

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 (Property), during the period from Octobe hemlock trees, the presence of invasive he and inspecting this surveying work (collected from Michigan Department of Natural Resource Development ("MDARD") for any non-com 3. Release CAKE CISMA and the DNR from all may arise or result from the presence of CA performance of Survey Work. 4. Represents, for the benefit of CAKE CISMA, requisite authority to grant the authorization need for approval from any other party, or 	r 1st, 2025 to April 30th, 2026 mlock woolly adelgid and eltively, "Survey Work"). In the Survey Work on the Pros ("DNR"), and the Michigan mercial purposes and will be claims, damages, liabilities, AKE CISMA and their authorizand DNR, that the undersignance provided in this documents.	ongate hemlock scale and for evaluating perty may be used by CAKE CISMA, the Department of Agriculture and Rural public information. losses, and costs to the landowner that ared agents on the Property and their ned owns the Property, and has the ent and to sign this document without the
The Landowner acknowledges that they ha	ve read the terms of this do	ocument and agree to the stated terms.
X Printed name of property owner/manager	Signature	 Date
Timed hame of property owner/manager	Signature	υαι ς
Χ		
Printed name of property owner/manager	Signature	Date



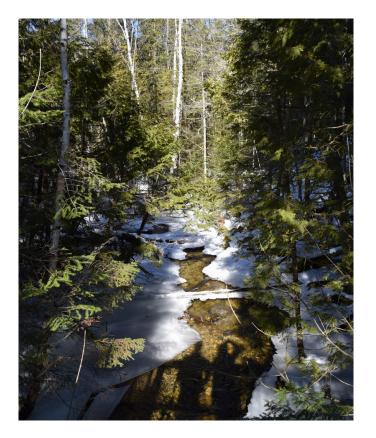
Save MI Hemlock Trees

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



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 noninfested 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