

**Unapproved Version**  
**TIMBERLAKE CIVIC ASSOCIATION MEETING**  
**MINUTES FROM**  
**March 3, 2009**

The meeting was called to order at 7:04 pm.

Two representatives from the DuPage County Forest Preserve District gave a presentation about slowing the spread of the Gypsy Moth. Eggs hatch in the end of April or early May. Egg masses may be seen on the undersides of branches and on the trunks of trees. Egg masses hold from 500- 1,000 eggs each. In late April through early June the caterpillars move to the canopy to feed on tree leaves. In Late June to early July the caterpillars pupate. Adult male moths emerge in early July. Females follow a few days later. Female moths are flightless. Large infestations can cause complete deforestation of an area. If trees are defoliated several times, it can kill the trees. A healthy tree can take 2-3 complete defoliations. Gypsy moths can affect the health of people, plants and the environment. They are spread easily by movement of egg masses. Favorite species of trees are oak, apple, maple, birch, blue spruce, American beech, hawthorn, and white pine, but they will eat other species as well. Gypsy moth infestations increase nest exposure to predators, decrease property values and increase homeowner liability.

Surveys are conducted using 2 methods. Pheromone traps detect the numbers of male moths. Egg mass surveys also provide information about infestations. Females will hide egg masses anywhere. Surveys indicate where moths are as well as the effectiveness of previous treatments. Presently there is no way to eradicate the moths. Controls are designed to slow the spread of the moths to allow natural predators and pathogens to establish. The goal is to conserve natural resources in the hope that new technology will become available to aid the fight. Predators, pathogens and parasitoids will help control the pests until then. A new fungus has been discovered which seems to control gypsy moths.

Treatments: Currently there are no treatments that will eradicate gypsy moths. Numbers may be controlled through mass trapping, burlap or duct tape banding, ground treatment with Sun oil, Btk or Dimilin or through mating disruption using pheromones. Best results are achieved through use of combinations of the above methods of control. The duct tape banding consists of wrapping a one foot- wide band of tree trunks with duct tape with the sticky side facing out. Caterpillars feed at night and spend the day on the trunk. Another alternative would be to use tangle trap (available at nurseries and garden shops) on the trunks of trees. Replace the tape/ tangle trap as necessary. South Frontage Road West of Cass was hit very hard last summer. The Illinois Department of Agriculture treats trees on the front lines of where gypsy moths are spreading, but we are now behind the line. For right now residents can inspect their properties of egg masses. Scrape off the egg masses and soak them in a jar of rubbing alcohol for 2 days. Davey Trees will treat trees at a discount, if we can get a large enough area to treat, so it must be a group effort.

Mike Urso is our new sheriff's liaison. His name and work telephone number is in the new telephone directory and his e-mail will be on our website shortly. Mike reported

that he has witnessed that aerial spraying did significantly cut gypsy moth numbers in Wayne Township. For our area, speeding is a concern. Take25.org has named May 25 as National Missing Children's Day. Willowbrook Police Department sent a letter concerning the new cameras being installed at Route 83 and 63<sup>rd</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> Streets and Midway Drive. The cameras take a video of the violation. The ticket goes to the registered owner of the vehicle. Intersections with these cameras experience an increase in rear end collisions, but the overall number and severity of the accidents is decreased. The company that monitors the cameras gets paid a set fee regardless of the number of violations, so they have no incentive to increase numbers of tickets issued. Try to stop before the white line in order to avoid being caught by the camera.

Jennifer from DuPage County Animal Control addressed the residents concerning coyotes. This is now their mating season. Mated females will give birth to 3-5 pups in April or May. Coyotes are intelligent and can learn your routines so vary your routine when letting out small dogs. You need to be big, bold, loud and threatening when confronted by coyotes. Coyotes are not protected. They are too smart to be trapped and trappers are expensive. If some coyotes are removed from an area, more will move in from surrounding areas. The average size of a coyotes is up from 30 to 45 lb. Be sure to cover trash in coyote populated areas. Keep dog poop picked up to avoid attracting coyotes. Call 911 if you are threatened by an animal. 3 coyotes in Pleasantdale took out a golden retriever.

Brian Quirke (Department of Energy): Argonne is naming a new director. His name will be announced soon. The new stimulus package has brought several hundred million dollars to Argonne for : \$100 million for cleanup of radioactive contaminated areas, \$300 million for stimulus activities, e.g. Shovel ready projects, new roads, electrical systems, new roofs and windows. The Army Core of Engineers will be checking old Nike missile sites for contaminants.

Bob Grogen, the new DuPage County auditor addressed the residents. The county checkbook is now online in order to increase transparency. DuPage is the first county in the state to do so. There is a new hotline to report fiscal abuses. The Auditor's office audits county and county-hired contractors, etc. dupageco.org will soon post the salary of every elected official.

Frank Wuster ( new Twsp Supervisor):