



WHAT CAN I DO?

- Learn how to identify SLF
- Inspect outdoor items such as vehicles, furniture, and firewood for egg masses

If you believe you have seen SLF in New York...

- Take a photo
- Report information to your Cornell Cooperative Extension office
- Report infestation to iMapInvasives at www.NYiMapInvasives.org
- After you have reported your SLF sightings and collected a sample, you should kill any additional SLF you see by stepping on or crushing it

SCAN ME



**SCAN ME TO
LEARN MORE
FROM THE NYS
IPM TEAM!**



HELP SLOW THE SPREAD!

SLF populations are likely to become more established regionally, but there are several management options available to help slow the spread and mitigate their impacts on a local scale. Here are a few of the approved management options available in New York State.

- Trap them using “circle” traps.
- Vacuum and dispose of them!
- Scrape egg masses.
- Remove tree-of-heaven, SLF’s host plant..
- Treat them using pesticides.

SCAN ME



**SCAN ME FOR A QUICK GUIDE
TO SLF AND MANAGEMENT
OPTIONS!**

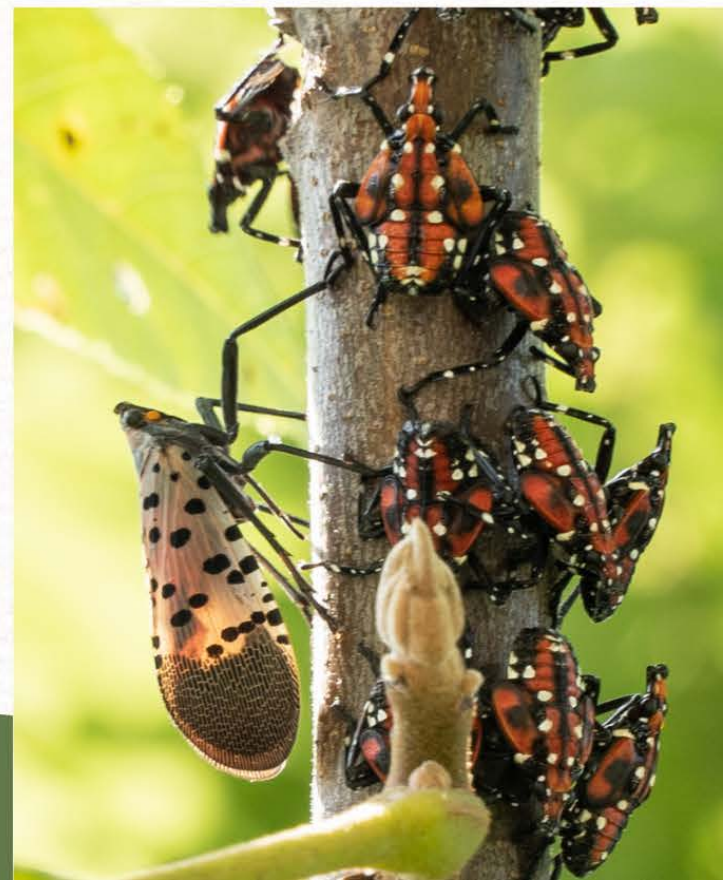


**INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT**
LOWER HUDSON

**Cornell Cooperative Extension
Dutchess County**



**SEE IT, SQUISH IT:
SPOTTED
LANTERNFLY**





WHAT IS SLF?

The spotted lanternfly (SLF) is an invasive insect pest from Asia. SLF primarily feeds on the tree of heaven but can also feed on a wide variety of plants such as grapevine, hops, maple, walnut, fruit trees, and others.



WHERE IS SLF?

SLF was first found in Pennsylvania in 2014. As of August 2024, SLF has been found in the following New York counties: Albany, Bronx, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Greene, Herkimer, Kings, Monroe, Nassau, New York, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Seneca, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Westchester, and Yates.

SLF IMPACTS

SLF's natural controls like diseases, parasites, and predators are found in Asia and not in the United States. Without these limits on their population size, their numbers can increase rapidly and cause a number of ecological, economic and recreational impacts. As SLF feed, they excrete large amounts of sticky "honeydew" which coats areas around them, creating a sticky mess that can significantly hinder outdoor activities and attract swarms of stinging insects. Sooty mold that grows on the honeydew interferes with photosynthesis, negatively affecting plant growth and fruit yield, which could seriously harm New York's grape, hops, and apple production. While SLF feeding typically does not directly kill plant hosts, it can cause significant stress, making the plant vulnerable to disease and infestations from other insects.

WHAT DO SLF LOOK LIKE?

SLF has one generation per year consisting of four nymph stages, an adult stage and an overwintering egg mass stage.

NYPHHS:



- 1st - 3rd instars (immature stages) are 1/8" to 3/8" long, black with white spots, and are seen from April through mid-July.



- 4th instars are 3/8" to 5/8" long, mostly red with white spots, and are seen from July through September.

ADULTS:



- Adults are 1" long and 1/2" wide at rest, and are seen from July to almost December.
- Their forewings are grayish with black spots. Their upper hindwings are dark with a white stripe and their lower hindwings are red with black spots.



EGG MASSES:



- Egg masses are 1" long, brown and scaly, and may initially be covered with a waxy, mud-like layer.
- Egg masses can be laid from October until December on almost any surface and overwinter. They will hatch between April and June.



WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF AN SLF INFESTATION?

Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State University, Bugwood.org



- Egg masses on trees, stone, firewood, outdoor furniture, vehicles, etc.



- Sap oozing from tiny open wounds on tree trunks and plant stems, which may give off fermented odors.

Lawrence Borringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



- Massive honeydew build-up, sometimes with sooty molds