

Slow the Spread of Spotted Lanternfly



The spotted lanternfly is a new invasive insect that can damage many trees and fruit crops. Fortunately, there are ways you can slow the spread of this pest. By following the six tips in this slideshow, you'll reduce the chance of spreading spotted lanternfly to your land or to other farms, forests, and woods you visit.

Tip 1

Check Your Car

Spotted lanternflies can easily hitch a ride in or on your car. If you visit or live on a forest, park, fruit farm, or woodland where spotted lanternfly is present, park away from tree line if possible. Keep your windows up. Before leaving, check both inside and outside your car for spotted lanternflies. If you find any, kill them before you leave.



Tip 2

Wait for Swarming to Stop

Adult spotted lanternflies will sometimes “swarm” and fly together in large groups. Driving through one of these swarms will almost certainly pick up adults and transport them somewhere else. If you are about to drive through a swarm, stop. Wait for the swarm to move on or settle down before continuing your drive.



Photo credit: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Tip 3

Remove Tree of Heaven

The invasive tree *Ailanthus*, also called Tree of Heaven, is a preferred host of the spotted lanternfly.

Removing these invasive trees from your land, especially the female trees, can slow the spotted lanternflies' spread.





Tree of Heaven often grows along forest edges. You can identify the females by looking for the red seed clusters that grow on them in late summer.



To control Tree of Heaven, use the “hack and squirt” method. Cut into the trunk with a hatchet, then squirt herbicide into the cuts. Wait 30 days, then cut down the tree (Caution! Cutting without herbicide will lead to many sprouts). For best results, apply herbicide in early June through mid-October.

Tip 4

Remove Egg Masses

Adult spotted lanternflies can't survive the winter. Only the eggs can. Scraping off lanternfly egg masses in fall or winter can reduce their numbers. Use a putty knife or old credit card to scrape off the egg masses. Double-bag the egg masses and throw them in the trash.



Photo credit: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Photo credit: Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

Tip 5

Harvest Trees in Winter

If you have spotted lanternfly on your land, limit any logging to between December and March. Egg masses can be clearly identified and removed from logs during this time. Make sure loggers check all sides of the log for egg masses.



Tip 6

Report Spotted Lanternfly Sightings

Have you seen spotted lanternfly? Report it!

Spotted lanternfly is a new invasive pest, and it is spreading rapidly. Because this pest is so new, there's a lot we still don't know about it. Knowing where it is will help agencies learn more about it and improve control efforts.

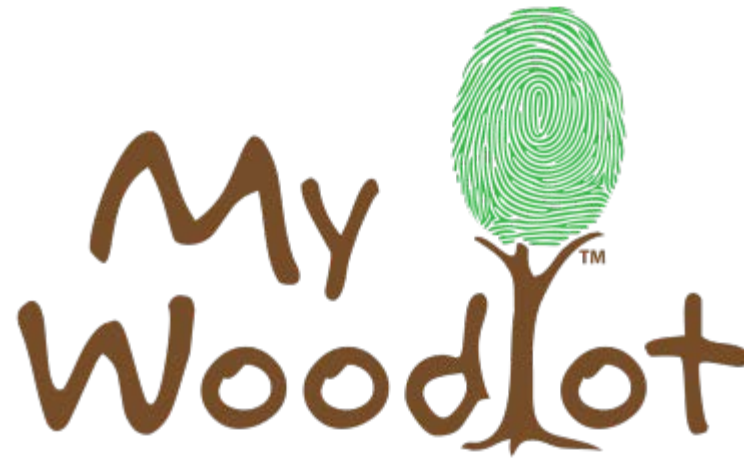
New York: spottedlanternfly@dec.ny.gov

Connecticut: CAES.StateEntomologist@ct.gov

Massachusetts: Fill out [this](#) form.

New Jersey: SLF-plantindustry@ag.nj.gov or 833-223-2840

Pennsylvania: badbug@pa.gov or 866-253-7189



Is an educational website created to help forest landowners become active stewards of their forestland. MyWoodlot is brought to you by the Watershed Agricultural Council in partnership with



Visit mywoodlot.com and get started today