### Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

Email orders to **Michael.Giambalvo@agriculture.ny.gov**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted by</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City/State/Zip</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAQ Tri-fold</td>
<td>Pamphlet of Frequently Asked Questions about Spotted Lanternfly (English, Spanish or French)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Tri-fold</td>
<td>Pamphlet for education of industry on quarantine regulations (English, Spanish or French)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell IPM Fact Sheet</td>
<td>8x11 double sided pest alert. Includes NYS AGM &amp; DEC logos. (Spanish or French)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scraper Card</td>
<td>Wallet sized double sided hard plastic card with facts, contact information, &amp; photo of egg mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Tattoo</td>
<td>SLF with open wings. It’s a pretty cool looking bug…. so why not?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine Stopper Coaster</td>
<td>SLF in wine bottle. NYSAGM SLF email &amp; URL. Hungry Pests URL. NYSAGM, IPM, &amp; USDA Logos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kid’s Backpack</td>
<td>Small draw string backpack with picture of SLF, email address, and NYSAGM logo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusable Tote</td>
<td>Large yellow tote bag with picture of SLF, email address, and NYSAGM logo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coasters

Wine Stopper Front

Unhopy Front

Brew Tank Front

Wine Stopper Back

Unhopy Back

Brewtank Back

The spotted lanternflies feed on grape vines, so it can really stomp the flow at New York wineries. Do your part to protect agriculture - report sightings of the spotted lanternfly to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Because spotted lanternflies feed on hop vines, they put beer production at risk. Don’t let beers get unhopy - report sighting of the spotted lanternfly to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

Because spotted lanternflies feed on hop vines, their presence spells trouble for beer lovers. Protect your pint – if you see spotted lantern fly report it to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

To learn more, visit https://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly
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Frequently Asked Questions Tri-fold (FAQ)

- **Q**: What is Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)?
  - **A**: SLF is an Asian insect that primarily feeds on tree leaves. It can also feed on ornamental plants and horticultural crops such as grapes, hops, apples, peaches, pears, and gourds.

- **Q**: What is being done about SLF?
  - **A**: New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is conducting surveys in high-risk areas as well as education and outreach efforts. SLF has been found at five locations in New York. In addition, a quarantine is in place to prevent the spread of SLF.

- **Q**: What can I do?
  - **A**: You can help by notifying your local phytosanitary inspection office or your local agricultural agency if you see any SLF eggs, nymphs, or adults in a CSL region. If you think you find SLF:
    - Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or adult when possible and report them to the nearest CSL regional office or via email to agriculture@agriculture.ny.gov.
    - Collect the insect, place it in a freezer or refrigerate it with airtight container.
    - Make sure to keep infested areas away from non-infested areas.
    - Call your local phytosanitary inspection office or agricultural agency for more information.

- **Q**: What items are subject to the SLF quarantine?
  - Any items that may host or transport SLF are subject to quarantine. These include fresh produce, produce containers, vehicles, plants, pets, pets' food, bird feeders, wax, honey, nuts, seeds, soil, and other soil-based items.

- **Q**: SLF can be found on what plants?
  - SLF can be found on a variety of plants, including trees, shrubs, ornamental plants, and horticultural crops.

- **Q**: What damage does SLF cause?
  - SLF can cause damage to a variety of crops, including trees, shrubs, ornamental plants, and horticultural crops.

- **Q**: Are SLF dangerous to people and pets?
  - SLF can cause damage to plants and ornamental plants, but they are not known to be dangerous to people or pets.

- **Q**: Where would I find SLF?
  - SLF can be found on trees, shrubs, ornamental plants, and horticultural crops. They can also be found on vehicles, containers, and other items that may host or transport SLF.

Prevention Guidance Tri-fold
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form
Email orders to Michael.Giambalvo@agriculture.ny.gov

Cornell IPM Fact Sheet
Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form
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Spotted Lanternfly: *Lycorma delicatula*
Juliet Carroll, Nicole Mattoo, and Brian Eshenaur, New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell University

The spotted lanternfly is a planthopper native to China and South-Eastern Asia. Discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, the spotted lanternfly presents a threat throughout much of the United States. While its list of hosts in large, the greatest agricultural concern falls on grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, and stone fruits.

**Concern**
There is great concern about its effect on vineyards, orchards, and hardwood trees. Its presence has led to crop loss, exporting issues, and increased management costs. Spotted lanternfly eggs are laid on practically any hard surface, including tree trunks, stones, and metal. Because of this, egg masses may be transported unknowingly. Spotted lanternfly nymphs are able to feed on many hosts, while adults prefer certain trees such as Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Maple (*Acer spp.*), and Grapevines (*Vitis spp.*). Furthermore, abundant excretions of sticky honeydew by sweetfeeding on shade trees, and the associated growth of sooty mold, can restrict people's enjoyment of parks and their own backyards.

**Description**
Spotted lanternfly adults are very colorful when their interior hind wings are displayed. The hind wings are red with black spots. They have a black head, and a yellow abdomen with black bands. Their large gray front wings have also black spots and a distinctive black brick-like pattern on the tips. There is one generation per year, with adults developing in the summer, laying eggs in the late summer through fall, and overwintering as eggs. Each egg mass normally contains 39-90 eggs which are laid in rows and usually covered in a sticky substance. The first nymphs to hatch from the eggs in the spring are wingless, black, and have white spots, while the final nymph stage turns red before becoming winged adults. Adult males are slightly smaller than the inch-long females, but are almost identical in appearance. Adults and nymphs commonly gather in large numbers on host plants to feed, and are easiest to see at dusk or at night.

**Damage**
This planthopper is able to feed using specialized mouthparts that can pierce the plant and suck up sap. Both nymphs and adults feed this way on leaves, stems, and trunks. Spotted lanternflies also excrete honeydew while feeding, which, over time, may encourage the growth of sooty mold. Piercing the plant’s tissue and feeding on sap weakens the plant, sometimes causing it to cease and wither, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the bark. The presence of the fermenting odor and honeydew may also attract other insects. Spotted lanternfly feeding can cause wilting, defoliation, flagging, yield loss, reduction in crop quality and cold hardiness, dieback, and plant death.

**Found a Spotted Lanternfly in New York?**
1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
2. If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
3. Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates). 
4. Email pictures and location: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

**For More Information**
New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: Spotted Lanternfly: nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species/exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly
New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets: Spotted Lanternfly: agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly
PennState Extension: Spotted Lanternfly: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly

*Scraper Card*
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Temporary Tattoo

SWAG