



# Spotted Lanternfly Management Calendar



Management Options	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Don't move any SLF lifestage												
Scrape and destroy egg masses												
Spray eggs with dormant rate of horticultural spray oil												
Use circle traps												
Apply contact insecticides (after hatch and avoid bloom)												
Systemic application of imidacloprid (after bloom)												
Systemic application of dinotefuran (after bloom)												



Before applying chemicals, read and follow the label directions, precautions, and restrictions.

## Have You Spotted Me?

### Living in Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine Areas

**IMPORTANT:** Before you move outdoor items check for spotted lanternfly egg masses, adults, and nymphs. Make sure all items are pest free before you move them. Help keep this pest from spreading by removing and killing them.

#### Yard and Garden Items

- ☐ Barbecue grills
- ☐ Lawnmowers
- ☐ Fencing
- ☐ Garden tools
- ☐ Storage sheds
- ☐ Trees, shrubs, and plants
- ☐ Dog houses, chicken coops, rabbit sheds, etc.
- ☐ Tractors and trailers

#### Recreational or Camping Items

- ☐ Backpacks
- ☐ Bicycles
- ☐ Boats and boat trailers
- ☐ Campers
- ☐ Motorcycles
- ☐ Tents
- ☐ Snowmobiles
- ☐ Recreational vehicles

#### Building Materials

- ☐ Bricks/Cinder blocks
- ☐ Lumber
- ☐ Pipes
- ☐ Roofing materials
- ☐ Workbenches
- ☐ Cement mixing tubes
- ☐ Skidsteers and forklifts
- ☐ Tools and toolboxes

#### Children's Playthings

- ☐ Bicycles
- ☐ Sandboxes
- ☐ Swingsets
- ☐ Kiddie pools

For more information on spotted lanternfly, visit:  
[de.gov/hitchhikerbug](https://de.gov/hitchhikerbug)



# Delaware Management for Spotted Lanternfly

## Quick Take

The spotted lanternfly is a destructive, invasive plant hopper that attacks many hosts, including vines, shrubs, fruit trees, and nursery stock.

First detected in Pennsylvania in 2014, this pest has spread into 11 states, including having populations in all three Delaware counties. Also known as the "hitchhiker bug," this pest moves to new locations using conveyances. Experts predict that spotted lanternfly will make their way to California in a few years.

Many states that do not have the pest have established external quarantines, which may impact your business.

## Be Knowledgeable. Be Proactive.

No matter what life stage or time of year, spotted lanternfly is always on the move. Knowing certain habits of the spotted lanternfly will help you detect them earlier and develop a management solution to protect your business.

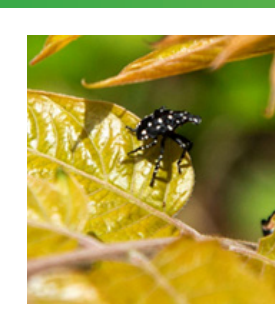
Because of their tendency to be transported on vehicles and other materials being moved, Delaware has enacted a statewide quarantine requiring businesses that move any regulated item within or from the quarantine area to have a permit. The Delaware Department of Agriculture encourages businesses to work with suppliers and delivery services to become permitted.

There is no cost to obtain a Delaware Spotted Lanternfly Permit. Only one designee from your business will need to take the online training and pass the test to be permitted. The designee is responsible for training the rest of the company's employees about spotted lanternfly and the dangers of transporting this invasive pest.

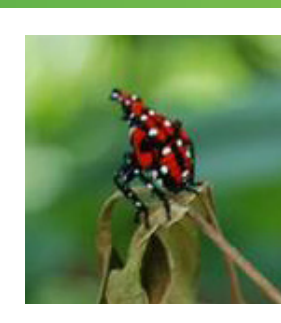
To get your permit today, visit <https://de.gov/hitchhikerbug>. Under Quarantine and Permitting, click on Learn More. At the bottom of the webpage, under Delaware Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine Resources, click on the Delaware Business Spotted Lanternfly Permit Registration and Testing to get started.



Egg Mass



Early Nymph



Late Nymph



Open Wing Adult



# Signs and Symptoms

Spotted lanternfly feed on sap from trees using their piercing-sucking mouthparts, causing noticeable weeping wounds on susceptible trees, leaving a grayish or black sticky trail along the trunk. This sap will attract other insects to feed, notably wasps and ants.

While feeding, spotted lanternfly produce honeydew, a sugary excretion that can fall and coat leaves and objects below feeding locations. This sticky substance is a nuisance to businesses that have products stored outdoors but also to residents with yards, playground equipment, lawn furniture, and pets. Not only is it annoying for homeowners, but the honeydew also causes mold growth, preventing photosynthesis and weakening the plant. It also attracts stinging insects, looking to feed on the honeydew.

Branch dieback, wilting, and plant death are common symptoms of heavy spotted lanternfly feedings.



Scraping egg masses from trees and outdoor items into a bag or container containing alcohol or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer can help reduce the population that will hatch out in the spring. You can also destroy egg masses by smashing or spraying them with an approved agricultural/horticultural oil. Remember, for every egg mass you destroy, 30-50 fewer nymphs will hatch out next spring.

# Chemical Management

Using chemicals responsibly can dramatically reduce the spotted lanternfly population. Treating at the appropriate time and life stage can help prevent or slow infestations of this pest from spreading. Contact a licensed pesticide company for treatment options.

Examples listed are some of the available insecticide products containing the most effective ingredients studied (*dinotefuran, imidacloprid, carbaryl, and bifenthrin*).

Mention of a product name does not constitute a specific endorsement by the Delaware Department of Agriculture or the University of Delaware.

## Systemic Insecticides

(imidacloprid, dinotefuran)  
Most effective when applied in spring and summer before adults build up:

- BAYER ADVANCED 12 MONTH TREE & SHRUB INSECT CONTROL
- BONIDE ANNUAL TREE & SHRUB INSECT CONTROL WITH SYSTEMAXX
- COMPARE-N-SAVE SYSTEMIC TREE & SHRUB INSECT DRENCH
- MONTEREY ONCE A YEAR INSECT CONTROL II
- ORTHO BUG B GON YEAR-LONG TREE & SHRUB INSECT CONCENTRATE
- SPECTRACIDE TREE & SHRUB INSECT CONTROL
- TRANSTECT 70 WSP INSECTICIDE
- VENOM INSECTICIDE
- ZYLAM LIQUID SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE



## Contact Insecticides

(bifenthrin, carbaryl)  
Apply when adult insects are present:

- BIFEN 7.9F SELECT
- FLEE READY-TO-USE YARD SPRAY
- HOME MD MAXIMUM DEFENSE YARD CONCENTRATE
- LESCO CROSSCHECK PLUS MULTI INSECTICIDE
- MAXXTHOR SG
- ORTHO MAX PRO
- SEVIN
- TALSTAR SELECT INSECTICIDE
- UP-STAR GOLD INSECTICIDE

# Where Spotted Lanternfly are Likely to Feed Depending on Life Stage

HOST	NYMPHS			ADULTS		
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
Rose (cultivated, multiflora, etc.)						
Perennials						
Grape (cultivated, wild)						
Tree-of-heaven						
Black walnut Butternut						
River birch						
Willow						
Sumac						
Maple (Red, Silver)						

Nymphs feeding on soft tissue grape vines in Delaware. Treating at the appropriate time and for the correct life stage will help reduce the risk of a spotted lanternfly infestation.

# Tips From The Field

DDA inspectors working in the field have shared some tips to make finding and destroying spotted lanternflies easier for you.

- Check for egg masses on the curve or underside of branches or tree trunks.
- Egg masses are often found underneath the shaggy bark of trees like birch or cherry trees.
- Most egg masses are out of reach. Using a paint roller extension pole found at a local hardware store with a putty knife attached, you can scrape the egg masses. Using a bent rod to smash egg masses and avoid scraping the tree bark is even better.

