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MONTHS FINANCING

TY HWY (M/T): 5.3L/100KM CITY (M/T): 8.0L/100KM

Forte SX shown<sup>a</sup>

bi-weekly for 60 months, amortized over 84 months with \$0 DOWN PAYMENT. Offer includes delivery, destination and fees. Offer based on 2014 Forte Sedan LX MT with a purchase price of \$17,913.

INCLUDED FEATURES:

15" Steel Wheels \* 6 Airbags \* Anti-lock Brakes (ABS)Electronic Stability Control Steering Wheel Mounted Audio Controls

HWY (A/T): 7.1L/100KM BI-WEEKLY HTIW DOWN Sorento EX showns INCLUDED FEATURES:

ii-weekly for 60 months, amortized over 84 months with \$0 DOWN PAYMENT. Offer includes delivery, destination and fees. Offer based on 2014 Sorento 2.4L LX AT FWD with a purchase price of \$28,893.

6-Speed Automatic Transmission . Heated again. Front Seats . Keyless Entry . Air Conditioning . Bluetooth" . Rear Parking Sonar

65 Ontario St. N., Milton Just north of the Target Store

and oak trees on Town property in an effort to

"I think the borer is in a whole lot of trees

ash borer to spread is through people moving infested materials such as firewood, logs, branches, nursery stock, chips or other ash wood. The emerald ash borer also spreads naturally through beetle flight. Research indicates the adult can fly up to 10 km, but generally doesn't stray from the immediate area

when it emerges.

Ash trees

Arborist Greg Hill took this photo of invasive beetle emerald ash borer.

· Ash trees are an important part of Canada's urban and rural landscape. They're commonly found on city streets, in woodlots, in windbreaks and in forests across southern Canada.

· Ash wood is also used to make furniture, hardwood floors, baseball bats, tool handles, electric guitars, hockey sticks and other materials that require high strength and resilience.

· An infested ash tree that's otherwise healthy may die in two to five years, depending on its age and the extent of the infestation.

· A number of municipalities in Ontario and Quebec (including the GTA area) are regulated areas for EAB. Regulated articles such as firewood, woodchips and logs can't be removed from the area without permission from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

— compiled from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website

## Fast facts about emerald ash borer · The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an exotic

beetle native to Asia that attacks and kills all species of ash. · It was first discovered in North America in

2002 in southeast Michigan and Windsor, On-

· It has killed tens of millions of ash trees in urban, rural and forested settings.

· The beetle is metallic green in colour and is 8.5 to 14.0 mm long (about ½ inch) and 3.1 to 3.4 mm wide (1/8 inch). While the back of the insect is an iridescent, metallic green, the underside is a bright emerald green. The body is narrow and elongated, and the head is flat. The eyes are kidney shaped and usually black.

> · EAB larvae are white and flat, with distinctive bell-shaped segments, and can grow up to 30 mm long (1 inch). They do the most damage to the tree under the bark where they feed and create distinctive serpentine (or Sshaped) galleries in the wood.

 Adult EAB beetles typically begin to emerge from the tree in May, creating small D-shaped exit holes. These adults will then fly to the next available ash tree and feed on leaves until they lay eggs on the bark, which eventually become larvae and then the cycle begins

· The most common way for the emerald

## Preventative treatment available: Hill

Hill said he has notified the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) about his discovery. The CFIA, which does extensive work related to the protection of environmental biodiversity against invasive animal and plant diseases and plant pests, has been monitoring EAB activity that poses a major threat to urban and forested land.

The agency has put in place federal regulatory measures like prohibiting the movement of ash firewood, woodchips and branches to slow the spread of EAB.

Hill said his finding worries him as 10 to 15 per cent of Milton's canopy is made up of ash trees.

He has adopted a number of mature ash trees keep them alive and thriving.

around here that just aren't showing signs of symptoms," he said.

"It would be a shame for us, anyone really, to lose an ash tree when they realize after the fact there is something they could've done. There is a treatment for preventing the borer from killing your tree."

That treatment, a bio-insecticide called Tree-AzinTM that's injected into the tree, can cost about \$200 to \$300 depending on the tree size. Trees must be injected every two years.

A number of mature ash trees in Oakville, Burlington, Mississauga, Toronto and Brampton have already been injected over the last few years, said Hill, noting that many have also had to be removed.

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