

**Take a Stand For Hemlocks:**  
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Sampling Instructions

**1. Identify a stand to sample:** You only need to monitor one forest stand with hemlocks. The monitoring should be done annually. The stand can be less than 10 acres. However, the larger the stand (the more hemlocks it has) the better. In situations where stands exceed 200 acres and you have the time and resources, one sampling survey for each 100 acres is preferable. The more trees that get sampled the better the chance of detecting HWA. If you have a GPS unit available, take a GPS reading of the stand and record this info on the report form.

**2. Recon the site:** Before proceeding with the sampling roughly ascertain the location of 4 blocks. Don't spend much time doing this.

**3. Sample the stand:** See notes below. Refer to the enclosed HSP "field sheet" for sampling path. Sampling should be done on an annual basis as an ongoing survey. You only need to sample once a year. This can be done any season of the year provided site conditions permit access to trees. Searching is easier when the new HWA wool is most visible in spring and summer. Suspicious looking twig samples should be placed in a plastic bag and can be mailed with the stand report form to: **Allison Kanoti, Insect and Disease Laboratory, 168 State House Station, 168 State House Station, 50 Hospital Street, Augusta, Maine 04333.** It's important that the suspect tree can be found in case of a positive HWA find. The branch should be flagged.

**4. Submit the report:** Be sure to draw a rough map or give directions to the site with a GPS reading of the stand if you have one available. You can also submit your report on-line at [http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fhm/pages/forms/frm\\_take\\_a\\_stand.html](http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fhm/pages/forms/frm_take_a_stand.html). Thank you for participating in this volunteer program, your sampling results are a piece of the state wide HWA survey.

**Notes on Sampling:**

- Adjust the distance between sample trees to fit your stand. If your stand has easy boundaries to see on the ground (ridgeline, road, path, etc), use these for your block boundaries. As a guide, if you space trees ~125 feet apart and follow the sampling path, each block will cover between 15 and 20 acres. With this scale, if there are not identifiable boundaries, block centers should be about 1000 feet apart to avoid overlapping. Using Google Earth or another GIS program and a GPS receiver, you can preselect your block centers to meet this criterion in stands without easily seen boundaries.
- When scanning for adelgid, keep an eye out for elongate hemlock scale as well. This insect will be on the undersides of the needle, so surveying for both insects is compatible.

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