

Survey Consent Form

Consent forms can be: scanned/photographed and sent via email to **cakecisma@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. **Please return your survey consent form by January 31st, 2026**

For questions/concerns please call us at 231-533-8363 ext. 5

Property owner name(s): _____

Mailing address: _____

Property 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 October 1st, 2025 to April 30th, 2026, to survey the property for eastern hemlock trees, the presence of invasive 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/manager Signature Date

X

 Printed name of property owner/manager Signature Date

Save MI Hemlock Trees

What is Hemlock Woolly Adelgid?

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) 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](http://StevenKatovich.Bugwood.org)



Why do we care about the Eastern Hemlock (*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