

Spotted Lanternfly Adult Photo Credit: D. Kuzyk



SLF Nymphs Photo Credit: L. Barringer, PA Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Prevent

Best Management Practices

Reducing Risks of Invasive Spotted Lanternflies in Nurseries

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection - Bureau of Plant Industry

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.

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, ask your supplier(s):

- Are they in an area known to have SLF? There are maps and lists of quarantined and infested counties available.
- Do they have a permit to transport plants out of the quarantine area? If <u>you</u> are transporting stock from a quarantined area, then you will need training and a permit from that state.
- Do they have a compliance agreement to export nursery stock from the quarantine area?
- Do they have an SLF scouting and management program?
- How do they train their staff to find and remove egg masses?
- When possible, delay plant shipments from known infested areas until June to allow SLF eggs to hatch in the infested state and not at your nursery.

Prior to receipt of plants:

- Identify a holding area to keep newly arrived plants and hardscaping materials from any known SLF infested 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 areas known to be infested with SLF prior to offering them for sale
and before they are intermingled with other plants. Keep in mind that not all states
infested with SLF have a quarantine for this pest.

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 mold, unusual wasp activity, or weeping on tree trunks and branches.

Report

- Report SLF suspects immediately to DATCP at <u>slf.wi.gov</u>.
- Capture suspect insects.
- Maintain customer and supplier information.

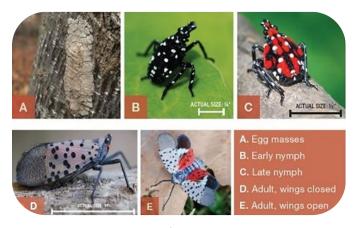
Respond

Work with your DATCP nursery inspector to ensure movement of clean, uninfested nursery stock. This may include:

- Removal from sale if material is infested.
- Insecticide treatments to eradicate infestations.
- Delimitation surveys to locate any escaped SLF life stages.

Resources

- National Plan Board Regulatory Summaries: https://www.nationalplantboard.org/state-law--regulation-summaries.html
- DATCP SLF Information: <u>slf.wi.gov</u>
- DATCP Nursery Inspection Information: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/NurseryChristmasTreeInspection.aspx
- University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension SLF Information: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn/slf/
- U.S. Range of SLF: https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/
- APHIS SLF Information: <a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/
- SLF Management Information: https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-management-resources



SLF life stages
Photo Credit: E. Swackhamer (image A), PA Department of
Agriculture (images B, C, D, E)



SLF congregating on a cherry tree *Photo Credit: L. Barringer, PDA, bugwood.org*

