



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

JAMIE CLOVER ADAMS
DIRECTOR

- In May of 2015, MDARD Director Jamie Clover Adams announced hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) eradicated from three counties in MI.
- HWA has been eradicated from:
 - Macomb County: One site each in Shelby and Clinton townships (Both detected in 2010)
 - Ottawa County: One site each in Grand Haven and Holland (Both detected in 2010)
 - Emmet County: Multiple sites in the Harbor Springs/Petoskey area (Detections in 2006, 2007 and 2010)
- HWA infestation sites become candidates for being declared eradicated after:
 - Infested trees are destroyed
 - Insecticide treatment(s) have been conducted on hemlock trees growing in close proximity to the infested trees
 - At least three surveys, spaced out over the course of at least three years, where no HWA has been detected, have been completed.
- In 2012, infestations were detected in New Buffalo in Berrien Co. Infested trees were destroyed and insecticide treatments were conducted on hemlock trees growing in close proximity to the infested trees. A final survey of hemlock in the area is planned for late 2015. If HWA is not detected, the infestation in Berrien County will become a candidate for being announced as eradicated.
- In 2013 an infestation was detected in Fennville in Allegan Co. Infested trees were destroyed and insecticide treatments were conducted on hemlock trees growing in close proximity to the infested trees. Additional insecticide treatments are planned for 2015. Surveys of hemlock in the area are planned for early 2015 and early 2016. If HWA is not detected during either survey the infestation in Allegan County will become a candidate for being announced as eradicated.
- The infestations were believed to have been initiated by infested hemlock nursery stock originating from HWA-infested areas of the U.S.
- Michigan's HWA quarantine has been in place since 2002. The law restricts the movement of hemlock into the state, and includes a complete ban on the movement of hemlock from infested areas as part of a statewide quarantine. Details are available here: [Michigan's Plant Quarantines](#)

- In March of 2015, two shipments of hemlock trees arrived from Oregon in violation of the state's HWA Quarantine and were identified in Kent County. One tree was infested with HWA. The trees in the shipments were destroyed before they could be distributed or planted.
- At this time, no known established population of HWA exists anywhere in Michigan.
- Those who buy, sell, manage or enjoy hemlock trees need to remain vigilant for the presence of HWA, even in areas where it has been eradicated.
- To look for HWA, examine the undersides of hemlock tree branches and look for white cottony masses at the point where the needles attach to the branch. For pictures of HWA and additional information about HWA; including 'Look-Alike' information please visit: www.michigan.gov/exoticpests.
- If a HWA infestation is suspected, to prevent spread, do not removed potentially infested materials from the site, take photos, note the locations of the affected tree(s) and report it to the following:
 - 1-800-292-3939 or
 - MDA-Info@michigan.gov or
 - www.misin.msu.edu
- Infestations can be very difficult to detect at low population levels because the insect is so small and can be localized on the tree such as on branches near the top of the tree. Because of this, MDARD intends to monitor the eradicated sites in future years to ensure sure there is not a resurgence of HWA in those areas.
- HWA is a small, aphid-like insect that uses its long, siphoning mouthparts to extract sap from hemlock trees. Native to eastern Asia, HWA was discovered in Virginia in 1951, and has since spread over an area from Georgia to Maine, decimating hemlock stands across much of the eastern U.S. Heavy infestations of HWA have killed trees in as little as four years.
- HWA moves easily on wildlife, the wind and people's clothing and other gear.
- Over 100 million hemlock trees are present in Michigan forests, providing valuable habitat for a diversity of animals, including birds, deer, and fish. These trees are critical to the ecology and aesthetics of Michigan's northern forests.
- Management of HWA in Michigan is a cooperative effort between MDARD, Michigan DNR and the USDA-Forest Service.