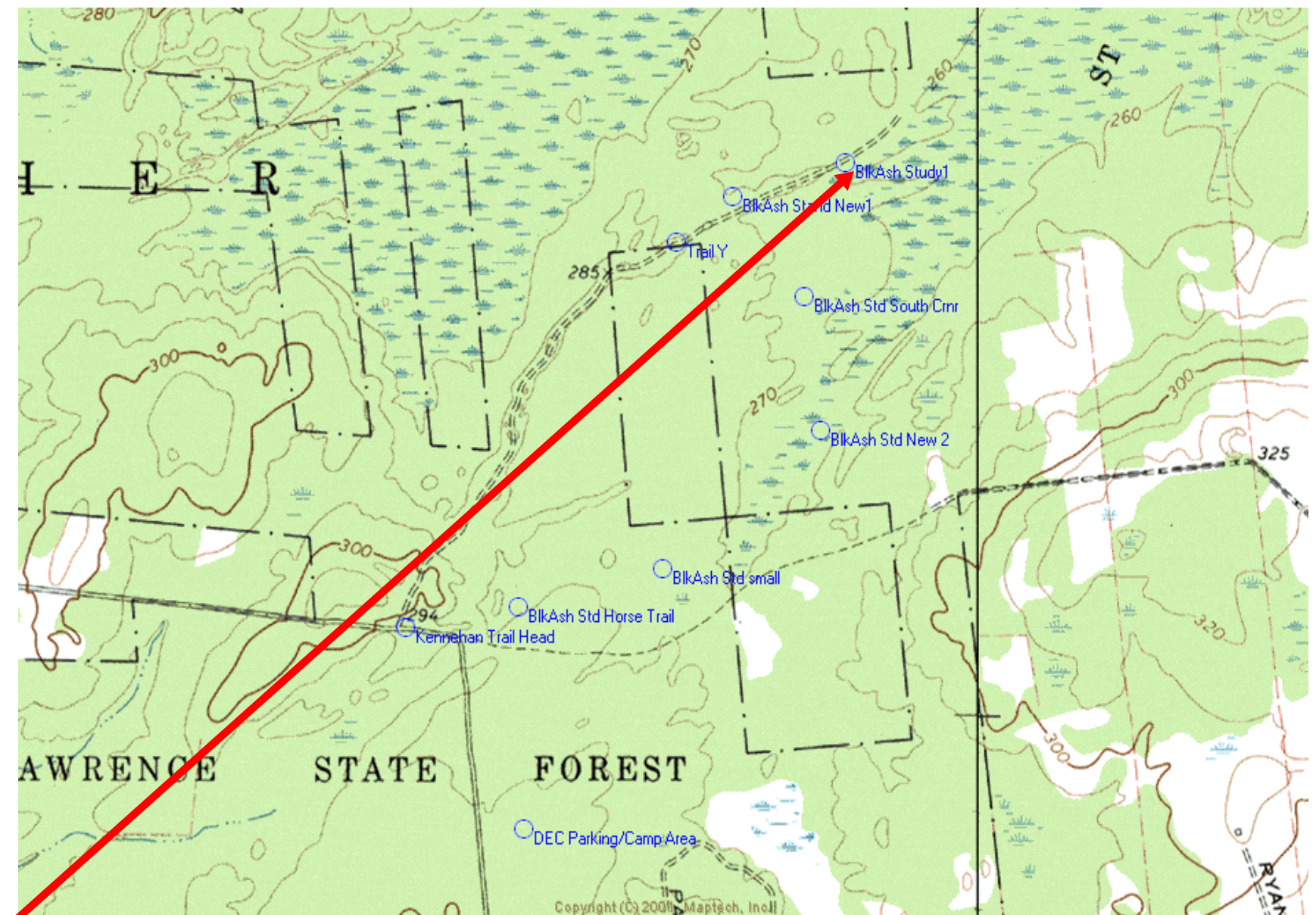


The Future of Black Ash



The future of black ash and basket making is in the hands of those who take the effort to manage and preserve existing stands, collecting and seeds, starting new seedlings, and devoting time and resources to learning more about the tree. While much has been learned through the contributions of scientists, naturalists and foresters with the support of Traditional Indigenous Knowledge much remains to be learned in order to continue building on past successes.



The Brasher State Forest in New York State has several study sites that have yielded considerable information about black ash tree management.

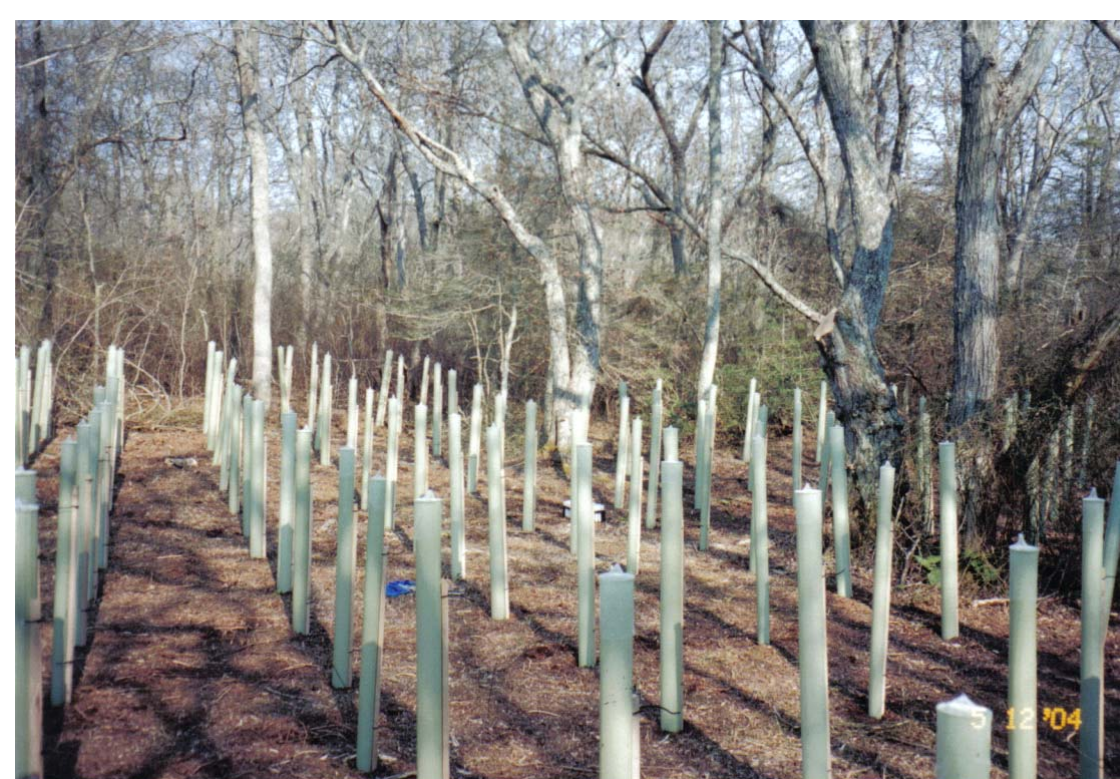
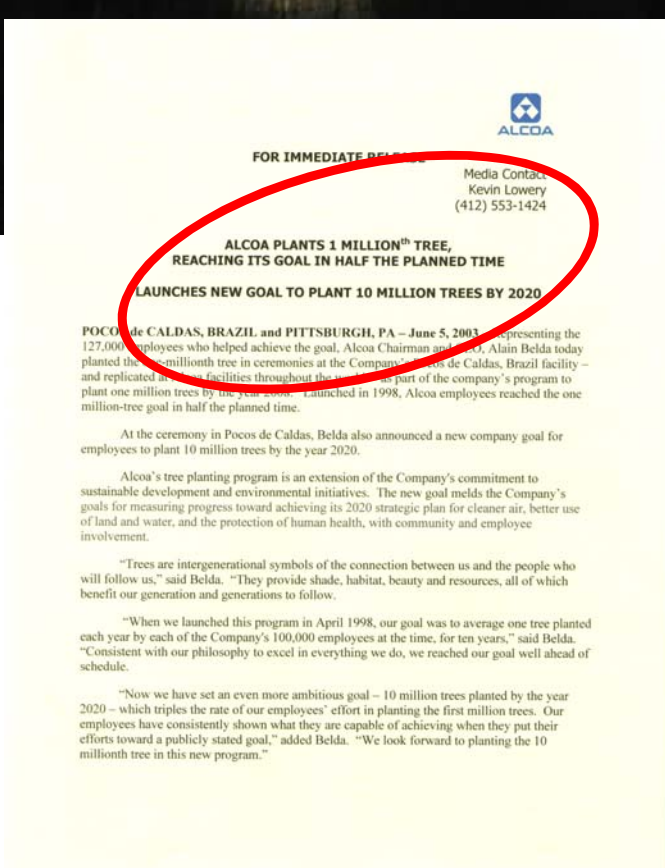


Private consulting foresters, like Vermont Forester Erhard Frost, represent a vital connection for black ash management on private lands.



ALCOA corporation made a major investment in wetlands restoration (left) at their Massena, NY facility in 2003 that included the planting of black ash trees.

The Wampanoag Gay Head Tribe, Aquinnah, MA created a similar project in 2004 (below).



A major concern at this time is the spread of the exotic insect, the Emerald Ash Borer. Currently it is inflicting heavy damage to all ash trees in the Great Lakes, including of Michigan and Ontario.



the State of Michigan and Ontario. Efforts are now being focused on containing the spread, but without full public cooperation containment seems unlikely.