

Our Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

INNOVATION

Explore technologies to enhance invasive species prevention and management initiatives.

SLELO PRISM

Hosted by The Nature Conservancy

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Pulaski NY, 13612

sleloinvasives.org

swallowwortcollaborative.org

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Terrestrial Coordinator: Robert Smith (x7723)

Explore, Observe, Report

Learn to recognize and report
invasive species in our region.

For details visit:

sleloinvasives.org/learn/vsn

Stay informed, follow these steps
to join our e-mail list:

1. Email megan.pistolese@tnc.org
2. Type "join e-mail list" in subject space.
3. Hit send and receive seasonal e-newsletters and event updates.



YouTube

SLELO PRISM

Scan QR Code For
More Resources



SLELO PRISM
St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management
"Teaming Up to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species"

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tusgae*)



SLELO PRISM

*"Teaming up to stop
the spread of
invasive species"*

Cover Photo: CT Agg. Experiment Station, bugwood.org Tree dieback: Will Blozan, <http://www.ethanzuckerman.com/>. Woolly Masses: Left Photo, ag.umass.edu. Right Photo: Alyssa Reid, OPRHP. Spittle bug: University of Arizona Cooperative Extension. Elongate hemlock scale: Vermont Invasives on Flickr. Underside and top of hemlock needles: Rob Routledge, bugwood.org. Hemlock cones: Lyndon Photography, bugwood.org. Hemlock bark: Keith Kanoti, bugwood.org.

What is Hemlock Woolly

Adelgid?

Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA), (*Adelges tusgae*), is a small, aphid-like insect native to Asia that is threatening hemlock trees (*Tsuga spp*). HWA feeds on host tree's food storage cells, disrupting nutrient flows eventually leading to mortality of the host tree.

Visit [scan the QR code on the back](#) to download a detailed guide to HWA infestation signs and hemlock tree ID.

HWA Infestation Signs:



Needle discoloration, canopy dieback. Lack of bright green foliage in spring (new growth).

Presence of white woolly masses at needle base on hemlock tree branches (Most visible from fall-spring)



Look-a-Likes For HWA

Elongate hemlock scale

- White waxy secretions build up on leaves
- Needles turn yellow and fall off.
- Please notify **SLELO PRISM** and /or DEC if found.



INVASIVE

Spider eggs

- Egg sacs enclosed in a web



Pine Sap

- Sticky residue buildup



Hemlock Tree Identification:



- Needles are flat ranging from 1/3 – 2/3 inches long

- Underside of needles have two white parallel lines



- Cones are small, 1/2 inches long



- Bark is gray-brown with white ridges & furrows