



# Survey Consent Form

**Consent forms can be:** scanned/photographed and sent via email to [cakerestoration@macd.org](mailto:cakerestoration@macd.org) or mailed to us at 4820 Stover Road Bellaire, MI 49615. Alternatively, scan the QR code to fill out our digital consent form  
For questions/concerns please call us at 231-533-8363 ext. 5

Property owner name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

Property location (address/ parcel ID number): \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tenant name (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Special Instructions Regarding Property Access (landscape features, animals, gates, preferred access times, winter security, etc.):**

## The undersigned “Landowner”

1. Authorizes CAKE CISMA and their respective authorized agents to enter and cross the above-described property (Property), during the period from December 1st, 2024 to April 30th, 2025, to survey the property for eastern hemlock trees, the presence of hemlock woolly adelgid and elongate hemlock scale and for evaluating and inspecting this surveying work (collectively, “Survey Work”).
2. Agrees that the information collected from the Survey Work on the Property may be used by CAKE CISMA, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (“DNR”), and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (“MDARD”) for any non-commercial purposes and will be public information.
3. Release CAKE CISMA and the DNR from all claims, damages, liabilities, losses, and costs to the landowner that may arise or result from the presence of CAKE CISMA and their authorized agents on the Property and their performance of Survey Work.
4. Represents, for the benefit of CAKE CISMA, and DNR, that the undersigned owns the Property, and has the requisite authority to grant the authorizations provided in this document and to sign this document without the need for approval from any other party, or if any such approvals are needed they have already been obtained.

**The Landowner acknowledges that they have read the terms of this document and agree to the stated terms.**

X

Printed name of property owner

Signature

Date

X

Printed name of property owner

Signature

Date



charlevoix . antrim . kalkaska . emmet  
cooperative . invasive . species . management . area

4820 Stover Rd,  
Bellaire MI, 49615  
(231) 533-8363 ext. 5  
cakerestoration@macd.org  
www.cakecisma.org

December 12th, 2024

Dear Landowner,

In the past, you may have received a notice from the Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalkaska, Emmet Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (CAKE CISMA) or the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) regarding the invasive forest pest, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA). This invasive insect has caused extensive damage to forests in the eastern United States and has been observed spreading northward from southwest Michigan. As of 2024, HWA has been detected in seven counties in Michigan, primarily along the lakeshore Allegan, Ottawa, Muskegon, Oceana, Mason, Benzie, and most recently Antrim County. The trend of HWA spread northward is expected to continue, but early detection of new infestations allows us to respond quickly in an effort to mitigate further spread and ecological harm.

HWA threatens the approx. 170 million eastern hemlock trees in Michigan, including those within your landscape. Eastern hemlock trees play a crucial role in Michigan's ecosystems by providing habitat and food for wildlife, stabilizing soil, and maintaining water quality in streams and rivers. Their dense foliage also helps regulate local climate and supports biodiversity, making them vital to forest health and resilience. **We've partnered with Mason Lake Conservation District to provide free early detection surveys to landowners, funded by the Michigan Invasive Species Grant Program and U.S. Forest Service.**

Your property has been identified as a high-risk location because of nearby forest types and/or your proximity to the lakeshore. Infestations have been observed most often within 10 miles of the lakeshore due in part to shoreline climate and bird migration. **We ask for your help detecting new infestations of hemlock woolly adelgid. Please review, sign, and return the attached Survey Consent Form to allow our staff to perform a free hemlock survey this winter on your property.** If permitted to survey, we will call when we arrive at your property to survey; you do not need to be present at the time of the survey. Due to a high number of survey requests, we will not call you after the survey unless expressly requested or something notable is found. If you believe you see HWA on your hemlock trees, please contact CAKE CISMA immediately. Do not remove the infested branch, as you may inadvertently spread the infestation. CAKE CISMA staff are trained to collect samples and have the required permissions to mail them for testing.

If HWA is detected on your property, free opt-in treatment may be available contingent on grant funding and state priority guidance. **The attached permission is only for an initial detection survey and does not permit or opt you in for treatment.**

Sincerely,

Wade Foster  
CAKE CISMA Co-Coordinator

Fill out a digital  
consent form here



# Save MI Hemlocks

## What is Hemlock Woolly Adelgid?

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) are tiny insects native to Japan that have spread throughout 16 states in the Eastern United States. Specifically targeting hemlock trees as their food source, the adelgids suck moisture and nutrients from hemlock needles and shoots. HWA can be found feeding at the base of the needle and are best seen on the underside of the hemlock branch in the winter. Left untreated, HWA can kill hemlock trees in 4-10 years.



Photo credit: [Steven Katovich, Bugwood.org](https://www.bugwood.org)



## Why do we care about the Eastern Hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*) tree?

Michigan has over 170 million hemlock trees growing in forests, along streams and riverbanks, and in landscapes. Hemlocks are some of the oldest living trees in Michigan and are a key component of ecosystem health. Hemlock trees provide cover and windbreaks for wildlife including whitetail deer and songbirds; several types of birds including warblers nest in hemlocks. The cones from the hemlock trees provide food for small mammals such as red squirrels and birds like black-capped chickadees. Additionally, hemlock trees growing along rivers and streams moderate stream temperature, filter pollutants, and control erosion. Shaded, cool streams are important for many native species of fish in Michigan.

## Catch infestations early and prevent the spread

### Identify Eastern Hemlock

- needles are flat, not round, and attached to the branch individually
- needles are approx. 1/2" long
- two white racing stripes on the underside of each needle
- shade tolerant
- shaggy, dark green tree shape

### Prevent Spread

- do not move firewood
- clean vehicles and campers after traveling, especially when traveling in areas with infestations
- verify nursery stock is from non-infested counties or states, or that state quarantines have been followed

### Signs of an infestation

- white, cottony masses attached to the base of the needle on underside of branch
- needle loss and branch dieback, no new growth
- gray-tinted foliage - usually associated with a severe infestation