

Hemlock and HWA Hunters

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) Survey Protocol

Survey Protocol for Hemlock Woolly Adelgid:

- Look at multiple branches/twigs on all sides of a hemlock tree
- Look for hemlocks in poor health: with weakened or declining crown; defoliation; pale, greyish foliage, lack of new buds
- Look on ground for infested hemlock branches that have fallen from the canopy

HWA Identification: November—April

- HWA actively growing and developing
- White, waxy wool masses on hemlock twigs at base of needles on new growth
- Best seen looking at underside of twig



HWA Identification: May—October

- HWA in period of dormancy called aestivation
- Black nymphs surrounded by white halo of wool
- Easiest to see using magnification (hand lens or magnifying glass)



Other Clues of Potential HWA Infestation (These do not guarantee an infestation is present, further surveying needed)



Weakened tree crown, loss of needles in canopy; absence of new green shoots in June



Pale, greyish cast to foliage, easily spotted when boating/from a distance



Woodpecker damage from infestation of hemlock borer (native pest)



Elongate Hemlock Scale infestation (INVASIVE-REPORT IF SEEN)

Reporting Protocol: Use one of the following methods to report a known HWA infestation

Use NYiMapInvasives mobile app:

- Download NYiMapInvasives app on your smartphone (App Store or Google Play); create username/password online at www.nyimainvasives.org
- Report **HWA** (for infestation presence) or **X-HWA** (for infestation absence)
- Visit www.nyimainvasives.org for training dates and resources
- Data uploaded into statewide invasive species map

Call DEC's Forest Pest Information Line:

(1-866-640-0652)

Email location details/photo/GPS coordinates to NYS Hemlock Initiative:

nyhemlockinitiative@cornell.edu