

Training for Spotted Laternfly Quarantine



Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine Zone

- Companies moving goods, products, equipment, or other items in or out of the counties shown on the next slide are required to have a permit to do so indicating they are aware of the Spotted Lanternfly and how to combat its spread from the quarantine zone.



Current Distribution and Reporting

An SLF quarantine is currently in effect for 13 counties in Pennsylvania (Figure 2). If you are located outside the quarantine zone and find a spotted lanternfly, collect and report it immediately with our online reporting system at **extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly** or by calling 1-888-4BAD-FLY. SLF found within the quarantine zone does not need to be reported.

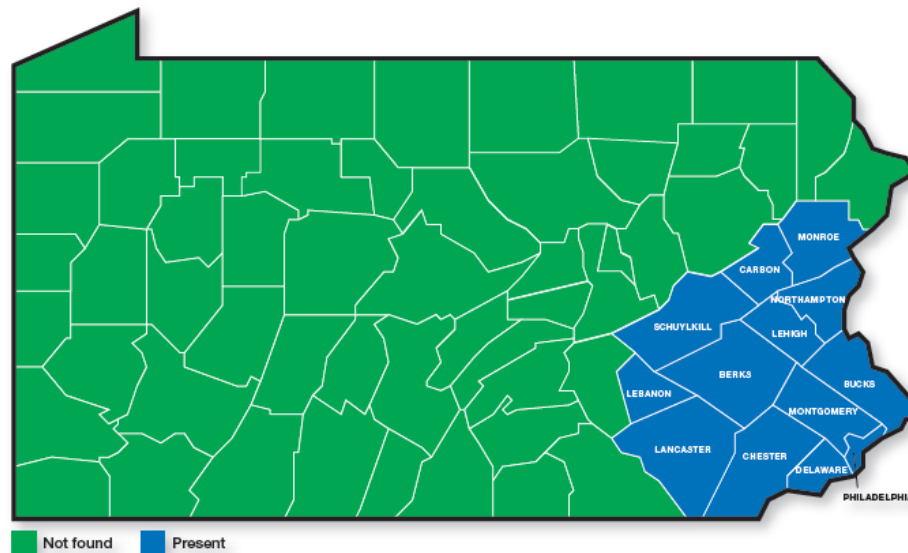


Figure 2. The distribution as of June 20, 2018, of SLF in Pennsylvania, indicated in blue. Check the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's website for updated distribution information.

Spotted Lanternfly – What is it? How to combat its spread.

Identification and Life Cycle

There is one generation of SLF per year. The eggs are laid in late fall and hatch in the spring. Egg masses are laid on hard surfaces (trees, decks, houses, outdoor equipment, rocks, etc.) and protected with a mud-like covering. Each egg mass contains 30–50 eggs. After hatching and before reaching adulthood, SLF goes through four nymph stages. Nymphs are small ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) and hard to find. The first three stages (instars) are all black with white spots, and the last instar is red with white dots and black stripes (Figure 1). SLF adults emerge in July and are active until winter. This is the most obvious and easily detectable stage because they are large (~1 inch) and highly mobile. Adults have black bodies with brightly colored wings. Only the adults can fly. Because SLF adults jump more than fly, their wings often remain closed. SLF wings are gray with black spots, and the tips of the wings are black with gray veins.



The life stages of SLF, including an egg mass on a tree

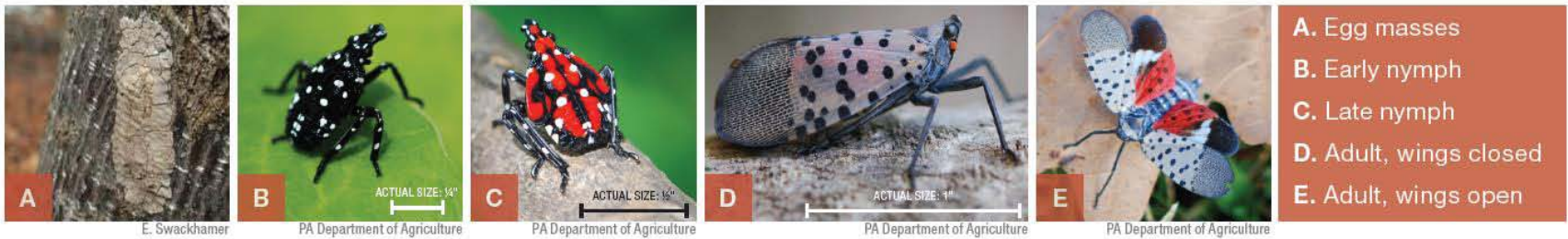


Figure 1. The life stages of SLF, including an egg mass on a tree.



Quick Facts

- SLF is a **destructive invasive pest**, threatening agricultural, timber, and ornamental industries, and the plants in your backyard.
- SLF is currently under **quarantine** in 13 counties in Pennsylvania.
- SLF **does not bite or sting**.
- **Stop the spread** of SLF by checking your car and any outdoor equipment (grills, mowers, firewood, etc.) when going in and out of the quarantine zone.
- Manage SLF on your property by **scraping eggs, banding trees**, removing the favored host (**tree-of-heaven**), and using **chemical control** when appropriate.

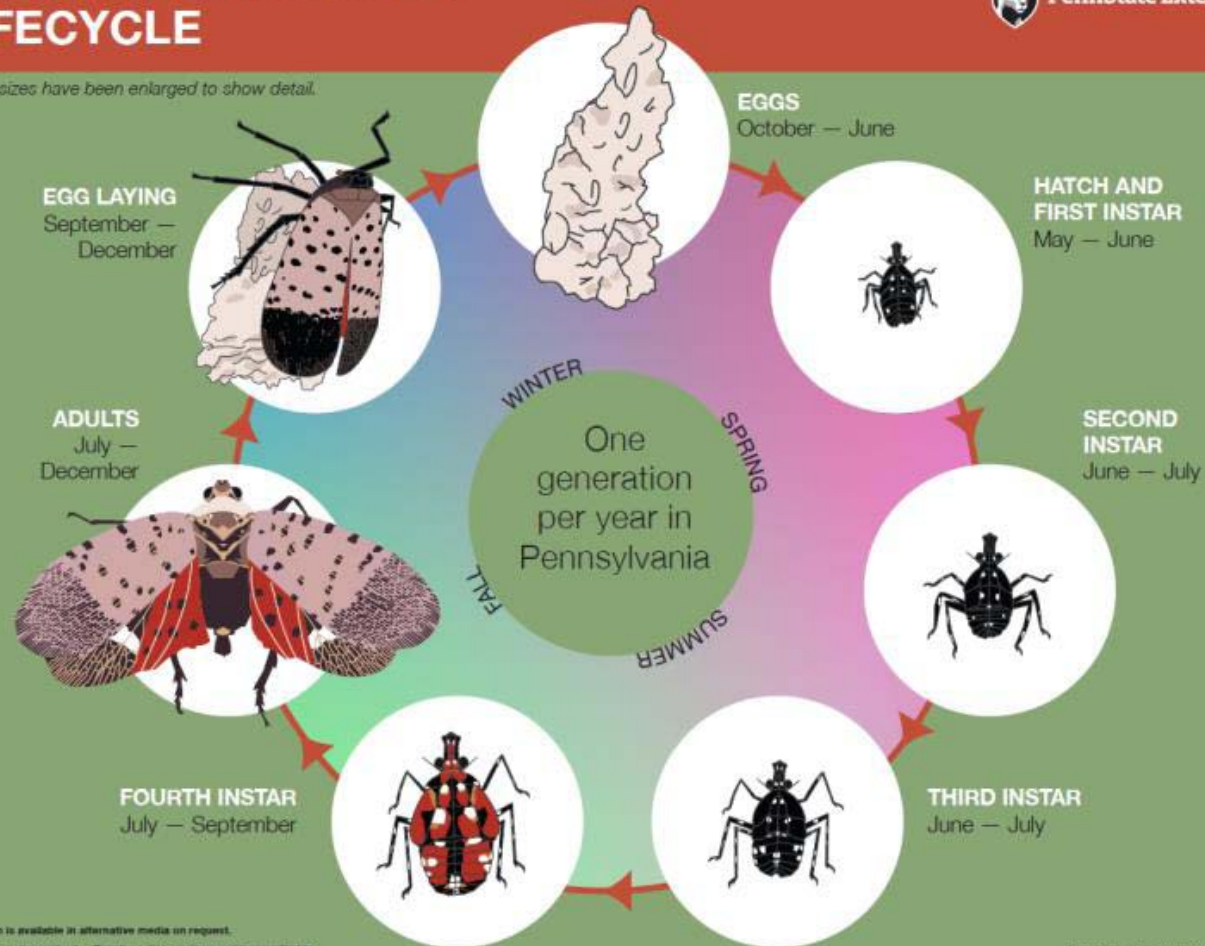


SPOTTED LANTERNFLY LIFECYCLE



PennState Extension

Insect sizes have been enlarged to show detail.



This publication is available in alternative media on request.

Penn State is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer, and is committed to providing employment opportunities to all qualified applicants without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability or protected veteran status.

Illustrations by Colleen Witkowski

Produced by Ag Communications and Marketing
© The Pennsylvania State University 2018
CODE 8806 7-18pat



Spotted Lanternfly – How to spot the spread

Management

Stop the Spread

When you travel in and out of the quarantine zone, check your car and outdoor equipment (grills, outdoor furniture, landscaping supplies, mowers, etc.). Check for SLF egg masses from late fall to early spring.



Spotted Lanternfly – How to spot the spread

Egg Scraping

Walk around your property to check for egg masses on trees, cement blocks, rocks, and any other hard surface. If you find egg masses on your property from September to June, you can scrape them off using a plastic card or putty knife (Figure 3). Scrape them into a bag or container filled with isopropyl alcohol or hand sanitizer.

This is the most effective way to kill the eggs, but they can also be smashed or burned. Remember that some eggs will be laid at the tops of trees and may not be possible to reach.



PA Department of Agriculture

Figure 3. Scraping SLF egg masses from a tree.



Spotted Lanternfly – How to spot the spread

- The Spotted Lanternfly lays its eggs on hard surfaces. We need to be aware that they could be present on our vehicles or the undercarriage. Rusty metals are a favorite spot. Scraping the eggs and killing the adult flies all aid in stopping the spread.



Spotted Lanternfly – How to spot the spread

Management

Stop the Spread

When you travel in and out of the quarantine zone, check your car and outdoor equipment (grills, outdoor furniture, landscaping supplies, mowers, etc.). Check for SLF egg masses from late fall to early spring. Remember that egg masses may be underneath your car or in your wheel well. During all other times of the year, check for nymphs and adults, and keep your windows rolled up when you park. Don't store things or park under infested trees, and don't move firewood.



Spotted Lanternfly – How to spot the spread

Egg Scraping

Walk around your property to check for egg masses on trees, cement blocks, rocks, and any other hard surface. If you find egg masses on your property from September to June, you can scrape them off using a plastic card or putty knife (Figure 3). Scrape them into a bag or container filled with isopropyl alcohol or hand sanitizer.

This is the most effective way to kill the eggs, but they can also be smashed or burned. Remember that some eggs will be laid at the tops of trees and may not be possible to reach.



PA Department of Agriculture

Figure 3. Scraping SLF egg masses from a tree.

Spotted Lanternfly – Summary

To be in compliance we need to make sure we do the following:

- Have a permit to enter the quarantine zone.
- After this training is complete, permits for all of our trucks will arrive in 2-3 weeks. This training will serve as our temporary permit until that time.
- Avoid parking under trees in the quarantined areas.
- These areas are the most susceptible to picking up hitchhiking Spotted Lanternflies
- Inspect all equipment that is leaving the quarantine zone for eggs or live Spotted Lanternflies. Destroy the eggs or live insects before leaving the zone. Be sure to inspect windshield wipers, grills, wheels, tandems, etc.



How to Finish the Training

- Go to the following link: <https://testmoz.com/2140593>
- Use your drivers code for your name
- Take the short quiz to finish your training.