

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY NURSERY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Protect your investment, reputation, customers, and New Hampshire agriculture and environment by using Best Management Practices (BMPs) on nursery stock purchases and sales.

REDUCING RISKS OF INVASIVE SPOTTED LANTERNFLIES IN NURSERIES:

Spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*, SLF) is an invasive pest that can feed, be transported on, and potentially impact a wide range of nursery stock. This invasive pest is documented as killing grapevines and saplings. SLF can cause canopy dieback and plant health decline. Sooty molds associated with SLF feeding can cause plant damage including staining that may make a plant unsalable. SLF is a public nuisance, aggregating in large numbers to feed and mate. Use best management practices to protect nursery stock and customers from this nuisance pest.

PREVENT:

Preventing introduction is the most critical step you can take. Talk to your suppliers about how they are preventing the movement of spotted lanternfly (SLF).

Prior to ordering plants:

If the supplying nursery is in a quarantine area and cannot answer these questions, they may not be preventing the introduction and spread of SLF on their nursery stock.

- Find out or ask your supplier if they are in an area with established SLF. Utilize the [SLF Map](#) for details.
- Ask your supplier if they have a permit to transport plants and hardgoods out of the quarantine area. If you are doing the transporting, then you will need training and a [permit](#).
- If you use a broker, ask if they use companies that are aware of SLF and have permits.
- Ask about their SLF inspection and management program.
- Ask how they train their staff to find and destroy living life stages and egg masses.
- When possible, delay plant shipments until June to allow SLF eggs to hatch in the quarantine area and not at your nursery.



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SLF adults Photo: R. Gardener, Bugwood.org



SLF life stages: Adult spotted lanternfly (top); egg mass, early nymph, late nymph, adult (l-r, bottom)



SLF aggregating on cherry tree. Photo: L. Barringer, PDA, bugwood.org

Prior to receipt of plants:

- Identify an SLF inspection area to keep newly arrived plants, supplies, and hardgoods from a quarantine area separate from the rest of your materials.
- Train your staff to identify life stages and SLF seasonality.

Upon receipt of plants:

- Remove trunk wrap. Trunk wrap can hide SLF egg masses and limit value of inspection. Leaving trunk wrap on after delivery is not recommended for maintaining the health of the plant.
- Inspect plants from SLF quarantine areas prior to offering them for sale and before they are intermingled with other plants.
- If you discover any living life stage of SLF during inspection, you can reject delivery and have the plants returned to the shipper. Cover or enclose the product to prevent escape and spread.



SCOUT:

- Scout for SLF regularly as part of your plant care activities. Early detection is critical.
- Inspect plants prior to sale for life stages of SLF and symptoms of SLF infestation like presence of black sooty molds, unusual wasp activity, or weeping on tree trunks and branches.

REPORT:

- Report SLF suspects immediately to NH Dept. Agriculture, Markets & Food, Div. Plant Industry. Capture suspect insects & submit photo to allow rapid identification.
- Maintain customer and supplier information.

RESPOND:

Work with the Division of Plant Industry to ensure movement of clean, uninfested nursery stock. This may include:

- Removal of infested material from sale.
- Insecticide treatments to eradicate infestations.
- Compliance agreements that include inspection and record-keeping requirements.
- Delimitation surveys to locate escaped SLF life stages.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

NH Dept. Agriculture, Markets & Food, Div. Plant Industry, 29 Hazen Dr., Concord, NH 03301 or 603.271.2561 or piera.y.siegert@agr.nh.gov

RESOURCES:

- National Plant Board Regulatory Summaries: nationalplantboard.org/state-law-regulation-summaries.html
- NH Bugs SLF: nhbugs.org/spotted-lanternfly
- NHDAMF SLF: agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly.htm
- US Range of SLF: nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/
- Permitting information (PennState Extension): extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly
- APHIS SLF: aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly
- SLF host plants: ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/spotted-lanternfly

- SLF Management Information: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-management-resources

NH NURSERIES, PLANT DEALERS, AND NURSERY STOCK

LAWS AND RULES:

RSA 433:21-36: gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-XL-433.htm

Agr 2500: gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/agr2500.html

NH INVASIVE SPECIES LAWS AND RULES:

RSA 430:51-57: gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-XL-430.htm

Agr 3800: gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/agr3800.html