



ALERT!

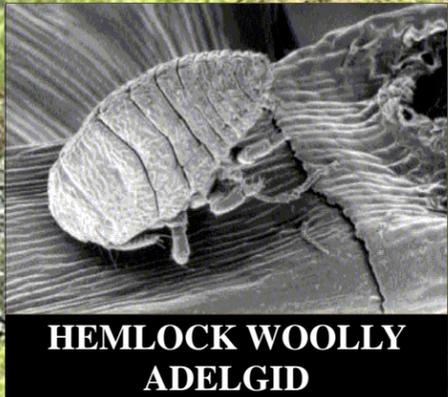
HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID

Adelges tsugae



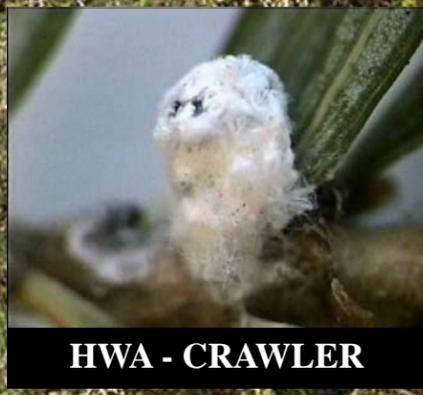
APHIS/PPQ
CCE
NYS - DEC,
DOT, DPW,
DOH, DEP
PRISM

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) causes severe needle drop, bud mortality, branch dieback, and tree death on eastern Hemlock. Young twigs are the preferred feeding sites and sap feeding causes needle discoloration and branch desiccation. Infestations on eastern Hemlock are generally gradual and tree death occurs usually within four to six years.

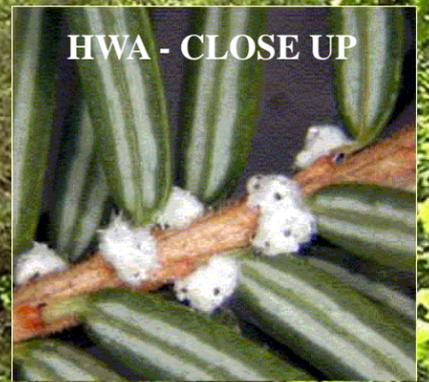


HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID

- WHERE AND WHAT TO LOOK FOR:**
- Change of color in upper canopy and outer branches
 - white cottony sacs at the base of needles
 - severe needle drop and desiccated branches



HWA - CRAWLER

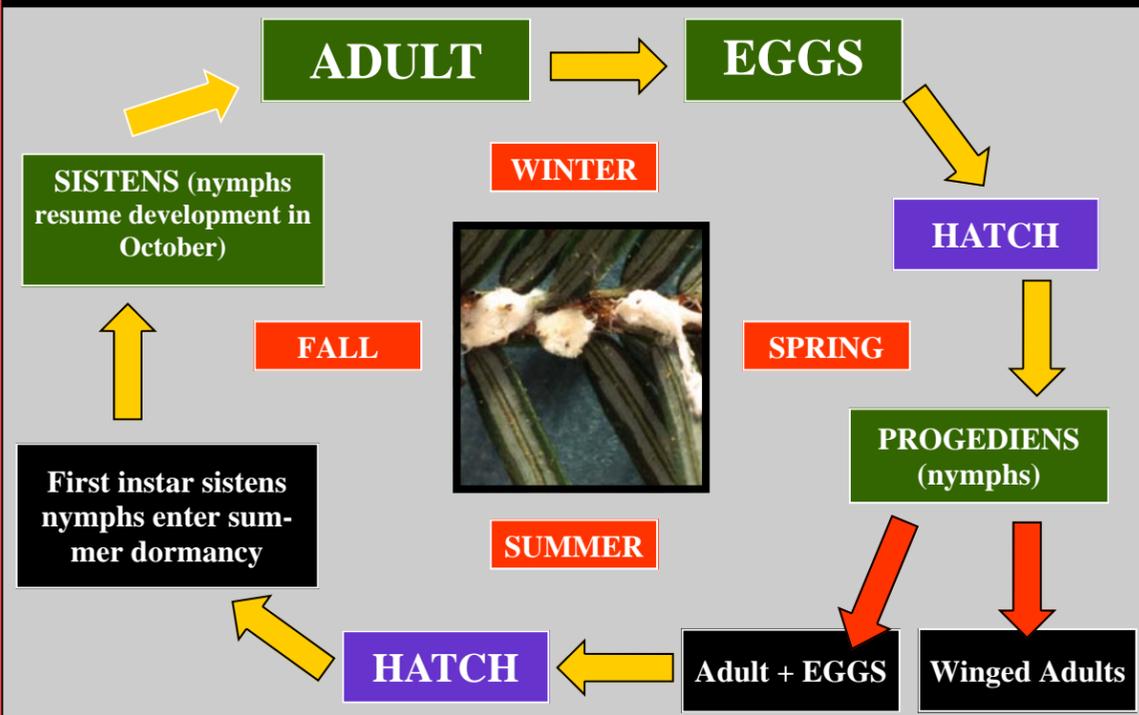


HWA - CLOSE UP

HOST PLANTS:
Eastern Hemlock and Carolina Hemlock

LIFE CYCLE

Design by: New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets



The federal-state Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) program is focused on the early detection of exotic invasive agricultural pests. State inspectors and cooperators target invasive insects, diseases and weeds considered to have a high probability for introduction and establishment in the State and the U.S. Exotic Invasives have the potential to seriously impede our ability to move plants and plant products domestically and abroad in addition to posing a significant risk to the environment.

New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets
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Check out New York CAPS 'NEW' website at www.nyscaps.com

invasive species