



Appendix G: Invasive Species Control Plan



Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP)

Hudson River Marine Segments
Pre-Lay Mattressing ("Segment 19")

Case Number 10-T-0139

City of Kingston, Ulster County

City of Poughkeepsie, Towns of Rhinebeck,
Poughkeepsie, and Fishkill, Dutchess County

Towns of Newburgh, Highlands, and Cornwall,
Orange County

Town of Philipstown, Putnam County

Town of Stony Point, Rockland County

Towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh,
Westchester County

Champlain Hudson Power Express

TRC Project Number: 490523.0004.0000

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Agency Invasive Species Flyers and Fact Sheets

ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATION LIST

2012 BMP	Best Management Practices document dated February 10, 2012
BMP	Best Management Practice
Certificate Holders	CHPE, LLC and CHPE Properties, Inc.
CHPE	CHPE, LLC and CHPE Properties, Inc.
CHPE Project	Champlain Hudson Power Express Project
EI	Environmental Inspector
ISCP	Invasive Species Control Plan
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Project	Champlain Hudson Power Express Project

1.0 Introduction

TRC Environmental Corporation has prepared this Invasive Species Control Plan (ISCP) on behalf of CHPE, LLC and CHPE Properties, Inc. (collectively CHPE and Certificate Holders) for the Champlain Hudson Power Express Project (the “CHPE Project” or “Project”) Hudson River Pre-Lay Mattressing Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP Segment 19). The CHPE Project involves the construction of approximately 339 miles of high voltage direct current underground and underwater transmission cable from Montreal, Quebec, to Queens, New York. It will bring 1,250 megawatts of renewable energy into New York by Spring 2026, to replace the use of fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions. The proposed Project will provide enough power for more than 1 million homes, along with numerous environmental and economic benefits, to millions of residents in New York State communities.

The CHPE Project includes two separate segments of submarine cable to be located in the Hudson River. The first submarine cable segment, referred to herein as the “Cementon-Stony Point Hudson Marine Segment,” is approximately 67.6-miles long and begins in the Hamlet of Cementon, Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York and ends in the Town of Stony Point, Rockland County, New York. This segment may also be referred to as the “Upper Hudson Marine Segment” in other CHPE documentation. The second submarine cable segment, referred to herein as the “Congers-Harlem Hudson Marine Segment,” is approximately 21.7-miles long and begins in the Hamlet of Congers, Town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, New York and ends at the mouth of the Harlem River. This segment may also be referred to as the “Lower Hudson Marine Segment” in other CHPE documentation.

The invasive species control measures that will be employed for pre-lay mattressing activities within the Hudson River are described herein and are consistent with Section 21.0 of the 2012 BMP Document. In an effort, where feasible, to limit the introduction and spread of invasive species, Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed when performing work activities. This ISCP identifies procedures that will be incorporated into routine work practices to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

1.1 Purpose and Goal

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) defines an invasive species as “...a species that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration; and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health” (6 NYCRR Part 575, 2014). The overall CHPE project will involve both aquatic and land disturbance within the Project Corridor using equipment and construction practices with the potential to relocate or spread invasive species. This ISCP focuses on the measures to be implemented during construction activities to limit the introduction and spread of invasive species known to occur along the Cementon-Stony Point and Congers-Harlem Hudson Marine Segments (EM&CP Segment 19). It is not the intent of this plan to control or eliminate existing

populations of invasive species, but rather to prevent their spread as a result of construction activities.

1.2 Applicable Laws and Regulations

There are several federal and state laws and regulations governing the control of invasive species that are applicable to this Project, including Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and Article 15 and Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Both the Environmental Conservation Law and the Agriculture and Markets Law authorize the NYSDEC and the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets to regulate invasive species. These agencies are also party to the Article 7 (Public Service Law) process by which this project was approved. The Part 575 Invasive Species Regulations are intended to control invasive species by reducing the introduction and spread of invasive species populations by limited commerce in such species, thereby having a positive impact on the environment.

2.0 Observed Invasive Species

The Certificate Holders have identified certain invasive species that potentially occur at the Project, on the basis of field surveys, published studies and data, and/or consultation with federal and state agencies. Invasive species are typically nonindigenous and include both terrestrial and aquatic species that can spread rapidly in the environment, resulting in the displacement of native species, and sometimes causing economic impacts.

2.1 Invasive Aquatic Plants

Invasive aquatic plant species known to occur within the aquatic plant communities of the Hudson River include Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and water chestnut (*Trapa natans*). These species may be present within the Hudson River at locations where pre-lay mattresses are proposed.

2.2 Invasive Aquatic Animals

Invasive aquatic animal species known to occur within the shallow and deep-water habitats within the Hudson River include zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), spiny water flea (*Bythotrephes cederstroemi*), rusty crayfish (*Faxonius rusticus*), and Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*). These species may be present within the Hudson River at locations where pre-lay mattresses are proposed.

2.3 Invasive Insects

The invasive Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) is now present in several counties in the State of New York, posing a threat to native vegetation, agriculture, and forest health. Spotted lanternflies may be present during pre-lay mattress construction and installation.

2.4 Potential Invaders

As the Hudson River is an aquatic environment with connections to a variety of regional waterbodies, the potential for expansion or proliferation of new invasive species is inherently in flux. The round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*) has recently been identified within portions of the Hudson River. Rock snot or Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*) has not yet been identified within the Hudson River but has been found within the Esopus Creek and other New York rivers. Additional invasive species may spread to the Hudson River during the timeline of Project construction. CHPE will perform minimization and mitigation measures as outlined in this ISCP and in the 2012 BMP document so as to limit the spread of observed and potential invasive species. Should a new invasive species be identified, recommendations of the NYSDEC and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) will be heeded.

3.0 Monitoring and Control Procedures

In accordance with the 2012 BMP document Section 21.4, the Certificate Holders will perform the measures outlined below to prevent or control the transport of invasive species. In addition, recommendations of the NYSDEC and NOAA Fisheries will be heeded.

3.1 Inspectors and Training

As described in EM&CP Segment 19, at least one full-time Environmental Inspector (EI) will oversee mattress construction and installation activities. The EI(s) will oversee environmental compliance with all requirements of the Project during construction activities. The EI(s) will work directly with the construction crews to reinforce and encourage a team approach, and to develop a compliance culture that is understood and executed by all Contractor staff and personnel. The EI(s) will be responsible for understanding the requirements of the Certificate, EM&CP, and other permits and approvals. They will assist and report to the Environmental Compliance Manager, complete daily site inspection reports, participate in pre-job briefings and tailboards with the construction team to maintain a culture of environmental compliance, and address potential areas of non-compliant conditions. The EI(s) shall have stop work authority over aspects of the Project that could create an adverse impact to the environment.

As described in EM&CP Segment 19, at least one Aquatic Inspector will be on-board the mattress installation vessel or barge overseeing mattress installation activities. It is the Aquatic Inspectors' job to monitor compliance with regulatory and permit requirements for the underwater portions of the pre-lay mattress installation. They will monitor construction activities on, above, or below the State's waters. If construction and installation appear to be in violation of the Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need, the Aquatic Inspector may direct the field crews to stop the specific potentially harmful activity immediately and attempt to assist in preventive or remedial action.

The EI(s) and Aquatic Inspector will monitor construction activities for invasive species. Construction equipment will be inspected for invasive species infestations prior to mobilization, use, and transportation. If, during construction, invasive insects are found, they will be reported to the appropriate NYSDEC and/or NOAA Fisheries contact.

Prior to construction, training will be conducted to inform Project Contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) of the Project-wide and segment-specific protocols for invasive species management, including reporting such insects to NYSDEC contacts. This training will allow Project personnel to identify the invasive insect species listed in this ISCP.

Select informational flyers and pamphlets regarding invasive species management have been included as appendices to this ISCP. These flyers and pamphlets may be utilized or distributed by the EI or Aquatic Inspector to increase awareness regarding species of concern and best practices.

3.2 Invasive Aquatic Plants

The Hudson River pre-lay mattress installation will utilize BMPs to prevent or minimize the spread of invasive plants within the Hudson River. Thorough inspections of construction equipment will be conducted prior to movement of equipment from one waterbody to another. Vessel hulls, decks, propellers, lower units on outboard motors, and mooring lines will be washed and inspected to remove invasive plants prior to relocation of the vessels/equipment.

Within the Hudson River, the Certificate Holders will perform the following general measures, taken from the 2012 BMP document, to prevent or control the transport of aquatic invasive species in accordance with applicable regulations and guidance from NYSDEC and the New York Invasive Species Council:

- Train and educate Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) to identify aquatic invasive species and site-specific prescriptions for preventing or controlling their transport throughout or off of the Facility site;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible vegetation, algae, organisms and debris before bringing them to the Facility area;
- Train Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) on the various cleaning or decontamination methods to be used on a site-by-site basis for the Facility;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible vegetation, algae, organisms and debris before leaving the waterbody for another; and
- Where the NYSDEC has identified the presence of Rock Snot or Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*), any footwear used in streams or waterbodies will be soaked in a one (1) percent solution of Virkon® Aquatic for ten (10) minutes before leaving the area adjacent to the affected waterbody.
- No vessel discharges of ballast water or sanitary waste will be allowed within the Facility area.

Specific control measures for each invasive aquatic plant species are provided below.

3.2.1 Eurasian Water-Milfoil

The Certificate Holders will perform the following measures to prevent or control the transport of Eurasian water-milfoil:

- Existing submerged plant beds will be avoided where possible. For the majority of pre-lay mattress installation locations in the Hudson River, water depths exceed those that support submerged Eurasian Water-milfoil beds; however, vessel docking for crew transfer or equipment replenishment may occur in proximity to these habitats.
- Construction in infested areas will take place only during non-germination periods; and

- Vessel hulls, decks, mooring lines, and submerged construction equipment will be carefully inspected and cleaned prior to deployment to another location.

3.2.2 Water Chestnut

The following measures will be performed to prevent or control the transport of water chestnut:

- Existing submerged plant beds will be avoided where possible. For the majority of pre-lay mattress installation locations in the Hudson River, water depths exceed those that support water chestnut beds; however, vessel docking for crew transfer or equipment replenishment may occur in proximity to these habitats;
- Construction in infested areas will take place only during non-germination periods; and
- Vessel hulls, decks, mooring lines and submerged construction equipment will be carefully inspected and cleaned prior to deployment to another location.

3.3 Invasive Aquatic Animals

The Project will utilize BMPs to prevent or minimize the spread of invasive animals within the Hudson River. Thorough inspections of construction equipment will be conducted prior to movement of equipment from one waterbody to another. Vessel hulls, decks, propellers, lower units on outboard motors, and mooring lines will be washed and inspected to remove invasive animals prior to relocation of the vessels/equipment.

Within the Hudson River, the Certificate Holders will perform the following general measures, taken from the BMP Document, to prevent or control the transport of aquatic invasive species in accordance with applicable regulations and guidance from NYSDEC and the New York Invasive Species Council:

- Train and educate Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) to identify aquatic invasive species and site-specific prescriptions for preventing or controlling their transport throughout or off of the Facility site;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible vegetation, algae, organisms and debris before bringing them to the Facility area;
- Train Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) on the various cleaning or decontamination methods to be used on a site-by-site basis for the Facility;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible vegetation, algae, organisms and debris before leaving the waterbody for another;
- Where the NYSDEC has identified the presence of Rock Snot or Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*), any footwear used in streams or waterbodies will be soaked in a one (1) percent solution of Virkon® Aquatic for ten (10) minutes before leaving the area adjacent to the affected waterbody; and

- No vessel discharges of ballast water or sanitary waste will be allowed within the Facility area.

Specific control measures for each invasive aquatic animal species are provided below.

3.3.1 Zebra Mussel

The Certificate Holders will perform the following measures to prevent or control the transport of zebra mussels:

- All construction equipment will be carefully inspected and washed-down to remove attached mussels (and other epiphytes) from hulls, decks, and mooring lines.

3.3.2 Spiny Water Flea

The following measures will be performed to prevent or control the transport of spiny water fleas:

- All construction vessels and equipment (including mooring lines) will be washed and inspected prior to leaving the Hudson River for another waterbody.
- Report infestations to the NYSDEC by emailing photos and location information to isinfo@dec.ny.gov.

3.3.3 Rusty Crayfish

Although it is unlikely that rusty crayfish would be encountered in the deeper waters where the majority of pre-lay mattress installation activity is likely to take place, the following measures will be employed to prevent transportation of rusty crayfish (and all other macrocrustaceans) from one location to another:

- Equipment used in shallow waters will be inspected for and cleaned of rusty crayfish (and all other macrocrustaceans) prior to leaving the location.

3.3.4 Chinese Mitten Crab

Vessel hulls, props, lower units, and any sampling equipment or field gear used in the lower Hudson Estuary or East River portion of the cable route will be inspected to prevent the transport of mitten crabs to other coastal waterbodies; however, the early life stages of these crabs are planktonic, and would be difficult, if not impossible to detect if they were to be attached to submerged construction equipment or mooring lines. As such, it will be necessary to wash all equipment with freshwater to remove species at this life stage.

The following measures will be performed to prevent or control the transport of the Chinese Mitten Crab and other invasive crustaceans:

- All vessel hulls, submerged construction equipment, and mooring lines used in or transported from the lower Hudson Estuary or East River will be carefully inspected and washed with freshwater prior to moving to a different waterbody.
- If a Chinese mitten crab is caught, do not release it back to the water. Keep it and freeze it (preserve in alcohol if it cannot be frozen).
- Make a report within 48 hours of catch that includes photos and location information to isinfo@dec.ny.gov or 518-402-9425.

3.4 Invasive Insects

The Project will utilize BMPs to prevent or minimize the spread of invasive insects within New York State. During pre-lay mattress construction and installation, the Certificate Holders will perform the following general measures to prevent or control the transport of invasive insects in accordance with applicable regulations and guidance from NYSDEC and the New York Invasive Species Council:

- Train and educate Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) to identify invasive insect species and site-specific prescriptions for preventing or controlling their transport throughout or off of the Facility site;
- Train Facility contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) on the various cleaning or decontamination methods to be used on a site-by-site basis for the Facility;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible insects, eggs, or larvae before bringing them to the Facility area;
- Require that vessels, equipment, and materials be inspected for, and cleaned of, any visible insects, eggs, or larvae before leaving a Facility area; and
- If, during construction, invasive insects are found, they will be reported to the NYSDEC regional forester.

Specific control measures for each invasive insect species are provided below.

3.4.1 Spotted Lanternfly

In an effort to detect Spotted Lanternflies early and respond in a timely manner, NYSDEC has established a Protective Zone encompassing 20 counties located near the Pennsylvania and New Jersey infestations (Statutory authority: Agriculture and Markets Law, §§ 18, 164, 167; Executive Law, § 102[2]; State Administrative Procedures Act, § 203[1]; NYSDEC n.d.). This Protective Zone includes Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, Nassau, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, and Westchester Counties. Protective Zones allow NYSDEC and its partners to conduct activities such as surveying, monitoring, and management to find and prevent the

spread of Spotted Lanternflies. Additionally, the NYSDEC has established external quarantine areas in neighboring states where infestations are extensive (1 NYCRR III C 142). The quarantine restricts the movement of goods and outdoor products and is inclusive to construction equipment. The following describes the transportation requirements:

- Transportation of goods *from* quarantine areas require a certificate of inspection or permit which will be checked by the appropriate agencies.
- Transportation of goods *to* quarantine areas also require an inspection certificate from the state department of agriculture from the originating state for that load/truck.

The Protective Zone pertains to Project activities in Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, and Westchester Counties. Material and equipment delivered and temporarily stored during construction will be inspected for invasive species upon arrival and prior to leaving, as stated in the section above. Any equipment or material transported from an external quarantine area to any of the Project sites, or laydown yard at Tomkins Cove, will be inspected and permitted in accordance with 1 NYCRR III C 142.

If a Spotted Lanternfly is observed during Project construction, the following mitigation procedures will be followed:

- If an individual insect is observed, the EI shall attempt to capture the insect in a sealed container. The EI shall freeze the sealed container or fill the container with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer for preservation. If the insect cannot be captured by the EI, any personnel shall immediately kill the specimen by crushing it. If more than one insect is observed, any personnel shall kill any additional specimens. Preference is to eliminate and report the invasive species.
- If an egg mass is observed, the EI shall attempt to scrape the egg mass into a sealed container. The EI shall fill the container with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer for preservation. If more than one egg mass is observed, the EI shall destroy any additional egg masses by scraping them into a bucket of hot, soapy water or rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer. Preference is to eliminate and report the invasive species.
- Take pictures of the insect, egg mass, or infestation. If possible, include an object for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Note the location of the insect, egg mass, or infestation (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates).
- Email pictures, location, and any other relevant information to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.

4.0 References

CHPE 2012 BMP Document, Section 21.0 Invasive Species Control Procedures.

iMapInvasives iMAP23. Accessed April 18, 2023. <https://www.nyimainvasives.org/public-map>.

NYSDEC. n.d. "Spotted Lanternfly." Accessed April 2023 from:
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/113303.html>.

NYSDEC. n.d. "Invasive Chinese Mitten Crab." Accessed May 2023 from
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/35888.html>.

NYSDEC. n.d. "Invasive Chinese Spiny Waterflea." Accessed May 2023 from
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/109358.html>.

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. n.d. "Spotted Lanternfly." Accessed April 2023 from: <https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly>.

Appendix A: Agency Invasive Species Flyers and Fact Sheets

NYSDEC "Protect Your Waters" Flyer
NOAA Fisheries Preventing Invasive Species: Cleaning Watercraft and Equipment
NYSDEC Water Chestnut Fact Sheet
NYSDEC Spiny Waterflea Fact Sheet
NYS Integrated Pest Management Program Spotted Lanternfly Fact Sheet
NYSDAM Spotted Lanternfly Prevention Guidance

PROTECT YOUR WATERS



Help Prevent the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS) are plants and animals that can:

- interfere with boating and fishing,
- harm native plants and animals,
- destroy habitat,
- lower waterfront property values, and
- reduce the quality of drinking water.



YOU can help prevent AIS from spreading to new lakes and rivers.



CLEAN. DRAIN. DRY.

- Inspect your watercraft and trailer, and remove anything that shouldn't be there, like plants, animals, mud, or debris.
- Drain all water-holding compartments.
- Wash your boat and allow it to fully dry before entering a new waterbody.

INSPECT AND CLEAN

your gear before using it in another waterbody.

VISIT a launch with a boat steward for help inspecting your boat and a free wash.



NEW YORK STATE

has more than **70,000 MILES** of rivers and streams, and more than **7,600** freshwater lakes, ponds, and reservoirs.

REHOME unwanted pets responsibly—never release them into the wild.

Dispose of plants and aquarium gravel in the trash.

THINK before you buy—make smart choices about the pets and plants you bring home.



DISPOSE of unused bait in trash cans and dump bucket water on dry land (not into the water).

Purchase only certified, disease-free bait.



TELL A FRIEND!

Together, we can all help protect the lakes and rivers we love.

JOIN US ON SOCIAL MEDIA!

Use the hashtags:
#ProtectNYWaters
#CleanDrainDry



Thank you for keeping New York's waters swimmable, fishable, drinkable, and livable!

Learn more by searching for "aquatic invasive species" on our website: dec.ny.gov.



Department of
Environmental
Conservation



NOAA FISHERIES SERVICE



Boats can transport invasive species into new locations. Watercraft operators should follow the Clean, Drain, Dry strategy in between every body of water, every time (Photo credit: NY Department of Environmental Conservation).



Once introduced, aquatic invasive plants can spread quickly. Once established they reduce light and oxygen to native wildlife (Photo credit: Maine Bureau of Land and Water Quality).

Preventing Invasive Species: Cleaning Watercraft and Equipment

Background

Aquatic, as well as many non-aquatic, invasive species are readily spread by flowing water. In addition, many aquatic invasive species are capable of survival out of water for extended periods of time. To prevent the accidental introduction organisms transported through water, all watercraft and equipment that are to be placed in a water body should be cleaned to remove invasive species, including any fragments, seeds, or other materials. This recommendation applies to equipment arriving on the project site as well as equipment that is relocated within the project.

To prevent cross contamination with other lands or water bodies, whenever possible, keep equipment and vehicles at the same project area for use only in that project area. If practical, the least infested (or least likely to be infested) sites should be visited first to reduce the risk of accidentally infecting a new area during restoration activities.

Clean, Drain, and Dry!

When done properly before entering a new body of water, this general set of procedures can effectively prevent the spread of invasive species into new waters.

Drain:

- Drain **every conceivable space** or item that can hold water.
- Follow factory guidelines for eliminating water from engines.
- Always drain the bilges of the boat by removing the drain plug. Bilge pumps are not capable of removing all water from the boat hull.
- Drain live-wells, bilge, ballast tanks, and transom wells.
- Empty water out of kayaks, canoes, rafts, etc.

Clean:

- Remove any visible **plant or plant fragments**, as well as **mud or other debris**. Plant material, mud, and other debris routinely contain other organisms that may be an invasive species.
- Check trailer, including axle and wheel areas, in and around the boat itself: anchor, props and jet engines, ropes, boat bumpers, paddles.
- Clean all parts and equipment that came in contact with water using one or more of the methods listed below.

Dry:

- Allow everything to completely dry before launching into new waters; **five days** in warm, dry weather and up to **30 days** in cool, moist weather. Calculate local dry time at: <http://www.100thmeridian.org/Emersion.asp>
- If sufficient drying time is not available, decontaminate all surfaces using one or more of the cleaning methods described below. Carefully inspect for invasive organisms before entering a new water body.



Cleaning Methods

Set up the best staging area possible for cleaning operations. A paved area with accommodations to elevate vehicles or otherwise allow easy access to the undersides of vehicles and equipment is ideal. Equipment of all types should be cleaned at the location of last use. If this is not possible, arrange for cleaning at a facility that is specially designed for equipment cleaning. Commercial hot-water car washes are effective for disinfecting boats and vehicles.

Water runoff carrying sediment, plant material, algae, animals, and/or petroleum contaminants, must be managed with the use of berms or other containment. Silt fence installed along perimeters of work areas can also aid in preventing spread of contaminated materials outside of the washdown location. Despite very careful efforts to capture and quarantine materials from cleaning operations, site-specific invasions are likely to occur; therefore, part of the cleaning process should involve monitoring the washdown areas for invasive species and using appropriate control methods early to prevent additional spread.

Personnel who use equipment during cleaning operations are responsible for properly using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is appropriate to the cleaning activity. Using cleaning and disinfectant chemicals, power washers, air compressors, and other types of cleaning equipment may present working hazards. PPE items to protect hearing, skin, eyes, and respiration may be required. All personnel should undergo proper training of all equipment prior to performing any cleaning operation.

Brushing (Physical Removal)

Brushing is considered to be moderately effective in removing invasive material from equipment or gear. A follow-up with water washing, high-pressure air blasting, or high-pressure wash is also recommended.

- If there is a nap to fabric (e.g., upholstery, carpeting, or clothing), brush with the nap rather than against it. Brushing against the nap could further embed small seeds or plant fragments into the material.
- A combination of soft and stiff bristles of varying length is recommended for use on carpeting or components made of rubber, nylon, or plastic.
- Bristles of medium length and stiffness are desired for removal of mud and other matter from fabrics and upholstery.
- Stiff bristles are recommended for the tread of wheels that become encrusted with sediment and mud.

Vacuuming (Physical Removal)

Vacuuming equipment or clothing with a brush attachment is suggested to remove most loose particle matter, but care should be taken because small seeds and plant fragments may become further embedded in materials. To prevent contained plant and soil matter from being redeposited following the cleaning process, collected matter should be bagged and incinerated or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. A follow up with water washing, high-pressure air blasting, or high-pressure wash is also recommended.

Use of Adhesive Roller (Physical Removal)

Adhesive is considered to be moderately effective in removing the majority of plant material from equipment or gear. Seed and fragment materials readily attach to the adhesive sheets and are effectively lifted out of seams and the weave of loose particle fabrics; proper attention and care given during removal is a direct reflection of the potential efficiency of this technique. A follow up with water washing, high-pressure air blasting, or high-pressure wash is also recommended. To prevent contained plant and soil matter from being redeposited following the cleaning process, adhesive sheets should be bagged and incinerated or disposed of in a sanitary landfill.



Thermal Treatment

Thermal treatments involve the use of extremely hot temperatures in order to kill all invasive material. Using steam, hot air, or hot water to clean vehicles and field equipment has proven to be especially effective when used to bring the surface temperature of the up to 140 °F for 30 seconds. A hand-held infrared thermometer can be used to verify the surface temperature. Disadvantages to the use of thermal treatments are the apparent risk of burns, its labor-intensive nature, and the initial cost of equipment.



To prevent the spread of invasive species, all equipment should be inspected and cleaned after exiting the water body.

Chemical Treatment

Many chemical agents are available to prevent the potential movement of invasive species. However, the use of chemical treatments sometimes poses disposal and wastewater concerns. If chemical treatments are used, local standards of waste disposal must be followed. Since local regulations for chemical disposal may vary, always contact a local chemical waste management facility, the Environmental Protection Agency, or refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for recommendations on proper disposal prior to use of any chemical. Some states may also require certification or licensing for personnel who use chemical treatments. Finally, some solutions may cause corrosion on metal surfaces and electrical connections; thus be sure to follow all label restrictions and manufacture guidelines. Following treatment, rinse all surfaces with clean water and dry thoroughly.

Diluted household bleach solution provides an inexpensive, effective way to control invasive species. Soak or spray equipment for at least one minute with a two percent bleach solution (three ounces of household bleach mixed with one gallon of water). If invasive pathogens or diseases are suspected, a 10 percent solution should be used (13 ounces of household bleach mixed with one gallon of water). Bleach is an extremely effective disinfection agent, but it is a caustic substance that can be corrosive to aluminum and other sensitive fishing and boating equipment.

Of the materials traditionally used to disinfect for human or animal health purposes, quaternary ammonium compounds have been found to be effective in controlling viruses and pathogens. Commercial formulations, such as Parvasol® and Kennelsol®, are available through laboratory or veterinary supply companies. Household cleansers/disinfectants, such as Formula 409® and Fantasic® that contain the quaternary ammonium compound alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride can also be used to disinfect equipment. These solutions can be used full strength as a spray, or diluted for soaking with two parts water to one part disinfectant. For all materials, follow label instructions and be sure to soak equipment for a minimum of 10 minutes. *Be sure to dispose of materials away from surface waters in accordance with label restrictions.*

Other common chemical decontamination methods are:

- Undiluted white vinegar for 20 minutes.
- 1% potassium permanganate solution at 24-hour exposure.
- 5% quaternary ammonium solution for 10 minutes.
- 250 mg/L ROCCAL (benzalkonium chloride) for 15 minutes
- 500 mg/L hydrogen peroxide for 60 minutes
- 167 mg/L formalin for 60 minutes



General Water Washing

General water washing can be used in conjunction with a physical removal technique such as brushing or vacuuming and is moderately effective in removing residual foreign material. Some seeds or fragments may remain viable following a wash treatment. In extreme situations, where known invasive materials are present, wastewater can be treated or filtered, and the waste materials bagged and incinerated or disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

High-Pressure Water Washing

High-pressure washing is the most effective means of cleaning heavily soiled and contaminated items to eliminate invasive species materials and prevent their spread. There are many models of high-pressure washers, from simple hand-held nozzles to laser guided systems. In some cases, containment sheds are portable. Not all items are capable of withstanding the pressure of this treatment, and it should only be used where applicable. In certain situations cleaning with compressed air, rather than water, could prevent damage to certain equipment areas such as engine wiring systems and vehicle cabs.

Minimum water pressure for vehicle cleaning should be at least 90 pounds per square inch. Water can be supplied as high volume/low pressure or low volume/high pressure. Each option has advantages and disadvantages based on specific cleaning needs and water availability:

- Heavy accumulations of soil and debris on large equipment can best be cleaned using high water volumes.
- Cleaning watercraft and in-water equipment usually requires lower volume, high-pressure washing systems.

Water Availability and Disposal

Water availability must be considered in cleaning operations. Freshwater in a quantity suitable for all cleaning operations is necessary. When this is not possible, consideration should be given to other water options such as water recycling systems or use of compressed air to remove soil. Raw water, or even gray water, is sometimes used, but potential health issues may require precautions such as immunizations or specialized safety equipment for personnel. If pumping water from field sources, unintentional movement of exotic plants, algae, and other invasive aquatic species must be addressed. Proper placement of pumps away from aquatic or shoreline vegetation that is known to be invasive is a practical first step.

Water storage tanks, filters, and recapture systems can offer adequate onsite water supplies with less water use than would otherwise be necessary without recycling. By using sand or cartridge filters, many contaminated substances can be captured during cleaning operations to be safely handled later. In addition to soil and invasive species, wash water and used wash water filters may also contain oily residues from cleaning certain types of equipment. Such items may require handling, treatment, and disposal according to state and local standards.

Activities that require use of water also need to consider invasive species control. The equipment used in transporting and spraying water should be cleaned before arrival on site.



Cleaning boats and equipment before leaving the landing is an important step that citizens can take to prevent the spread of invasive species
(Photo credit: Aquatic Nuisance Species Project).



Decontamination of Specific Watercraft Parts

Watercraft Compartments

- Bilge compartments, water holding tanks, wet wells, live wells, and any other compartments that could hold water from an infested water body should be drained of water at the boat ramp before leaving the area.
- If a compartment has carried water from another location, remove all water into a container and heat it to at least 140 °F, or treat it with one of the chemical treatment solutions listed above. If adult mussels are found in these compartments, use the recommended hot water treatment.
- If the compartment is too large to make filling practical, high pressure wash the compartment thoroughly with hot water.

Watercraft Hull Surfaces, Anchors, and Trailers

- Wash down with hot, high-pressure water. Then, visually inspect and feel by hand to remove any remaining foreign material.
- Watercraft hulls, anchors, or trailers will be assumed to be free of invasive species if they have been thoroughly scrubbed, inspected, and any visible foreign materials have been removed or if they have remained dry and out of the water for five days.

When inspecting and cleaning, special attention should be given to the cracks and crevices in which material may become trapped as well as aquatic plants or fragments that may be present on trailers or propellers. Particular attention must be paid to trailer pads made of carpet and foam rubber, which could trap invasive species. If possible, such material should be removed from trailers before doing work in infested waters.



Invasive species can become trapped in watercraft engines and transported to new locations. Proper engine flushing is recommended to prevent future invasions (Photo credit: Bureau of Reclamation).

Watercraft Engines

If the watercraft engine is not a closed cooling system configuration (if the engine intakes its cooling water from the environment), the following applies:

- A hot water treatment is recommended for engine decontamination; barrel filled with 140 ° F to 160 ° F water and operating the engine for 5 to 10 minutes.
- An appropriate flushing attachment, such as an “earmuff” attachment, may be used in place of the hot water treatment. Refer to the manufacturer’s directions for flushing attachment hookup and operation.
- Running a chemical solution through an engine to decontaminate it may violate the terms of the engine’s warranty, or otherwise damage the engine. Chemical treatments on engines are **not** recommended, unless specified by the manufacturer.

All surfaces of the propeller, rudder, driveshaft, and driveshaft bearing and supports must be cleaned to remove any clinging foreign material by washing with hot, high-pressure water. Then, visually inspect, feel by hand, and remove any remaining foreign material. Finally, decontaminate the engine cooling system by using the appropriate flushing attachment.



Decontamination of Field Equipment Used in Water

Thermal Treatment

Field equipment can be effectively decontaminated by soaking in water kept above 140°F for one minute or for 20 minutes in water that is at least 110°F. Note that hot water can delaminate Gore-Tex® fabric and damage other sensitive clothing items. Household steamers may also be used for disinfection by exposing equipment to steam for one minute.

Chemical Treatment

Field equipment can also be cleaned by soaking, dipping in, or scrubbing with one of the chemical decontamination solutions listed above under decontamination of watercraft. If adult mussels are found during inspection, the equipment should be steam cleaned, washed with hot, high-pressure water, or dipped treated in hot water, and allowed to dry completely before the next use. (See *Decontaminating of Mussels*).

NOTE: Felt-soled waders and wading shoes, which have been identified as a vector for whirling disease spores and *Didymo*, are difficult to disinfect. Rubber or studded soles are now readily available that provide similar traction, and are much less likely to transport invasive species.



Personal gear, including waders, can introduce aquatic invasive species into new locations if not properly cleaned following use (Photo credit: NOAA).



Drying equipment for a minimal period of 5 days can be an effective method of preventing the spread of invasive species (Photo credit: NY Department of Environmental Conservation).



Suggested Resources:

[Aquatic Invasive Species Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Training Curriculum](#)

Sea Grant Great Lakes Network. Aquatic Invasive Species – Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Training Curriculum. 2nd Ed. Editors Jeffrey L. Gunderson J.L., Ronald E. Kinnunen R.E. Minnesota Sea Grant Publications Number: MN SG–F11. 91 pp. Available online at <http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/ais/haccp>
This manual identifies critical pathways through which aquatic invasive species and/or non-target aquatic species could be moved to new waterbodies. It explains an approach (called AIS-HACCP) to prevent the inadvertent transfer of these species.

[Inspection and Cleaning Manual for Equipment and Vehicles to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Species](#)

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation. 2009. Technical Memorandum No. 86-68220-07-05. 203 pp. Available online at: http://www.usbr.gov/pps/EquipmentInspectionandCleaningManual_Sept09.pdf
This manual provides recommendations for inspection and cleaning of vehicles and equipment as a prevention tool to limit the spread of invasive species.

[Maine's Safety Net - A Practical Guide to Building Wash Stations](#)

Friends of the Cobbossee Watershed and Lakes Environmental Association. March 2006. 28 pp. Available online at: <http://www.watershedfriends.com/L.%20L.%20Bean%20handbook.pdf>
This handbook has been designed to assist those organizations and citizens in building Boat Wash Stations.

[Preventing Accidental Introductions of Freshwater Invasive Species](#)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Available online at: http://www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/documents/Aquatic_is_prevention.pdf
This document provides standard sterilization techniques that are effective against New Zealand mudsnail, Whirling disease, and Chytrid Fungus.

[Protect Your Boat, Fight Quagga and Zebra Mussels A Guide to Cleaning Boats](#)

California Department of Fish and Game. October 2009. Available online at: <http://www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=4957>
This guide was compiled specifically for boat owners and watercraft users. The information contains general guidelines for all boaters and a basic checklist for inspecting and cleaning boats and recreational equipment for Quagga/Zebra mussels

[Protect Your Boat and Engine from Zebra Mussels](#)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Available online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/publications/pdfs/protectyourboat.pdf>
This document describes simple and proactive steps boat owners may implement to protect their investment and prevent the spread of invasive species into more of Wisconsin's waters.

[Protect Your Waters](#)

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. Available online at: <http://protectyourwaters.org>
This site provides recommendations for recreational users who want to help prevent the spread aquatic nuisance species.

[Transfer of Invasive Species Associated with the Movement of Military Equipment and Personnel](#)

Cofrancesco, Jr. AF., Reaves DR. Averett DE. July 2007. Army Corp of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center. ERDC/EL TR-07-8. Washington D.C., 126 pp. Available online at: <http://el.erdcl.usace.army.mil/elpubs/pdf/trel07-8.pdf>
This document provides an overview of the current process that exists to clean, inspect, and regulate the movement of invasive species through ports of embarkation and debarkation.

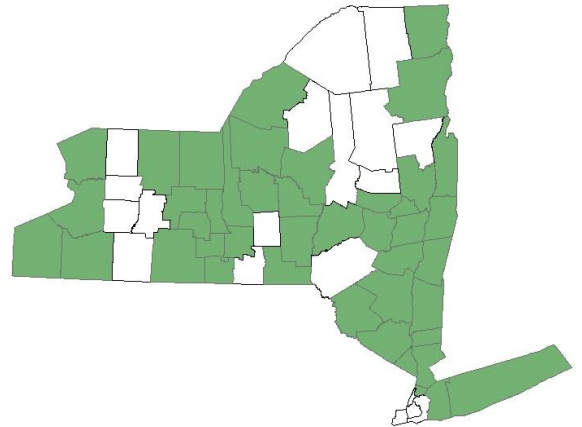
WATER CHESTNUT

Trapa natans

Water chestnut is an aquatic invasive plant that is native to Eurasia and Africa. Introduced in the United States in the mid-1800s as an ornamental plant, water chestnut was soon found growing in Collins Lake near Scotia, NY. Water chestnut colonizes areas of freshwater lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams and rivers where it negatively impacts aquatic ecosystems and water recreation.

Where is water chestnut found?

Water chestnut is found in forty-three counties in New York. Many of the infestations are reported in or near the Hudson River. No water chestnut has been reported in the following counties: Allegany, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, New York, Orleans, Queens, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Tioga, Warren, and Wyoming.



How do I identify water chestnut?

Water chestnut is an annual plant with a submerged stem 12-15 feet long with fine roots that anchor it to the soil. Its floating leaves are triangular with saw-toothed edges and hollow, air-filled stems. Leaves form a rosette around a central point. Its four petaled, white flowers bloom in June. The fruits are hard nuts with four-inch barbed spines. Seeds within these fruits can remain viable for up to 12 years.

How does it spread?

Water chestnut spreads by rosette and fruits detaching from the stem and floating to another area on currents. They also spread by clinging to floating objects, including recreational watercraft, the pads of boat trailers, and fishing equipment.

What are its impacts?

Water chestnuts form dense mats of rooted vegetation that can be very difficult to get through in a boat, kayak, canoe, or when swimming. Water chestnut fruits are often found along the shoreline and bottom of waterways: their very sharp spines can cause painful wounds when stepped on. The dense mats of vegetation shade out native aquatic plants that provide food and shelter to native fish, waterfowl, and insects. Decomposition of these mats reduces dissolved oxygen levels and may impact fish. Property values along shorelines of infested waters may decrease.



Mike Naylor, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

What are the tools for management?

Water chestnut can be controlled using manual, mechanical, and chemical methods. As with all other infestations, early detection is key for containing and controlling spread. The smaller the size of the infestation, the more easily it can be eradicated and its economic and ecological impacts reduced.

Hand-pulling when rosettes first appear (mid-June to early July) is an effective way to control spread and reduce the size of infestations. This method is impractical if the infestation covers a large area.

For larger infestations, as in Lake Champlain, harvesting machines are used.

Applications of aquatic herbicides approved for use in New York can also be effective. Because the fruits remain viable for up to twelve years in the sediment, it will take several years for both mechanical and chemical methods to be fully effective. NYS DEC is currently funding a study of the effectiveness of predator insects from water chestnut's native range.



Angela May and Beth Walker, Marion Elementary School

What can I do to help?

Prevention is the most effective method for dealing with invasive species. If they are never introduced, they never become established.

- Clean, drain, and dry your watercraft, trailer, and equipment before and after each use. Regulation 6 NYCRR Part 576 (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/99141.html>) requires everyone who uses watercraft on public waters to follow this protocol.
- When possible, use the following methods to fully decontaminate your equipment. (Consult DEC's website regarding this protocol: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/48221.html>)
 - Clean the outside of the watercraft and trailer with high pressure (2500 psi) hot water (140°F) for 10 seconds.
 - Flush the inside of the motor and all compartments (bilge, live well, bait buckets, ballast, etc.) with hot water (140°F) for two minutes.
 - Soak fishing gear and equipment in hot water (140°F) for two minutes.
- Dump bait bucket water where it came from or on land.

Become a Chestnut Chaser!

Early detection of infestations helps to reduce removal costs and ecological impacts. We know that water chestnut is underreported in New York State. Each summer we encourage folks to survey their favorite swimming holes, lakes, ponds, and nearby waterbodies for water chestnut. If you think you've found water chestnut please take several photos and submit a report to iMapInvasives www.imapinvasives.org.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Invasive Species Coordination Unit

Division of Lands and Forests
Bureau of Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4253
P: (518) 402-9405 | isinfo@dec.ny.gov
www.dec.ny.gov

SPINY WATERFLEA

Bythotrephes longimanus

What are spiny waterfleas?

Spiny waterfleas are aquatic zooplankton (small animals) from Europe and Asia that have invaded the Great Lakes ecosystem, as well as some inland water bodies. Adults range from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long and they have a single long tail with 1-3 sets of small spines along its length. Infestations of spiny waterfleas negatively impact native fish populations, aquatic habitats and sports fishing. There is no successful method of control.

Where are spiny waterfleas located?

Spiny waterfleas live in fresh water habitats and prefer cold temperatures, but can tolerate both brackish and warm water. They have spread throughout the Great Lakes and have been found in more than ten counties in New York State. Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake George, Great Sacandaga Lake, Stewarts Bridge Reservoir, Lake Champlain and a number of smaller water bodies are infested.



Individual spiny waterfleas.
(Photo: Emily DeBolt, Lake George Association)

Why are spiny waterfleas a problem?

Spiny waterfleas eat smaller, native zooplankton that are important food for both small crustaceans and native fish such as perch. In some lakes, they have eliminated native zooplankton from the food chain, causing serious declines in native fish populations. In the Great Lakes, spiny waterfleas have been associated with the decline of alewife.

Spiny waterfleas also interfere with fishing, as their spines catch on fishing line, resulting in clogged fishing rod eyelets and damaged reel systems, preventing fish from being reeled in.



Spiny water fleas on Lake George 9/16/12

photo courtesy Emily DeBolt

On fishing lines, spiny waterfleas look like masses of bristled jelly with dark spots scattered throughout.

How do spiny waterfleas spread?

Spiny waterfleas originally arrived in the Great Lakes through the ballast water of cruise ships, tankers and cargo carriers. Ballast water is water taken on or discharged by ships for stability, often resulting in organisms getting caught up in the ballasts and inadvertently moved from one region to another. Spiny waterfleas spread by attaching to fishing lines, downriggers, anchor ropes, and fishing nets and hitching rides to other waterbodies. They can also be transported in bilge water, bait buckets, live wells, and the bottoms of canoes and kayaks.

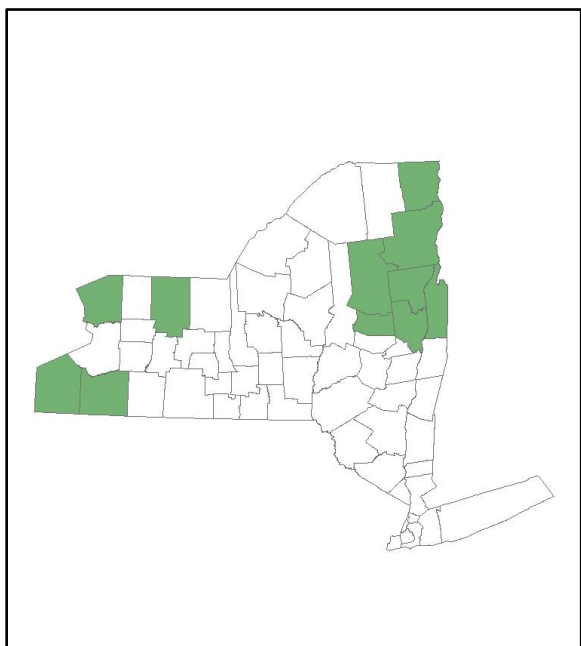
What can I do?

There is no known control method for the spiny waterflea once it is introduced, so preventing the spread of this invasive is critical.

- Clean, drain, and dry your watercraft, trailer, and equipment before and after each use.
- When possible, use the following methods to fully decontaminate your equipment.
 - Clean the outside of the watercraft and trailer with high pressure (2500 psi) hot water (140°F) for 10 seconds.
 - Flush the inside of the motor and all compartments (bilge, live well, bait buckets, ballast, etc.) with hot water (140°F) for two minutes.
 - Soak fishing gear and equipment in hot water (140°F) for two minutes.
- Dump bait bucket water where it came from or on land.
- Learn how to identify spiny waterfleas: visit <http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/ais/waterflea> for more information.
- Report infestations to DEC at isinfo@dec.ny.gov or to iMapInvasives at www.NYiMapInvasives.org.



Steward removes aquatic invasive species from boat.
(J. Clayton, NYSDEC)



Current locations of spiny waterflea in New York State

CONTACT INFORMATION

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www.dec.ny.gov

INVASIVE SPECIES & EXOTIC PESTS

Spotted Lanternfly *Lycorma delicatula*

Juliet Carroll, Nicole Mattoon, and Brian Eshenaur, New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell University

The spotted lanternfly is a planthopper native to China and Southeastern Asia. Discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, the spotted lanternfly presents a threat throughout much of the United States. While its list of hosts is large, the greatest agricultural concern falls on grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, and stone fruits.

Concern

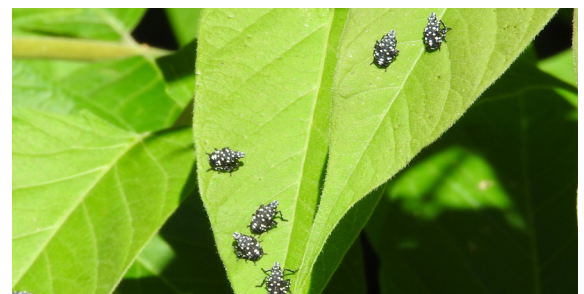
There is great concern about its effect on vineyards, orchards, and hardwood trees. Its presence has led to crop loss, exporting issues, and increased management costs. Spotted lanternfly eggs are laid on practically any hard surface, including tree trunks, stones and metal. Because of this, egg masses may be transported unknowingly. Spotted lanternfly nymphs are able to feed on many hosts, while adults prefer certain trees such as Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Maples (*Acer spp.*), and Grapevines (*Vitis spp.*). Furthermore, abundant excretions of sticky honeydew by swarms feeding on shade trees, and the associated growth of sooty mold, can restrict people's enjoyment of parks and their own backyards.

Description

Spotted lanternfly adults are very colorful when their interior hind wings are displayed. The hind wings are red with black spots. They have a black head, and a yellow abdomen with black bands. Their beige-gray forewings have also black spots and a distinctive black brick-like pattern on the tips. There is one generation per year, with adults developing in the summer, laying eggs in the late summer through fall, and overwintering as eggs. Each egg mass normally contains 30-50 eggs which are laid in rows and usually covered in a waxy substance. The first nymphs to hatch from the eggs in the spring are wingless, black, and have white spots, while the final nymph stage turns red before becoming winged adults. Adult males are slightly smaller than the inch-long females, but are almost identical in appearance. Adults and nymphs commonly gather in large numbers on host plants to feed, and are easiest to see at dusk or at night.



Spotted lanternfly egg mass. Photo: Holly Raguza, Bugwood.org.



The black and white nymphs as they appear after hatching in the spring until their third molt in mid-summer. Photo: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.



The final nymph stage of the spotted lanternfly, shown on a branch, is distinctively colored. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.

Damage

This planthopper is able to feed using specialized mouthparts that can pierce the plant and suck up sap. Both nymphs and adults feed this way, on leaves, stems, and trunks. Spotted lanternflies also excrete honeydew while feeding, which, over time, may encourage the growth of sooty mold. Piercing the plant's tissues and feeding on the sap weakens the plant, sometimes causing it to ooze and weep, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the bark. The presence of the fermenting odor and honeydew may also attract other insects. Spotted lanternfly feeding can cause wilting, defoliation, flagging, yield loss, reduction in crop quality and cold hardiness, dieback and plant death.

Found a Spotted Lanternfly in New York?

1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
2. If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
3. Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates).
4. Email pictures and location: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

For More Information

New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: Spotted Lanternfly nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets: Spotted Lanternfly agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly

United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Pest Alert: Spotted Lanternfly aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly

PennState Extension: Spotted Lanternfly extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly



Spotted lanternfly adult at rest on a branch. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Collected spotted lanternfly adult with wings spread. The yellow sides of the abdomen are visible because this is a mated female, full of eggs. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



nysipm.cornell.edu

Produced by the New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, which is funded through Cornell University, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, and USDA-NIFA. Special funding for this project was provided by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Division of Plant Industry. Design by Karen English, text review by Ryan Parker, New York State IPM Program. Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. © 2020 Cornell University and the New York State IPM Program. Updated January 2020; search for this title at the NYSIPM Publications collection: hdl.handle.net/1813/41246



**Department of
Agriculture
and Markets**

**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

Reporting Spotted Lanternfly

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation. Include something in the photograph for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Collect the insect and place it in a freezer or a jar with rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
- Email the information to:
spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov



Contact Information

agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly
spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov



**Agriculture
and Markets**

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

(Lycorma delicatula)

PREVENTION GUIDANCE



**Agriculture
and Markets**

Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)

SLF is an invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on Tree-of-Heaven. It feeds on a wide variety of plants, trees and crops, such as grape, hops, apple, maple, walnut, and others. SLF can threaten New York's agricultural, forest, recreation, and tourism industries and can impact farmers, residents, transport companies, travelers, outdoor enthusiasts, and other individuals.

Where to Spot SLF

SLF can be transported on outdoor goods and equipment. SLF can also hitchhike in vehicles. Look for SLF on:



Landscaping, remodeling, or construction materials and waste.



Packing materials, such as wood crates or boxes.



All plants and plant parts, including, but not limited to, nursery stock, green lumber, fruit and produce, and other material, such as roots, branches, and mulch.



Outdoor household articles, including, but not limited to, tarps, tile, stone, deck boards, and mobile fire pits.

SLF Quarantine

A quarantine is in place on counties in states known to have a SLF infestation—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The quarantine restricts the movement of goods and outdoor products. For a list of quarantine counties within these states, please visit agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly.

If you transport goods across state lines, here's what you need to know.

Transporting Goods from Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods from quarantine areas should remember the following:

- A certificate of inspection or permit is required. These will be checked by the appropriate New York State agencies.
- Trucks must be inspected before they leave the quarantine area, and when they arrive to their destination. If SLF are found, report it to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.

Transporting Goods to Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods to a quarantine area should remember the following:

- Avoid stopping within quarantine areas other than for deliveries, emergencies, fueling, and when necessary due to traffic.
- Trucks must be inspected prior to leaving the quarantine area and should be inspected again upon return.
 - Complete an inspection certificate from the state department of agriculture from the originating state for that load/truck. Present both the checklist and a copy of your SLF permit to regulatory staff for inspection when requested.
 - If SLF are found in New York, report it to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.
- If applicable, you may also need to:
 - Obtain a nursery certificate/permit from a licensed nursery for nursery stock.
 - Obtain an inspection certificate or permit for Christmas trees.

Receiving Goods from Quarantine Areas

Companies receiving landscape or other materials from quarantine areas should:

- Double-check the materials, packaging, and conveyance for SLF adults, juveniles, and eggs.
- Report any findings of SLF, in any life stage, to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.



SLF Permits, Certificates, and Training

Each state department of agriculture has its own permits. For more information, please visit agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly. The Department will recognize the Pennsylvania permit as valid for items coming from any SLF-regulated areas, regardless of the state of origin. A free two-hour SLF permit training is available at:

<https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-permit-training>.