

Join us!

It's easy to be a Volunteer WFW officer! We provide all the training and supplies you need! If you are interested in learning more about the program and want to be involved then please fill out the form below and mail it to us!

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Address: _____

Ph. #: _____

Email: _____

Preferred Area to Survey: _____

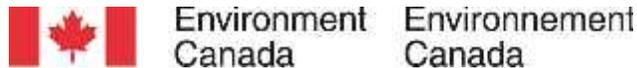
First 3 digits of postal code (i.e. R2M)



Our Supporters



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How to reach us:

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RED ALERT!

Winnipeg Forest Watch



**Neighbourhood Watch for
Urban Forest Invaders**

Trees Winnipeg

www.savetheelms.mb.ca

Program Overview

What is the Winnipeg Forest Watch Program?

We know from experience that early detection is the best first line of defense against the spread of invasive species.

The Winnipeg Forest Watch surveillance program is an opportunity for homeowners to make a real difference in protecting our urban forest against harmful invaders.

Volunteer officers complete basic surveys of the trees in their communities, keeping an eye out for signs of stress or decline. Volunteers also have the knowledge and training to pass on information about these pests to their neighbours.

Trees Winnipeg uses all of this survey data to help identify high-risk areas and forwards this information to the City of Winnipeg to aid in the detection and management of these pests.

You can be our eyes on the ground and make a difference in your community!

WINNIPEG'S "LEAST WANTED" FOREST PESTS



Emerald Ash Borer
(*Agrilus planipennis*)

Originating from Asia, this beetle is responsible for the death of millions of ash trees across North America. The larvae make S-shaped tunnels beneath

the bark of the tree, and typically kill a tree from the top-down.



Asian Longhorn Beetle
(*Anoplophora glabripennis*)

The Asian Longhorn beetle has destroyed a large variety of hardwood tree species in Ontario and parts of the United States. The beetle larvae do the most damage as they tunnel and

feed underneath the bark of the tree.



Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

SIGHTED!

Native to Asia, the gypsy moth lays eggs which hatch into larvae that aggressively feed on a wide variety of deciduous and coniferous trees. Fuzzy, yellow egg sacks are a unique identifying feature and can be found on tree bark, the sides of houses, patio furniture, BBQ's, and virtually any outdoor surface.



Dutch Elm Disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi*)

A deadly fungus that is spread by the European Elm Bark beetle (*Scolytus multistriatus*), DED continues to threaten the elm tree population in North America. Premature brown or yellow leaves and dead branches are characteristic signs of infection which can spread through the canopy within weeks.

HERE SINCE
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