

## 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](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).



## 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, stones, 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.

## 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](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

## Contact Information

[spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov)

[agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly)



# 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: 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](http://agriculture.ny.gov/spottedlanternfly).

## 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.

