

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY: IDENTIFICATION AND ERADICATION

The Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) is an invasive insect that causes weakening and destruction of trees by boring into trunks. They pose a multibillion-dollar threat to agriculture and forestry industries.

The SLF are active hitchhikers and spread through infested materials containing the egg masses. A pregnant female can lay up to 200 eggs a year. The egg masses can be found on any part of a tree, but also on other hard surfaces such as under decks, outdoor furniture and rusty posts.

There are limited predators to the SLF, so agencies, industries and residents must join forces to take steps to control this invasive species.



Banded tree

What can be done...

- **Scraping** off egg masses removes between 30-50 eggs.
- **Banding** trees catches the insect as it migrates up the trunk.
- **Removing** the insect by swatting or squishing.



Sticky tree bands should be placed around the base of a tree to stop the insect from migrating upward and laying eggs.

If applying insecticides is not ideal, physical removal of the insect is possible.

Fly swatters are very effective.

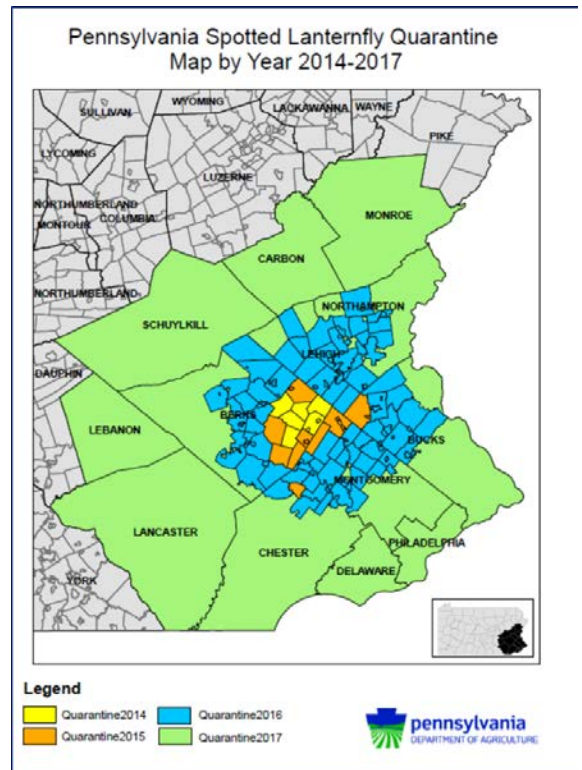
SLF egg mass

Everyone can prevent the spread of SLF:

- Know the life stages and when they are most likely to be a threat.
- Be aware of the quarantined areas (see map on right)
- Follow biosecurity best practices. Check your car for SLF before leaving a quarantine county.

- **For more information, visit the following webpage**

- [Spotted Lanternfly](#)



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