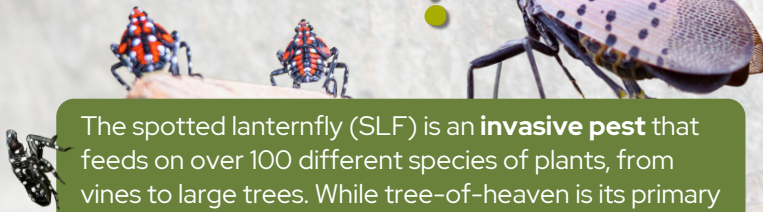


## What is SLF?



The spotted lanternfly (SLF) is an **invasive pest** that feeds on over 100 different species of plants, from vines to large trees. While tree-of-heaven is its primary host, SLF also feeds on grapes, maples, black walnuts, hops, and apples, posing a **significant threat** to New York's agriculture and forestry industries.

## Negative Impacts



SLF feeds on sap, **stressing plants**, making them vulnerable to disease and attacks from other insects.



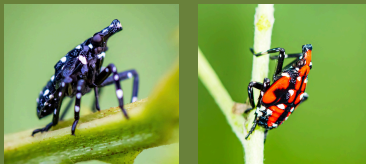
SLF excrete a sugary substance called honeydew. This **attracts stinging insects** and can lead to the growth of **sooty mold**.

## SLF Lifecycle

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

### Nymph:

Nymphs emerge in April/May and molt multiple times between nymph stages from black with white polka dots, to red.



Actual size 0.5"

### Adult:

Nymphs transition to adults around July in our region, followed by mating and egg-laying throughout fall.



Actual size 1-1.5"

### Egg mass:

Adults begin laying eggs in early fall until major freeze events when adults begin dying. Eggs persist throughout winter.



Actual size 1.5"

## Help Stop The Spread!\*

### Here are five actions to consider:



#### Trap them:

- "Circle traps" can be purchased or made at home.
- Install and monitor traps on host plants like tree-of-heaven.
- Please **AVOID** using glue traps as they kill beneficial insects and birds.
- Steps to make a circle trap: [bit.ly/slf-circle-trap](http://bit.ly/slf-circle-trap)



#### Scrape egg masses:

- Destroy lanternfly egg masses by immediately scraping them into a sealed bag with alcohol/hand sanitizer. They can be found from September–June.



#### Check gear and vehicles

- Before traveling, check your gear and vehicles for SLF adults, nymphs, and eggs to avoid accidentally introducing them to a new area



#### Use a vacuum:

- Use a vacuum with a clear, removable canister (not a bag); to prevent spread through waste management, immediately dispose of SLF from canister into sealed bag with alcohol/hand sanitizer.



#### Treat them:

- Since SLF rarely causes damage to landscape trees, treatment is not necessary for tree health, but if they become a nuisance, approved pesticides can be used. Learn more: [bit.ly/slf-pesticides](http://bit.ly/slf-pesticides)

