



**Agriculture
and Markets**

Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

Submitted by _____
Phone _____
Email _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____

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



**Agriculture
and Markets**

Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

Coasters

Wine Stopper Front



Wine Stopper Back

Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



The spotted lanternflies feed on grape vines, so it can really stem 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>



Unhappy Front



Unhappy Back

Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



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

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



Brew Tank Front



Brewtank Back

Photo: Nick Sloff, Penn State



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

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





Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

Frequently Asked Questions Tri-fold (FAQ)

Q: What is being done about SLF?

A: The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (Department) is conducting surveys in high-risk areas as well as outreach and education on the SLF to the public. Many states, including New York State, have established a quarantine to help prevent SLF from spreading into other areas. The New York quarantine covers counties in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. For the full list of quarantined counties, please visit agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly.

Q: What can I do?

A: Be mindful of the infestation. Inspect your vehicle inside and out as well as any cargo for any life stages of SLF.

If receiving materials for landscaping or transporting these items from an area that has SLF, double-check the contents and materials for SLF adults, juveniles, and eggs. If you are receiving plants, they should come with a nursery certificate/permit.

If you think you found SLF:

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation. Include something in the photograph for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Collect the insect, place it in a freezer or a jar with rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
- Email the information to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

Q: What items are subject to the SLF quarantine?

A: Any items that may harbor or transport SLF are subject to the quarantine. This includes: trucks, trailers, recreational vehicles, equipment, grills, patio furniture, tree stands, stoves, brick, block, firewood, and other outdoor items.

Heat-treated firewood can be moved but must be certified as treated firewood. It must also be inspected for SLF and found to be free of the pest.


Contact Information
spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov
agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly

 **Agriculture and Markets**

 **Agriculture and Markets**

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY
(*Lycorma delicatula*)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)



Q: What is Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)?

A: SLF is an invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on Tree-of-Heaven, which it may need to complete its lifecycle. It can also feed on a wide variety of plants, trees and agricultural crops, such as grape, hops, apple, maple, walnut, and others.

Q: What damage does SLF cause?

A: SLF can threaten New York's agricultural, forest, recreation, and tourism industries in a number of ways.

- It causes damage to some trees and important agricultural crops, such as grapes, and leaves them vulnerable to disease and attacks from other insects.
- It can reduce yield on some important fruit-bearing crops.
- The honeydew (a sticky substance) produced by SLF can damage property, cause sooty mold to grow on plants or any items it covers, and hinder outdoor activities.

Q: Where would I find SLF?

A: SLF can be found anywhere outside and will often fly into buildings and/or hitchhike in vehicles. The eggs can be found on flat surfaces, such as wood, rock, or metal objects, such as grills, trailers, equipment and vehicles.

The egg masses or residue from the egg masses can be found anytime of the year, but most likely in the fall through early summer. Nymphs are often found in the early summer. By late summer/early fall, the adults emerge.

Plants and crops impacted include:
 Tree-of-Heaven, apple or walnut trees, grape or hops plants, but can be found on many other plants.

Q: Are SLF dangerous to people and pets?




A: SLF are not known to be dangerous to people, pets, or livestock. It is not known if SLF are harmful if ingested by humans or animals.

Q: Is SLF in New York?

A: No established population of SLF has been found in the environment in New York. SLF has been found in commercial shipments of goods and in vehicles in the state but these are not established live populations.

Q: Outside of New York, where has SLF been detected?

A: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The list of specific counties where SLF has been detected can be found at agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly.

Prevention Guidance Tri-fold



Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

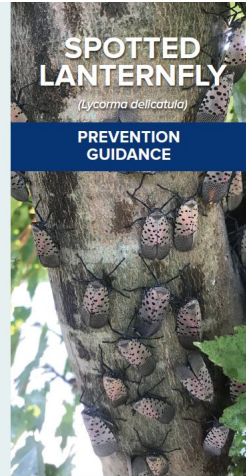
Reporting Spotted Lanternfly

- Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation. Include something in the photograph for scale, such as a coin or pen.
- Collect the insect and place it in a freezer or a jar with rubbing alcohol/hand sanitizer.
- Note the location (address, intersecting roads, or GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
- Email the information to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov



Contact Information

agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly
spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov



SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

(Lycomorpha delicatula)

PREVENTION GUIDANCE



Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)

SLF is an invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on Tree-of-Heaven. It feeds on a wide variety of plants, trees and crops, such as grape, hops, apple, maple, walnut, and others. SLF can threaten New York's agricultural, forest, recreation, and tourism industries and can impact farmers, residents, transport companies, travelers, outdoor enthusiasts, and other individuals.

Where to Spot SLF

SLF can be transported on outdoor goods and equipment. SLF can also hitchhike in vehicles. Look for SLF on:



Landscaping, remodeling, or construction materials and waste.



Packing materials, such as wood crates or boxes.



All plants and plant parts, including, but not limited to, nursery stock, green lumber, fruit and produce, and other material, such as roots, branches, and mulch.



Outdoor household articles, including, but not limited to, tarps, tile, stone, deck boards, and mobile fire pits.

SLF Quarantine

A quarantine is in place on counties in states known to have a SLF infestation—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. The quarantine restricts the movement of goods and outdoor products. For a list of quarantine counties within these states, please visit agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly.

If you transport goods across state lines, here's what you need to know.

Transporting Goods from Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods from quarantine areas should remember the following:

- A certificate of inspection or permit is required. These will be checked by the appropriate New York State agencies.
- Trucks must be inspected before they leave the quarantine area, and when they arrive at their destination. If SLF are found, report it to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.

Transporting Goods to Quarantine Areas

Companies transporting goods to a quarantine area should remember the following:

- Avoid stopping within quarantine areas other than for deliveries, emergencies, fueling, and when necessary due to traffic.
- Trucks must be inspected prior to leaving the quarantine area and should be inspected again upon return.
- Complete an inspection certificate from the state department of agriculture from the originating state for that load/truck. Present both the checklist and a copy of your SLF permit to regulatory staff for inspection when requested.
- If SLF are found in New York, report it to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.
- If applicable, you may also need to:
 - Obtain a nursery certificate/permit from a licensed nursery for nursery stock.
 - Obtain an inspection certificate or permit for Christmas trees.

Receiving Goods from Quarantine Areas

Companies receiving landscape or other materials from quarantine areas should:

- Double-check the materials, packaging, and conveyance for SLF adults, juveniles, and eggs.
- Report any findings of SLF, in any life stage, to spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov.



SLF Permits, Certificates, and Training

Each state department of agriculture has its own permits. For more information, please visit agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly. The Department will recognize the Pennsylvania permit as valid for items coming from any SLF-regulated areas, regardless of the state of origin. A free two-hour SLF permit training is available at <https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-permit-training>.



Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

Find this title at the NYSIPM Publications collection: hdl.handle.net/1813/41246



Cornell Cooperative Extension

INVASIVE SPECIES & EXOTIC PESTS

Spotted Lanternfly *Lycorma delicatula*

Juliet Carroll, Nicole Mattoon, and Brian Eshenaur, New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell University

The spotted lanternfly is a planthopper native to China and Southeastern Asia. Discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014, the spotted lanternfly presents a threat throughout much of the United States. While its list of hosts is 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*), Maples (*Acer spp.*), and Grapevines (*Vitis spp.*). Furthermore, abundant excretions of sticky honeydew by swarms feeding 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 beige-gray forewings 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 30-50 eggs which are laid in rows and usually covered in a waxy 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.



Spotted lanternfly egg mass. Photo: Holly Ragusa, Bugwood.org.



The black and white nymphs as they appear after hatching in the spring until their third molt in mid-summer. Photo: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.



The final nymph stage of the spotted lanternfly, shown on a branch, is distinctively colored. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, PA Dept. of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.

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 tissues and feeding on the sap weakens the plant, sometimes causing it to ooze and weep, 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](https://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](https://agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly)

United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Pest Alert: [Spotted Lanternfly aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly](https://aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly)

PennState Extension: [Spotted Lanternfly extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly](https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly)



Spotted lanternfly adult at rest on a branch. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



Collected spotted lanternfly adult with wings spread. The yellow sides of the abdomen are visible because this is a mated female, full of eggs. Photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.



nysipm.cornell.edu

Produced by the New York State Integrated Pest Management Program, which is funded through Cornell University, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, and USDA-NIFA. Special funding for this project was provided by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Division of Plant Industry. Design by Karen English, text review by Ryan Parker, New York State IPM Program. Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. © 2020 Cornell University and the New York State IPM Program. Updated January 2020; search for this title at the NYSIPM Publications collection: hdl.handle.net/1813/41246



Department of Agriculture and Markets

Department of Environmental Conservation



Have You Spotted Me?

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Agriculture and Markets | Department of Environmental Conservation

About 1 inch




The Spotted Lanternfly attacks grapes, fruit trees, hops, tree of heaven, and others. Their feeding damage can kill these plants, especially when coupled with drought, disease and other pests.

If you think you have found the Spotted Lanternfly, please email spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov

For more information, visit: <https://agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lanternfly>

Stop The Spotted Lanternfly

WHAT TO DO:
The Spotted Lanternfly is spread when egg masses are moved.

	
COVERED EGG MASS	UNCOVERED EGG MASS

1. Search on tree trunks, stone surfaces, vehicles, lawn furniture, and any smooth surface for egg masses. Masses may have a gray putty-like covering on top of them.
2. Scrape masses from the surface. Be sure to remove all seed-like black/brown eggs from under the wax coating.
3. Double bag and trash, burn, or submerge the eggs in alcohol or hand sanitizer.

These simple steps can reduce the spread of the Spotted Lanternfly!

Temporary Tattoo



TATTOO APPLICATION: 1. SKIN SHOULD BE CLEAN AND FREE OF OILS AND MAKEUP. 2. CUT OUT DESIRED TATTOO AND REMOVE CLEAR PROTECTIVE TOP SHEET. 3. PRESS TATTOO FIRMLY ONTO CLEAN, DRY SKIN WITH DESIGN FACING DOWN. 4. HOLD WET CLOTH AGAINST BACK OF TATTOO, PRESS DOWN AND MAKE SURE TO WET IT THOROUGHLY. 5. WAIT 30 SECONDS (DON'T HURRY). PEEL OFF PAPER BACKING. 6. GENTLY RINSE IMAGE WITH WATER FOR BEST EFFECT.

TO REMOVE: USE RUBBING ALCOHOL OR BABY OIL; WAIT 10 SECONDS, THEN RUB AWAY TATTOO WITH COTTON BALL. DO NOT SCRUB WITH SOAP AND WATER.

CAUTION: DO NOT APPLY TO SENSITIVE SKIN, IN THE EYE AND LIP AREA OR IF ALLERGIC TO ADHESIVE.

REGULAR INGREDIENTS: ACRYLATES/MAVINYL, NEODECANOATE COPOLYMER, MAY CONTAIN: TITANIUM DIOXIDE (CI 77891), YELLOW 5 (CI 19140), IRON OXIDES (CI 77499), BLUE 1 (CI 42090), RED 7 (CI 15850)

CONTAINS: 1 TATTOO 4+

TM INTERNATIONAL • MADE IN THE USA
3761 E. TECHNICAL DRIVE, TUCSON AZ 85713
www.tattoosafety.net CT971942

SWAG



**Agriculture
and Markets**

Spotted Lanternfly Outreach Materials Order Form

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

