The Emerald Ash Borer and the Ash Protection Collaboration Across Wabanakik (APCAW)

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Areas Regulated for Emerald Ash Borer in Maine Aroostook Ash Basal Area (sq ft per acre) Maine County Boundar Maine EAB Quarantine External EAB Quar in Canada Non-Regi la EAB General Inf st Pattic Or/MFS/FHM/Parisio/EAB/Parisio Emerald Ash Borer 2023

Emerald Ash Borer in Maine



Cultural Significance

Gabe Frey splitting

Tyler Everett harvesting



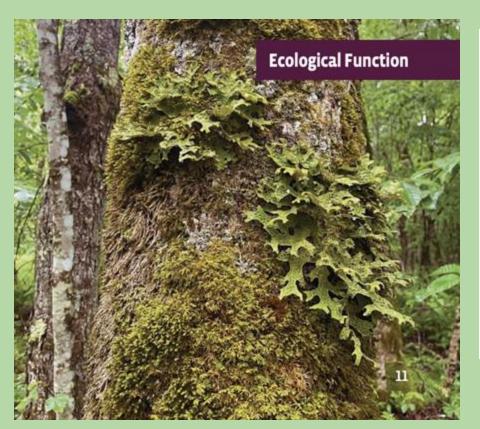




Richard Silliboy weaving



Ecological significance of ash forests





Our Collaborators



Ash Protection Collaboration Across Wabanakik

Named in 2023, APCAW is a group of Indigenous and non-indigenous researchers and forest caretakers working together to organize actions to protect ash, based out of the University of Maine.



APCAW Programs and Website

- Held 10 events in 2023
- Reached 914 people
- Presented for other networks
 - RISCC, MLTN, GMRI, Forest Service
- Goal: To generate collective engagement in ash protection actions across the region
- Created APCAW website in February 2023

https://umaine.edu/apcaw/



Ash Inventory and Silvicultural Trials - Tyler



Brown ash & emerald ash borer Tribal Nation community meetings









Discussing Aspects of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Strategy

More Holistic: A plan to take care of and challenge new distant relatives

Mi'kmaq: Ilsuteget ango'tg aq

gagamutog pilei gneg wetagutijig

OR



Participants hear about considerations regarding:

- The cultural importance of brown ash and the threat of emerald ash borer
- The involvement of Tribal youth in emerald ash borer Response on Tribal lands
- Silvicultural Strategies for brown ash wetland forests
- Seed and other Genetic material collection initiatives



Participants hear about considerations

regarding:

- . The Biological control of emerald ash borer
- . The Chemical treatment of emerald ash borer
- Data Sovereignty Concerns in Ash
 Preservation
- Integrating multiple approaches



Private Landowner Survey 2022: Adaptive Management Strategies

- a. Participate in monitoring programs to assist efforts with detections of EAB
- b. Plan to harvest all or majority of merchantable ash trees ahead of EAB
- c. Identify sites to reserve ash trees with different size classes ahead of EAB
- d. Allow for the collection of ash seed by seed collectors
- e. Consider practices for protecting certain ash trees using chemical treatments
- f. Consider practices to cooperate with the state in efforts to introduce and monitor biological control agents that kill EAB





Discussion Points: What we found

1- Only a portion of the respondents lived within the quarantine boundaries in 2022: **high interest, regardless of impact or county of ownership**

2- Landowners are interested in **keeping species found on their properties**, regardless of adaptive management strategies

3- Of the 6 adaptive management strategies, allowing for ash seed collection was the most popular, and plan to harvest all or majority of merchantable ash was the least

4- Influential factors for taking part in the management strategies were: **financial.** that landowners need cost-sharing and to know costs, and



Discussion: Needs for the future

5- Need to **formally inventory private land** (does the landowner have ash?) to figure out what management strategies are **appropriate for each landowner** - if any

6- Forestry community involvement with these efforts: securing forester and logger interest or buy-in to promote these strategies to landowners

7- Next steps: studies to understand **more than landowner interest.** Are landowners **actually** going to take part in adaptive management strategies?

Thank you!

Brown Ash Meeting Oct. 8-9, 2024 @ UMaine

umaine.edu/apcaw/ -> sign up for newsletter

APCAW Partners:





























The University of Vermont

