



Pests of the Acadian Forest

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Adelges tsugae (Annand)

Hemlock woolly adelgid adults with eggs on hemlock



▲ INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

A native to Asia, the hemlock woolly adelgid was first detected in Nova Scotia in 2017:

- Similar to an aphid
- Causes extreme damage to hemlock in Eastern North America
- Feeding on sap causes needles to die and fall off
- Impedes new growth and creates dieback
- Complete defoliation and death may occur within 3-5 years
- Spread by birds, animals and wind
- Spread assisted by movement of firewood, nursery stock and wood products



Damage caused by feeding of Hemlock woolly adelgid



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Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Hemlock woolly adelgids



DESCRIPTION

Nymph

- Less than 1.5 mm; brownish orange
- Only mobile stage of insect

Adult adelgid

- 1.5 mm; dark reddish brown to purplish black; appears white when covered with wool in fall and spring

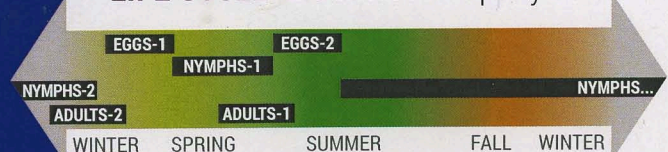
WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Adult adelgid: white wool at base of needles, particularly on the younger growth, fall to late spring
- Yellowing of needles and thinning of crown in upper portions of larger trees

CONTROL

- Insecticidal controls may work on individual trees however are not practical for larger forest environments
- Work continues developing biocontrol methods that include various natural enemies and/or pathogens

LIFE CYCLE: 2 Generations per year



Please visit novascotia.ca/natr/forestprotection to download a copy of the "Field Guide to Pests of the Acadian Forest".