



# SAVE MI HEMLOCKS

## HOW IT SPREADS

**HWA moves from tree to tree by coming in contact with:**

- Birds and wildlife
- Equipment and field gear
- Large vehicles (campers, trucks, etc.)
- Infested yard waste

## SIGNS OF INFESTATION

**First, learn to identify hemlocks on your property:**

- Flat, ½ inch-long needles that are individually attached to the branch, not bundled like pines
- Two white “racing stripes” on the underside of each needle
- Tolerance to shade

**Once you have identified hemlocks on your property, check for these signs of infestation:**

- White, cottony masses about ¼ the size of a cotton swab attached to the base of the needles and on the underside of branches
- Gray-tinted foliage (with presence of woolly masses)
- Dead branches and needles loss; no new growth



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## HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID: WHAT IS IT?

- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (**HWA**) is a tiny invasive insect native to Japan.
- It targets and kills hemlock trees. HWA sucks moisture and nutrients from tree needles and shoots.
- HWA are best seen on the undersides of branches and at the **base of needles**.
- More than 176 million hemlocks in Michigan are at risk of being affected by this invasive insect.
- If you notice white, waxy material at the base of the needles on a hemlock tree, do not move it from the site; take photos, note the location and report it.

## REPORT TO

[www.saveMIhemlocks.org](http://www.saveMIhemlocks.org)  
616-414-2055

