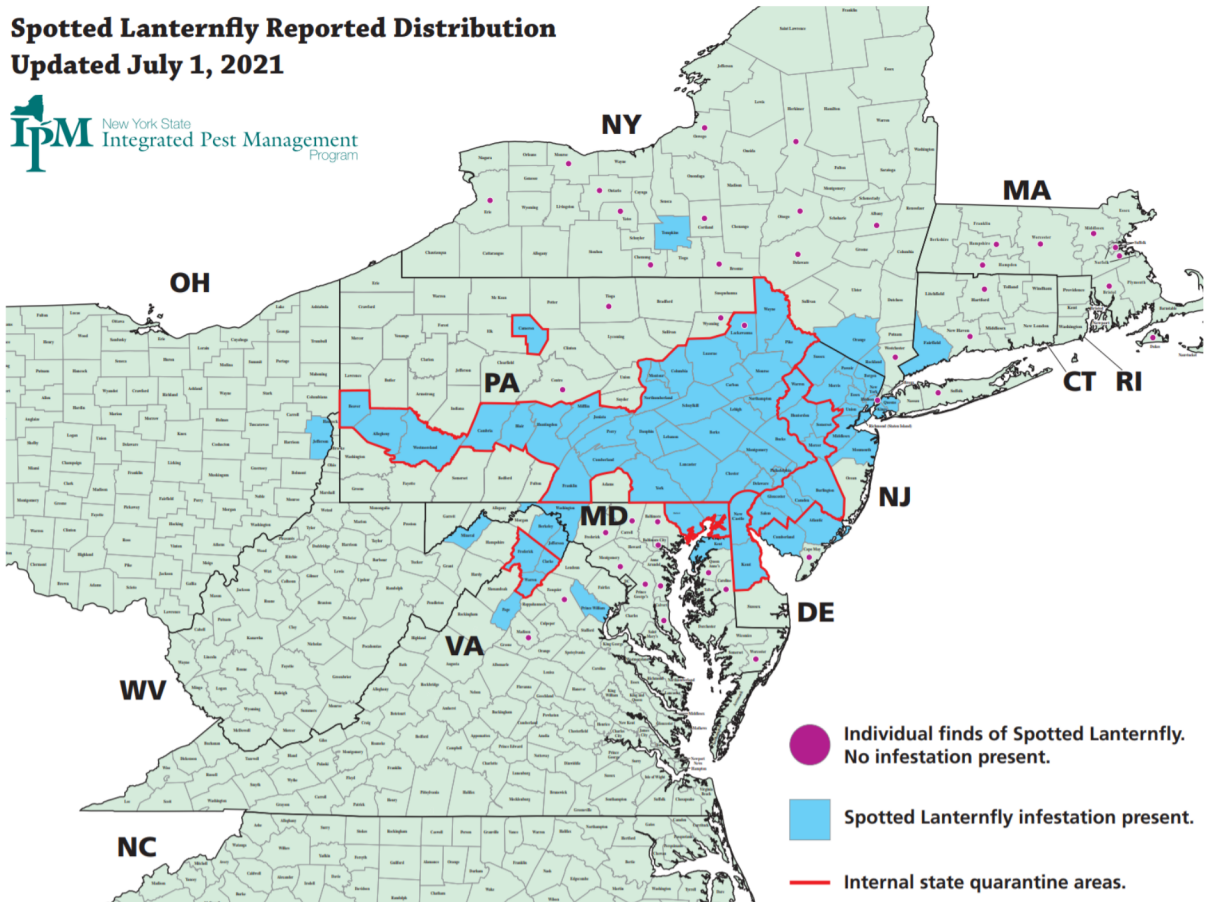


Spotted lanternfly checklist for Christmas tree Growers

Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) is a serious pest of grapes and other crops. SLF does not damage conifers, but it does feed on many plants that can be found on and around Christmas tree farms. SLF eggs can be transported on Christmas trees, on farm equipment, and other items. Check for egg masses and adults beginning in late fall and during winter. Follow the tips below for guidance on SLF quarantines and SLF permits.

Determine if you are in an infested county and are subject to a SLF quarantine.



It's best to consult the latest version of the distribution map posted on the New York State Integrated Pest Management website as it updates periodically: <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/>

Do you only sell your Christmas trees locally?

If your farm is **outside** of a quarantined area (refer to the Spotted Lanternfly Reported Distribution map) and your trees are only sold locally, then a SLF permit is not required.

Currently the SLF quarantined areas do not fully cover the known distribution of SLF in the mid-Atlantic states. Christmas tree farms located *in areas with SLF but outside of the quarantine* are strongly encouraged to inspect for SLF on their trees before sale or shipment.

If your farm is **inside** a quarantined area and your trees are only shipped **within** the quarantined area, you should check with your state permitting agency on whether a SLF permit is required or not.

Do you need a SLF permit?

If your farm is inside a quarantined area and you ship trees or equipment outside the quarantine area, then you will need a SLF permit. See “Where to get a SLF Permit” below to determine the permitting agency in your state.

Do you ship trees out of your local area?

If you ship trees and your farm is **outside** the quarantined area **and** your trees go to locations **outside** the quarantine area **without** passing through a quarantine area, then no action is needed.

If you ship trees from one location **in the quarantined area to another location in the quarantined area, without passing out of the quarantined area**, then no action is needed. You are strongly encouraged to inspect for SLF on your trees and vehicles before sale or shipment.

If you ship from **outside** a quarantined area **into** a quarantined area, or if your truck stops to unload **inside** the quarantined area, then you may need a SLF permit. For example, trucks in Virginia are allowed to stop for fuel or normal traffic conditions within the quarantined area without a SLF permit. However, if the truck stops to drop off even a partial load in the quarantined area, or if it overnights in the quarantined area, then a SLF permit may be needed to continue traveling to the next destination. You should be aware of the requirements for the SLF quarantine set by each state. States may expand their quarantine area periodically; check the SLF Reported Distribution map frequently.

What is the permitting process?

Each state handles this a little differently, but generally the permitting process involves a short online class on SLF identification and biology and a permit application. After obtaining the SLF permit, growers train their employees

and **conduct self-inspections** of trucks and loads before they leave the farm. The driver carries a self-inspection check sheet for each load. States will honor SLF permits from other states in a reciprocal agreement.

Where to get a permit

Delaware <https://agriculture.delaware.gov/plant-industries/spotted-lanternfly/>

Maryland <https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/pages/spotted-lantern-fly.aspx>

New Jersey <https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/pests-diseases/spotted-lanternfly/>

New York <https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly>

Pennsylvania
https://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/Permit%20Classes/Pages/default.aspx

Virginia <https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant-industry-services.shtml>

West Virginia <https://agriculture.wv.gov/divisions/plant-industries/forest-health-protection/>

Do you need to treat trees on your Christmas tree farm?

Check non-conifer trees on farm borders for SLF infestation and consider treating if the SLF populations are high. Insecticide application to Christmas trees is not necessary if the trees are inspected thoroughly for SLF egg masses before leaving the farm.



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