Q: What is being done about SLF?
Our inspectors are surveying high-risk areas and staff are conducting outreach on SLF. Many states have established a quarantine to prevent SLF from spreading. New York's quarantine covers counties in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. View the full quarantine list: https://agriculture.ny.gov/slf

Q: What can I do?
Inspect vehicles and cargo for any life stages of SLF before travel. If you see SLF in New York City, kill it immediately by stepping on it or crushing it. Residents of New York City do not need to report SLF sightings to the Department or collect samples at this time.

Residents outside New York City can help the Department by reporting SLF immediately after it is found. Follow these steps:
• Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation.
• Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
• Note the location (address, intersection, GPS coordinates), shipping information, and any other relevant information.
• Report using the QR code or the reporting tool: https://agriculture.ny.gov/slf

Q: What items are subject to the SLF quarantine?
Any items that may harbor or transport SLF, for example:
• nursery stock
• trucks
• trailers
• recreational vehicles
• grills
• patio furniture
• tree stands
• stone/brick
• firewood (can be transported if inspected and heat treated)

Plants/materials from a quarantine area should come with a certificate of inspection.
**Q: What is Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)?**

An invasive insect from Asia that primarily feeds on an invasive tree, Tree-of-Heaven. SLF may feed on over 70 host plant species, but grapes, hops, apples, blueberries, stone fruits, maples, black walnut, birch, and willow are the most common hosts.

**Q: What are the impacts of SLF?**

Feeding and infestations can cause economic losses to New York’s agricultural, forestry, recreation, and tourism industries in a number of ways:

- **Crop losses (primarily in vineyards and orchards)**
- **Damage to trees (primarily hardwoods)**
- **Exporting issues**
- **Increased management costs**
- **Restriction of outdoor enjoyment**

**Q: Is SLF in New York?**

Yes, established populations have been found in several counties in New York and we are continuing to survey and inspect for this insect.

**Q: Where and when can I find SLF?**

**Eggs:** are laid on flat surfaces such as wood, rock, or metal objects like grills, trailers, equipment and vehicles.

**Nymphs:** 1st - 3rd instars (black and white) feed on leaves, stems, branches and trunks. No significant preference for Tree-of-Heaven. 4th instar nymphs (red, black and white) and adults can feed on older plant tissue.

**Adul:**s: Found feeding on a wide variety of plants, but Tree-of-Heaven is often preferred, if present.

**Egg masses or residue can be found year-round, but most likely from fall to early summer.**

**Q: Do SLF pose any risk to people, pets, or livestock?**

SLF do not pose any risk to people, pets, or livestock. It is not known if SLF are harmful if ingested by humans or animals.

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

SLF has been detected in these states: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina. The most up to date list can be found at: https://agriculture.ny.gov/slf

"Honeydew," the sugary substance excreted by SLF can cause sooty mold to grow, has an unpleasant odor, and can attract other insects.

Adults emerge by late summer or early fall.