



Spotted Lanternfly Management

Hershey's Mill Landscape Division

Quick Facts



- Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) is a destructive invasive pest, threatening agricultural, timber, and ornamental industries, and the plants in your backyard.
- SLF does not bite or sting
- Stop the spread of SLF by checking your car and any outdoor equipment when going in and out of quarantine zones
- Manage SLF on your property by scraping eggs, removing tree of heaven, and using chemical control when appropriate

Identification



Early Nymph

Found late April - July
Actual size = 1/8 inch



Late Nymph

Found late July - September
Actual size = 1/2 inch



Adult

Found July - December
Actual size = 1 inch



Egg Mass

Found September - June

Stop the Spread

When you travel in and out of the quarantine zone, check your car and outdoor equipment for bugs and egg masses. Remember, egg masses may be underneath your car or in your wheel well. Keep your windows rolled up when you park. Don't store things or park under infested trees, and don't move firewood.



Scrape Eggs

Walk around your property to check for egg masses on trees, cement blocks, rocks, and any other hard surface. If you find egg masses on your property from September to May, you can scrape them off using a plastic card or putty knife. Scrape them into a container filled with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer and keep them in this solution permanently.



Host Removal

Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is an invasive plant, but it is common in landscape plantings and disturbed areas, such as along the sides of roads. This is the preferred host for SLF, and current management efforts are focused on removing this tree. Although tree-of-heaven is its preferred host plant, you may see SLF on other trees such as maples, birches, and other landscape plants.



Chemical Control

There are four main methods to apply insecticides: tree injection (applied by professional applicators), bark sprays, soil drenches, and direct sprays. The Pennsylvania Department of agriculture is currently using the systemic insecticide dinotefuran as bark sprays on tree-of-heaven to kill SLF. Systemic insecticides can work well and have residual activity that lasts from several weeks to several months. Property owners should consider hiring a certified pesticide applicator to make insecticide applications.

