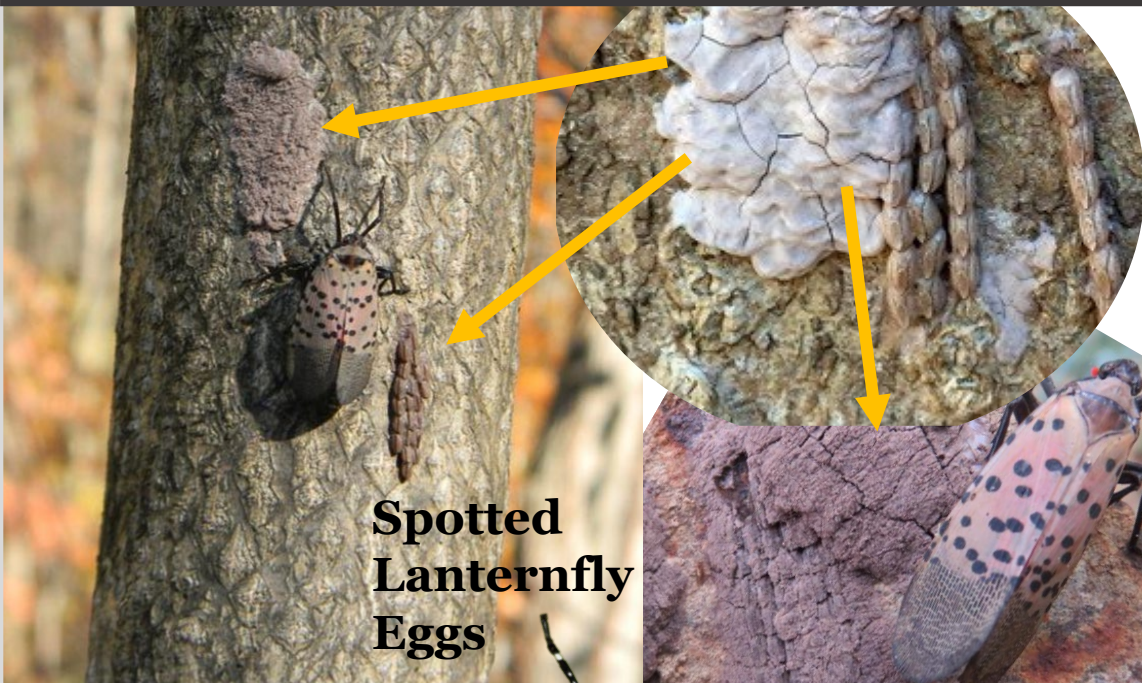


Help Spot Spotted Lanternfly and Tree of Heaven



Tree
Of
Heaven

Hosted
By



Learn How
Tuesday, February 9th
Via Zoom 1 pm-2:15 pm EST
Register Here:

www.SLELOinvasives.org/event



**INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT**

SAINT LAWRENCE
EASTERN LAKE ONTARIO



iMap Invasives

Sharing information for strategic management

Cornell Cooperative Extension
St. Lawrence County



INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

SAINT LAWRENCE
EASTERN LAKE ONTARIO



**SLELO is Hosted
by:**
The Nature
Conservancy

Where We Work:
Oneida
Oswego
Jefferson
Lewis
St. Lawrence

What We Do:
Collaborate with
our
partners to protect
our lands and waters
from the impacts of
invasive species.

**Teaming up to Stop the
Spread
of Invasive Species**

www.sleloinvasives.org



Purple loosestrife
(*Lythrum salicaria*)

Spotted Lanternfly
(*Lycorma delicatula*)



What are Invasive Species

Not All Non-native Species Are Invasive



WHY ARE SOME NON-NATIVES INVASIVE?

- Lack predators and parasites
- Produce many offspring/seeds
- “Generalists” who can survive in many conditions
- Monopolize resources & spread quickly



HOW DO THEY GET HERE?

Human Pathways (Quick spread/far reaching)

- Trade Routes
- Ballast Water/cargo crates
- Nurseries / Ornamentals
- Pet Trade
- Hitchhiking on vehicles/watercrafts
- Fill, mulch material
- Firewood Transport
- Developmental disturbances



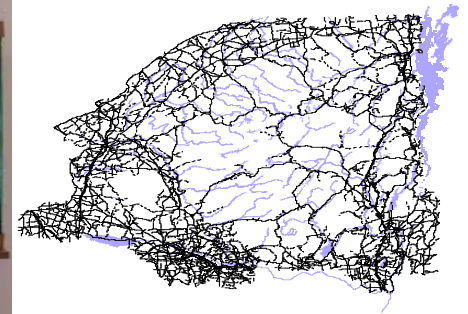
Ballast Water Discharge



Ornamental Plantings



Aquarium Release



Roadway Corridors

Natural Pathways (slow spread/localized)

- Wildlife
- Wind/Waterways



Disturbed Sites



Watercraft Transport

Spotted
Lanternfly
(*Lycorma
delicatula*)

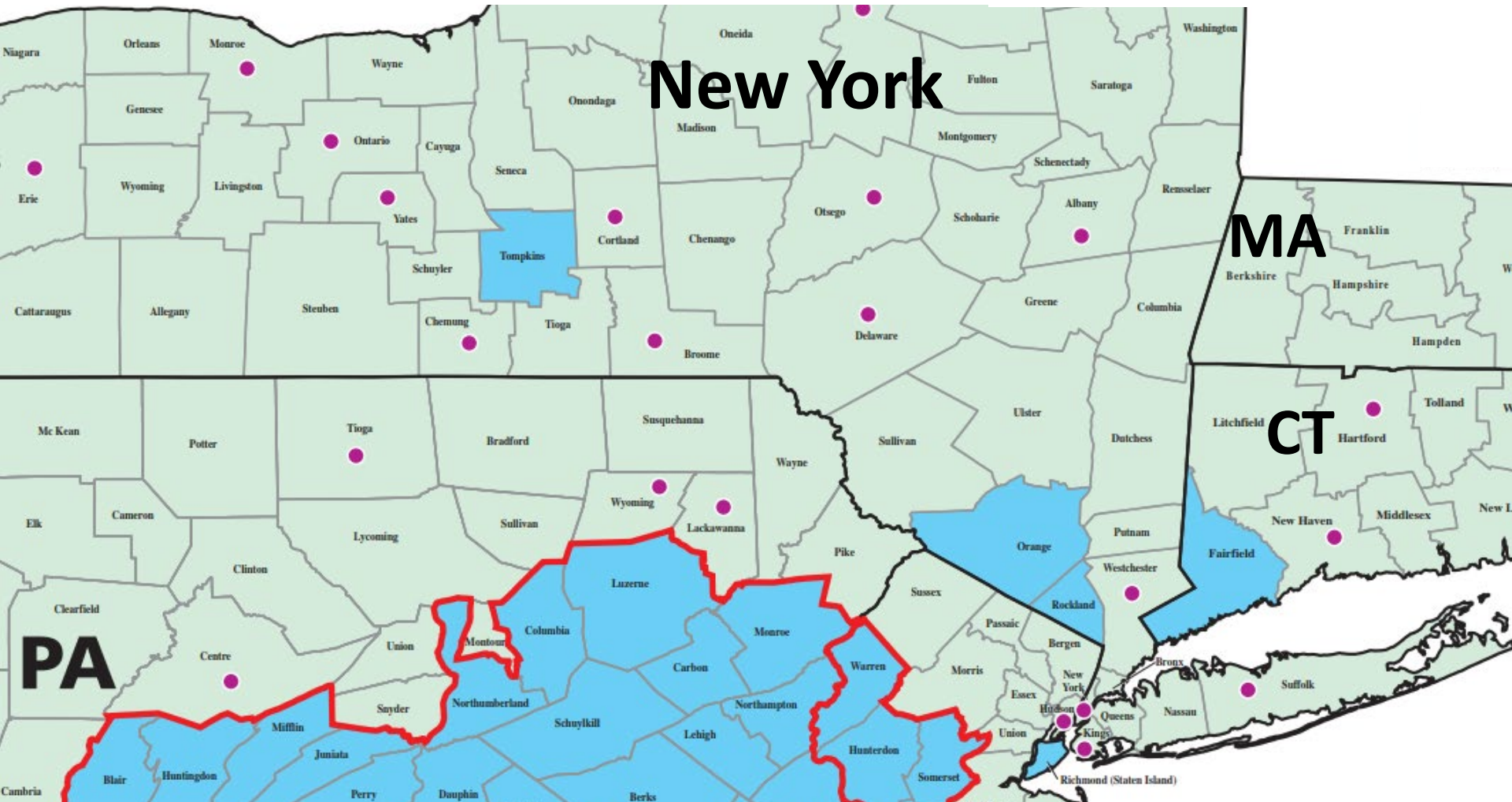


Spotted Lanternfly Reported Distribution

Updated January 22, 2021



- Individual finds of Spotted Lanternfly. No infestation present.
- Spotted Lanternfly infestation present.
- Internal state quarantine areas.



Egg Laying:

September - November

Eggs: October - June

Adults: July - December

**Spotted Lanternfly
Life Cycle
One Generation
per Year**

**Hatch and
1st Instar:
May - June**

2nd Instar: June - July

3rd Instar: June - July

**4th Instar:
July - September**

Signs of Spotted Lanternfly Presence



Egg masses laid in rows covered with a waxy mud-like substance.



Massive honeydew build up under plants, sometimes with black sooty mold.



Sap oozing from tree trunks, appears wet and may smell.

Spotted Lanternfly is in New York

Eggs on Tree Bark



Eggs on Metal

Spotted Lanternflies Lay Eggs on any Flat Surface

- Check any flat surface for egg masses.
- Check vehicles & outdoor equipment for adults and egg masses

Report sightings to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov
Include photos and location

Eggs on Tires



SLF Egg Mass on Railroad Rails



Ailanthus altissima, “Tree of Heaven”

preferred host of spotted lanternfly

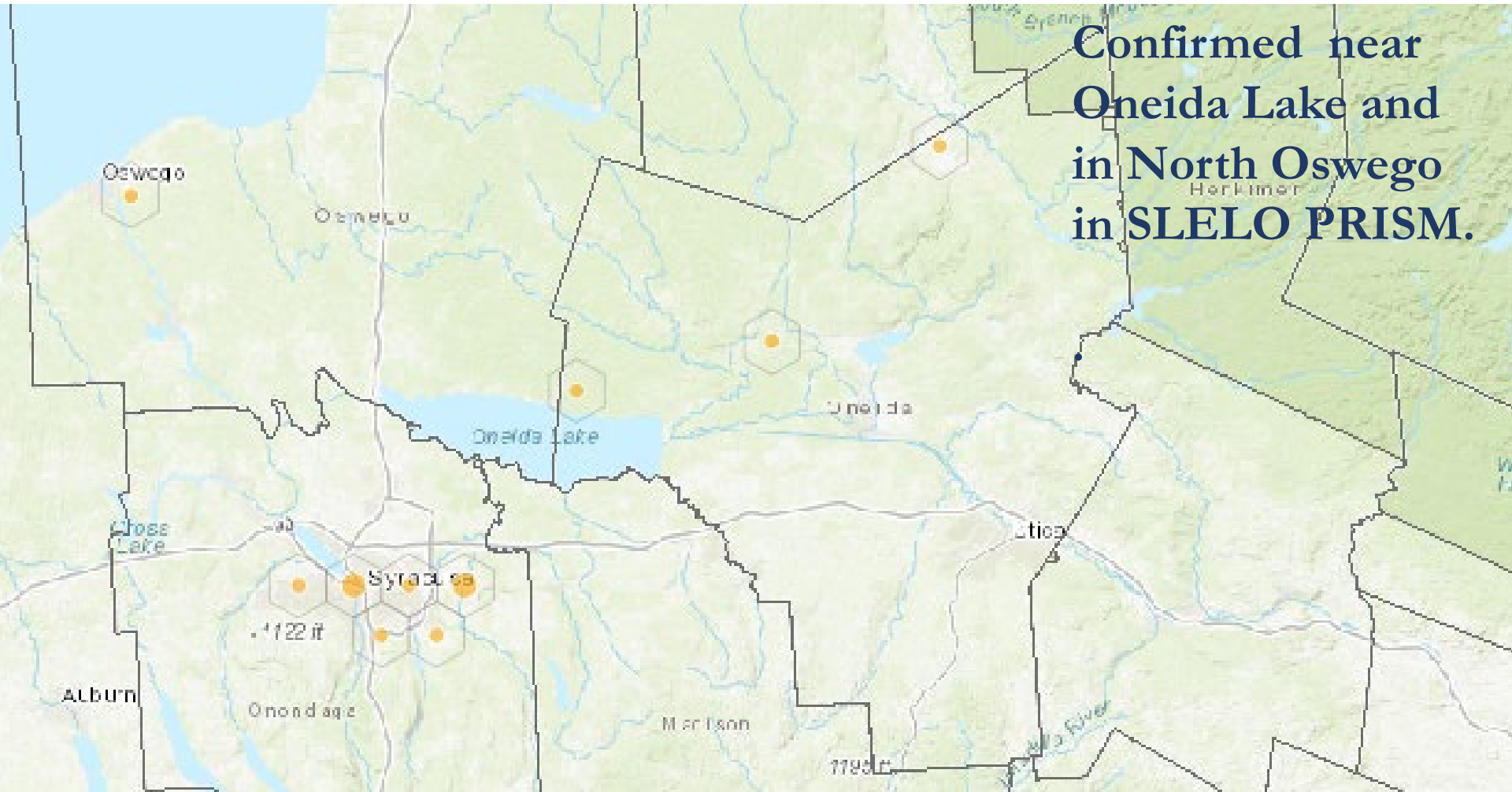
- Hardy to USDA Zone 5a
- Often an urban “weed tree”
- Pinnately compound leaves, 10-40 leaflets
- alternate arrangement
- Sometimes confused with sumac, walnut
- Allelopathic (toxifies the soil)



When crushed, the leaves and all plant parts give off a strong, offensive odor



Tree of Heaven iMap Presence



Help Spot Spotted Lanternfly & Tree of Heaven using iMap

