



Recommended Best Management Practices Preventing Spread of Spotted Lanternfly For the Green Industry

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Note: *This document will be modified and adapted as research is done and our knowledge base evolves relating to this invasive pest. This document was last revised on: **April 5, 2018***

Purpose of this Document

The green industry in Pennsylvania is committed to doing everything possible to minimize the threat of and reduce the risk of spreading **Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)** during the course of normal operations in our industry. All members of the green industry in Pennsylvania are strongly encouraged to voluntarily comply with the following best management practices – both within and outside the quarantine areas. These practices have been developed by a work group of the industry in conjunction with Penn State Extension, Research Scientists and PDA.

For all businesses operating within and interacting with the green industry in PA, it is vital that we work together to assure that all persons are knowledgeable about and able to identify Spotted Lanternfly egg masses, nymphs (all instars) and adults. Additionally, training regarding the removal of egg masses and viable processes to minimize the movement of living insects during the spring, summer and fall are essential. Employees should be trained to watch for signs at their place of work but also at their homes and in the community. Finally, all persons should feel empowered and obligated to report any sign or suspicion of this pest.

Anyone that comes into contact with SLF or who needs further training should contact PDA or Penn State Extension to request information and aid from available staff to assist in training.

BMPs for Company Management

- Take SLF and any invasive insect threat seriously. If your operation becomes infested with SLF, it could have serious economic impact and severely restrict your ability to operate.
- If your Business is in a quarantine zone, or moves in and out of the quarantine zone, you must secure an SLF permit in order to ship your products and/or perform services. In some situations, a compliance agreement may be needed.
- If your operation becomes infested with swarming SLF, it may require limiting production operations for periods of time. It is imperative that egg masses not be moved and the likelihood of moving adults and/or egg masses becomes much greater when high populations are present.
- Demonstrate to the public, all employees and all persons interacting with your business that you take SLF BMPs seriously.
- Train all employees to look for signs or the presence of SLF including egg masses and various life stages of the insect. Require them to report any sign of the insect to company leadership. Additionally, empower them to teach others who are less knowledgeable about the insect.
- Train and require employees to check all equipment/materials prior to transportation.
- Inform all outside companies with whom you work that you expect them both to have and to comply with all SLF BMP protocols.
- Communicate with your customers your dedication to a safe product and your commitment to ship only products that are SLF-free.

- Communicate with PDA of your company’s decision to implement these BMPs for SLF. This information will be extremely helpful to demonstrate the strong commitment of the green industry in Pennsylvania to USDA and other states as additional quarantines are considered.

BMPs for Land Owners

- Monitor information about SLF in your county and neighboring counties, especially if your property is in or adjacent to a quarantine area.
- Work with PDA and the PSU Extension community in knowing the predicted emergence, egg hatch and life stage maturation of the insect each year.
- Understand the SLF life cycle, learn to identify its egg masses and watch for potential egg masses on any surface in, on or around your property. If found, remove and destroy all egg masses if possible and alert PDA.
- Remove all female Ailanthus trees from property. This dioecious species is easy to identify in the late summer when the seed clusters can be easily seen clinging to the female trees. These trees are generally located along the tree line of forested areas or highway rights of way where the soil has been disturbed. These trees must be chemically killed as any other means rarely succeeds at getting all plant tissue out of the ground. Treatment information for herbicide applications may be found at <http://plantscience.psu.edu/research/projects/vegetative-management/publications/state-parks-invasive-species-management-quicksheets/5.-tree-of-heaven-ailanthus-altissima> and at www.agriculture.pa.gov/spottedlanternfly.
- Reduce populations of and monitor male Ailanthus trees for early signs of SLF.
- Consider banding or treating with insecticide remaining male Ailanthus trees and/or banding other high risk trees (Maple, Walnut, Apple, etc.) with adhesive tree bands – May to August. This is an excellent monitoring tool for SLF and can kill all walking-life stages in infested areas.
- If new populations of SLF are discovered on your property, in addition to alerting the authorities, consider using any and all means of communication to alert neighbors, businesses and the public at large – including social media, Penn State extension and verbal communication in public forums.
- Make sure all employees under your leadership understand and comply with the industry’s BMPs.

BMPs for Green Industry Workers

- Talk with your supervisor about the presence of SLF in the state, county and area.
- Understand the SLF life cycle, learn to identify its egg masses and watch for potential egg masses on any surface in, on or around the property. If found, remove and destroy all egg masses if possible and report to your supervisor.
- Understand:

- The SLF life cycle and how to identify and differentiate each stage.
- The significance of this pest and *why* it's important to understand it and inform your supervisor about it if seen.
- They should feel empowered to take action – either directly or through channels within the company to limit the spread and mitigate the presence of this invasive species.
- Understand how the SLF life stage present at any given time impacts the jobs being performed throughout the year.
 - Egg laying begins in the fall and continues until an extended freeze kills the adults and ends the egg-laying period. For this reason, workers must be “keyed-in” to detecting the presence of both adults and egg masses in the course of daily work during this period.
 - If either adults or egg masses are seen, rapid, clear communication within the organization is necessary so decisions can be made to apply insecticides to kill the adults present. Egg masses must be destroyed.
 - Special attention must be placed in the following locations:
 - Every surface of bulk bins being filled in the field. Each and every bin surface must be examined prior to filling throughout the entire egg-laying time frame.
 - General awareness in and around the orchard to trellis posts, fence posts, woods borders and equipment
 - Egg hatch occurs in the spring. Nymphs go through 4 instars before finally maturing into winged adults in July/August in PA. As nymphs, the insects seem to walk up and down trees every day. They also become strong hoppers.
 - Monitoring and awareness is essential at this time. Nymphs can be easily controlled with insecticides when detected.

BMPs for Tractor/Equipment Operators/Truck Drivers

- Confirm if green industry workers or supervisors in the field have seen any signs of any stage of SLF.
 - If SLF have been observed, inspect equipment, all plants and materials prior to loading them on the truck to be sure living insects and egg masses are removed and destroyed.
- Visually inspect any and all equipment every day before heading to job site(s).
- If any SLF are found – of any life stage – immediately contact your supervisor. Never travel or transport equipment where live specimens or egg masses have been found.
- After the season, work with your supervisor and local extension agents to confirm that adult SLF have stopped egg-laying. After that time, pressure wash *all* surfaces of any

tractor/equipment/trucks used in green industry operations. This will eradicate any egg masses present.

- If you see or know of Ailanthus nearby, inspect those trees for signs of SLF. If SLF are seen, inform the field supervisor immediately.
- If you see any life stage of living SLF on the property, do not transport any product off the property until you know that permitting has been completed and proper stamps are on the required paperwork.
- Do not move trucks, materials or equipment from the property if high populations or swarming activity is observed.
- Inspect your truck tires and truck body for egg masses or other life stages before leaving a site and be sure you are not moving SLF inside the cab of the truck. Take whatever time is necessary to assure that you are moving safe products and equipment. *See BMP checklist attached.
- Check your own clothing and body for SLF before leaving the area. Be sure to kill all live SLF and remove and dispose of any egg masses.

BMPs for Finished Product and Sales Areas

Product Produced/Stored on Your Farm

- Educate all employees on how to identify all stages of the Spotted Lanternfly, what to look for and actions to be taken if live insects or egg masses are found.
- Keep doors to greenhouses, cold frames and storage areas closed during season that live insects may be moving.
- Before loading pallets to carry materials to a job site, check pallets for egg masses. Remove/destroy any egg masses before the pallet is used.
- Keep pallets of product that will be taken to job site(s) indoors (after inspection) and prior to loading, if possible.
- Visually inspect interior and exterior of trucks and equipment, as applicable, before loading with product and leaving farm. During season check for both live insects and egg masses. At other times, check for egg masses. If live insects are found, kill them. If egg masses are found, remove and destroy them.
- When moving product in or out of the quarantine zone, consider using closed or covered trucks, where practical.

Products Bought From Others for Resale

- Know where the products you are purchasing originated. Was product grown or stored in the SLF quarantine zone? If so, does supplier have a permit and BMPs in place for SLF? Are pallets or other packing materials free of SLF egg masses?
- Inspect newly arrived products for adults and egg masses. Kill any adults that are found and remove any egg masses.

- Inspect pallets and packaging materials for egg masses. Remove and destroy any egg masses found or destroy pallets/packaging. (Don't just throw packaging with egg masses away. Decontaminate first, or burn.)

Nursery/Garden Center/Retail Operations

- July through harvest, be prepared to monitor blocks and treat adult populations as needed and where needed.
- Utilize official posting placards as well as more light-hearted, simple displays and signs to make public aware of Spotted Lanternfly.
- Encourage customers to keep vehicle windows and doors closed while on the farm.
- Encourage customers to remove and destroy any insects that may have entered vehicle.
- Encourage customers to check clothing for SLF before leaving the area.

Consumer Education

- Use the interaction you have with customers to help spread the word on the gravity of the situation when it comes to SLF and what they can do to help prevent its spread.
- Tell customers the steps you are taking to help combat the pest.
- Post signs or utilize PSU/PDA Fact sheets or cards to give to customers.
- Utilize social media as much as possible in communicating to customers.

SLF Inspection Form Template

Best Management Practices

Spotted Lanternfly Inspections-Daily Inspection Sheet

Confirming that I have inspected my vehicle(s) and items I am moving from quarantine area. No egg masses or insects have been detected. Note: If moving from site to site, re-inspect throughout the day

Date: _____	Time: _____	Truck # _____	Within Q area: _____
Checked:			Outside Q area: _____
_____ Trailer	_____ Truck (interior)	_____ Truck (exterior)	_____ Wheel wells
_____ Truck Bed	_____ Hand tools	_____ Mowers (riding)	_____ Mowers-hand
_____ String trimmers	_____ Wheelbarrows	_____ Blowers	_____ Edgers
_____ Plant Material	_____ Woody mulches	_____ Bulk Stone	_____ Palletized stone

Other: _____

Operator Name: _____ Signature: _____

Egg Mass Identification

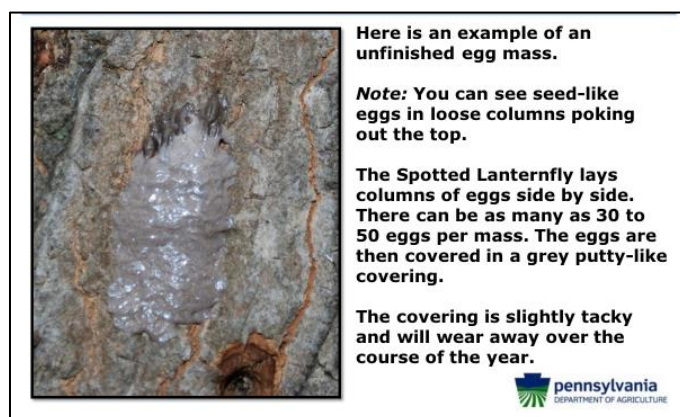
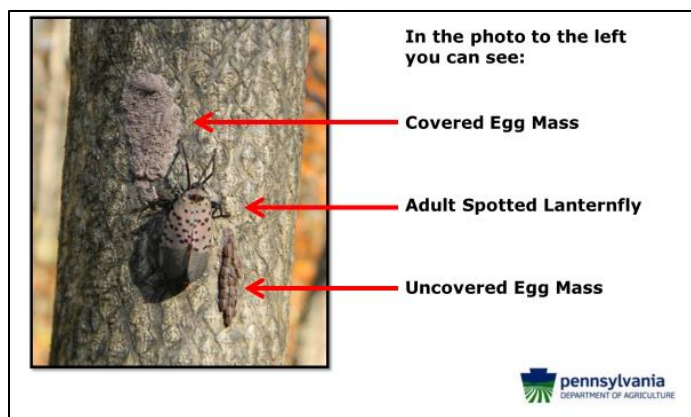
Egg Laying



Egg-laying begins in September and continues until an extended freeze kills the adults and ends the egg-laying period. The egg masses can be found on smooth surfaces such as tree bark; fence posts; outdoor equipment such as ATVs, trailers, boards, lawn tractors, grills and covers, etc.; pool covers and tarps; tile; smooth stone; deck boards; and rusty metal or siding. They are often laid in protected spots, such as underneath peeling bark or in crevices between rocks.

The egg masses resemble 1-2 inch long gray mud smears with 30-50 brown eggs beneath the gray matter. They often appear waxy. Later the egg masses will turn dark brown and appear cracked and scaly or like dried mud. The young nymphs will hatch in the spring (May) and feed on various plants. It is imperative that egg masses be removed whenever you see them and properties should be inspected

early winter and again in early spring before the eggs hatch.



This is an egg mass from the previous season. You can see that the Spotted Lanternfly will lay several vertical rows of eggs.

The grey putty like covering you see on fresh egg masses is missing. A few eggs are also missing.

The overall length of an egg mass is about 1 inch.



For Egg Identification Tips go to:
http://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/program-information/Pages/default.aspx

TO REMOVE and DESTROY EGG MASSES:

Scrape egg masses into a plastic bag from trees and other surfaces with a knife, credit card, or egg mass scraper (provided by the Department of Agriculture). You should double bag the eggs and throw away in the garbage. You may also place them in alcohol or hand sanitizer to kill the eggs.



You may identify trees that have been infested with SLF, and more likely to have egg masses, from honeydew and fungus covering the trunk or ground near the tree. The fungus is a mold that grows on any surface, feeding on the sweet excrement of the insects. The mold will be dense enough to not allow sunlight to the leaf or ground.

http://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lantern_fly/program-information/Pages/default.aspx

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

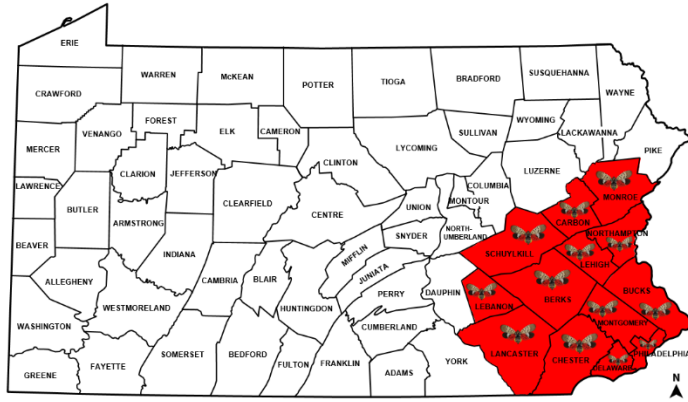
Penn State Extension: <https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly>

PA Department of Agriculture: agriculture.pa.gov/SpottedLanternfly

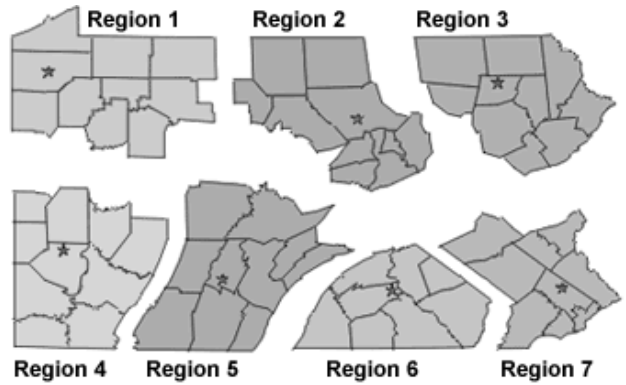


For a Permit or Compliance Agreement:

For information and questions regarding permits related to Spotted Lanternfly, please contact your Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Regional Office and speak with the Bureau of Plant Industry Supervisor (listed below).



Current SLF Quarantine includes all counties in red.



PA Department of Agriculture Regions

Region 1: Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren

Lisa K. Candelore Phone: (814) 332-6890

Region 2: Cameron, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, and Union

Jay P. Bagley Phone: (570) 433-2640 ext. 206

Region 3: Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming

Richard J. Malak Phone: (570) 836-2181 ext. 111

Region 4: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland

Lisa K. Candelore Phone: (724) 832-1073 ext. 125

Region 5: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntington, Juniata, Mifflin, and Somerset

Abbie Clark Phone: (814) 793-1849 ext. 216

Region 6: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Perry and York

Jeff Miller Phone: (717) 772-5206

Region 7: Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill

Howard Walker Phone: (610) 489-1003 ext. 108

