

# Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) Damage & Seasonal Signs

## *HWA Damage Seen Year-round to Infested Hemlock Trees*

- Greying needles
- Thinning foliage
- Dead twigs/branches

Report observations of this damage via [www.iMapinvasives.org](http://www.iMapinvasives.org) or contact the  
NYSDEC Forest Health Information Center:  
1-866-640-0652

**\*Record the GPS Coordinates & take clear photos of the damage**



## Seasonal Signs of HWA from November-May: The seasonal signs of HWA described in this guide may be more, or less apparent depending on the location of the hemlocks that will be surveyed.

*HWA populations on cooler sites, such as on north-facing slopes, or in higher elevations/latitudes, may awaken from their dormant aestivation stage later than those on sites with other aspects, or in lower elevations/latitudes.*

Hemlock woolly adelgid begin feeding during Autumn (*often late October or early November*). As they feed, they secrete woolly filaments out of their pores, creating **white woolly masses** around their bodies. **During April & May** you may see HWA “crawlers” on **white woolly masses**; *you will likely need a magnifying glass to see the crawlers*. Refer to the images below for visual guidance (*photos compliments of bugwood.org*).

*If you see these signs (white woolly masses or HWA crawlers), report observations via [www.iMapinvasives.org](http://www.iMapinvasives.org) or contact the  
NYSDEC Forest Health Information Center:*

*1-866-640-0652*

***\*Record the GPS coordinates of the location & take clear photos of the suspected signs***

White woolly masses on hemlock branch.



Magnification of a HWA crawler on an ovisac.



Magnification of white woolly masses on hemlock branch.





## Seasonal Signs of HWA Continued

**Signs of HWA from June-October:** The seasonal signs of HWA described in this guide may be more, or less apparent depending on the location of the hemlocks that will be surveyed. *HWA populations on cooler sites, such as on north-facing slopes, or in higher elevations/latitudes, may awaken from their dormant aestivation stage later than those on sites with other aspects, or in lower elevations/latitudes.*

From **June to October**, HWA nymphs remain dormant on the bases of needles. This period is known as the **Aestivating stage** in which the insect is essentially hibernating. **Refer to the images below for visual guidance.**

Look for **black dots that have a distinct white halo around them** at the base of hemlock needles or remnants of the white woolly masses attached to the host trees (*you will likely need a magnifying glass to see this*).

If these signs are present, report observations via [www.iMapinvasives.org](http://www.iMapinvasives.org) or contact the **NYSDEC Forest Health Information Center:**  
**1-866-640-0652**

*\*Record the GPS coordinates of the location & take clear photos of the suspected signs.*

Magnified HWA crawlers, note the white “halo” around their bodies.



Photo provided by, Carri Marschner, Hemlock Initiative, Cornell University.

Dormant HWA appear as black dots at needle base.



Photo provided by, Carri Marschner, Hemlock Initiative, Cornell University.

# Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Look-Alikes

## Elongate Hemlock Scale

(*Fiorinia externa* Ferris)

### What to Look For:

- White waxy secretions on leaves
- Flattened, elongated brown-orange or white wax-like scales attached to needles
- Needles turn yellow and fall off

**This is an invasive species, if found please notify the NYSDEC Forest Health Information Center:  
1-866-640-0652**



The brownish/orange scales in these photos are female and the white colored scales are male **elongate hemlock scale**. The **white waxy threads** are secretions from the insect often confused with HWA. All photos are compliments of [bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org).

## Spider Eggs:

- Egg sacs enclosed in a web attached to needles/twigs.



## Pine Sap:

- Sticky residue buildup on needles/twigs





# Distinguishing Hemlock Trees from Other Conifers

## Comparing Tree Shape

### Tips on Identifying Hemlock at a Distance

1. If you can see **large cones**; it is **not a hemlock**. Hemlock cones are small, 0.75 inches in length.
2. In landscape settings, young hemlocks have a soft, pyramidal form; older trees are pendulous (drooping) with a more open form.
3. **Wild hemlock trees growing in forests often (but not always):**
  - Grow together in large stands consisting of mostly hemlock trees.
  - Grow in moist, cool valleys along ravines and streams.
  - Grow on north-facing bluffs.
  - Only have branching and needles on the upper portions of the trunk.



**Eastern Hemlock Silhouette**  
(*Tsuga canadensis*)

- Pyramidal shape
- Delicate foliage/drooping branches
- Rounded drooping top
- Narrow base with exposed trunk near ground



**Norway Spruce Silhouette**  
(*Pinaceae picea*)

- Symmetric pyramidal shape
- Branch tips point upwards
- Slender pointed top
- Wide base with exposed trunk near ground



**Balsam Fir Silhouette**  
(*Abies balsamea*)

- Dense pyramid shape
- Upward branching
- Tapered narrow top
- Wide base with branching near ground





# Distinguishing Hemlock Trees from Other Conifers

## Comparing Tree Needles

**Eastern Hemlock: Check for Signs of HWA**



Needles are connected by a peg.

### **Eastern Hemlock Needles** **Check for signs of HWA**

- 0.5 inch long, flat with rounded, blunt tip
- Arranged opposite of each other and point away from the twig
- Connected to twig by a peg
- Needles will not roll between fingers

**Norway Spruce: Not attacked by HWA**

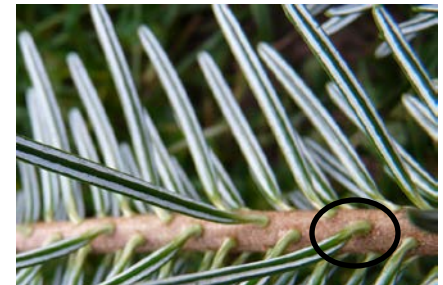


Needles are connected by a peg.

### **Norway Spruce Needles** *Spruce tree species are not attacked by HWA*

- 0.5 to 1-inch long, 4-sided, with sharp tip
- Arranged in whorls and pointed forward along the twig
- Connected to twig by a peg
- Needles will roll between fingers

**Balsam Fir: Not attacked by HWA**



Needles are not connected by a peg.

### **Balsam Fir Needles** *Fir tree species are not attacked by HWA*

- 0.75 to 1.25 inches long, flat with rounded blunt tip
- Whorled around branch and arranged perpendicular along twig
- Connected to twig by a suction cup
- Needles will not roll between fingers

### **Pine Trees:**

*Not attacked by HWA*

- Needles are more than 1.5 inches long
- Attached to the twigs by pegs, in bundles of 2, 3 or 5

### **Pine Tree Needles**



### **Tamarack Tree Needles**



### **Tamarack Trees:**

*Not attacked by HWA*

- 1.5 inches or less
- Attached to twigs by pegs, in tight clusters of 10-35 needles
- Needles turn yellow in autumn and drop off



# Distinguishing Hemlock Trees from Other Conifers

## Comparing Cones & Bark

**Eastern Hemlock: Check for Signs of HWA**



### **Eastern Hemlock Cones & Bark** **Check for signs of HWA**

- Cones are light brown, 0.75 inches long with rounded scales that mature in early fall.
- Younger trees have smooth then scaly gray-brown bark. Older trees have reddish-brown bark with wide ridges and furrows.

**Norway Spruce: Not attacked by HWA**



### **Norway Spruce Cones & Bark** *Spruce tree species are not attacked by HWA*

- Cones are light brown, 3-4 inches long with rounded papery scales that mature in fall.
- Bark is grayish to pale reddish-brown, with thin scales.

**Balsam Fir: Not attacked by HWA**



### **Balsam Fir Cones & Bark** *Fir tree species are not attacked by HWA*

- Cones are 2-4 inches long, purplish in color & stand erect on branch. *Cones are rarely seen as they grow at the top of the tree and disintegrate scale by scale.*
- Bark is very smooth, older bark cracks and has blisters that ooze sticky resin when broken.

### **Pine Tree Cones:** *Not attacked by HWA*

- Range from 2-8 inches in length
- Scales are brown in color
- Cones feel woody & thick
- Scales overlap & can be sharp and pointed



Pine Cones



Tamarack Cones

### **Tamarack Tree Cones:** *Not attacked by HWA*

- 0.5 – 0.75 inches long
- Purplish-red in color
- Cones point upwards from the twig
- Papery to the touch