SPOTTED LANTERNFLY RISKS:

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 sapling trees. 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 your nursery stock and your customers from this nuisance pest.

NH NURSERIES, PLANT DEALERS, AND NURSERY STOCK LAWS AND RULES:

NH INVASIVE SPECIES LAWS AND RULES:

HELPFUL RESOURCES:

- NHBugs SLF page: nhbugs.org/spotted-lanternfly
- NH Dept. Agriculture, Markets & Food, SLF page: agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly.htm
- PennState Extension Spotted Lanternfly w/ information about permits: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly
- UMass host plant information: ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/spotted-lanternfly
- Spotted lanternfly for Nursery and Christmas Tree Growers Webinar: psu.mediaspace.kaltura.com/media/Spotted+Lanternfly+for+Nursery+and+Christmas+Tree+Growers+Webinar+on+4.8.20/155nhv72e

Division of Plant Industry

NURSERY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food

Division of Plant Industry
29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
603-271-2561
Rev. Oct. 2020
**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES & SPOTTED LANTERNFLY (SLF):**

Protect your investment, reputation, customers, and NH’s agriculture and the environment by using Best Management Practices (BMPs) with your nursery stock orders and sales.

**PREVENT:**

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

**Prior to ordering plants:**

- If the supplying nursery is in a quarantine area and cannot answer these questions, they may not be completely preventing the movement of SLF.
- Find out or ask your supplier if they are in an area with established SLF. There are maps and lists of quarantined counties available.
- Ask your supplier if they have a permit to transport plants out of the quarantine area. If you are doing the transporting, then you will need training and a permit.

**Prior to receipt of plants:**

- Identify an SLF inspection area to keep newly arrived plants from a quarantine area separate from the rest of your stock.
- Train your staff to identify life stages and life cycle of SLF.

**Upon receipt of plants:**

- Inspect plants from SLF quarantine areas prior to offering them for sale and before they are intermingled with other plants.

**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:**

- Capture suspect insects.
- Maintain customer and supplier information.

**RESPOND:**

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

- Stop sales
- Insecticide treatments
- Compliance agreements that include inspection and record-keeping requirements
- Survey

**MORE INFORMATION:**

- Can be found on the reverse of this brochure
- Div. Plant Industry webpage
- By contacting the Div. Plant Industry