation Community Action Project

Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks

Black Ash Mapping

Black ash identification, seed and branch sampling training workshops

Fact sheets: Threat of EAB to Black Ash, Seed Collection: How To

Forest Industry Engagement

Ontario Invasive Species Best Practices for Forest Operators (*Draft in Progress*)
Relationship building with 3rd Party
Certifiers, provincial forest managers,
and management foresters.

Invasive Species Training
Invasive Forest Pests
Asian Longhorned Beetle
Spotted Lanternfly
Oak Wilt
More coming soon...

Partnerships



















