



Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) Management Calendar

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Best Time to Use Management Practices

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Destroy egg masses												
Use sticky bands to capture spotted lanternfly												
Registered insecticides can be effective ¹												
Avoid moving gravid (fertilized) females ²												
Avoid moving viable egg masses ²												
Treat most tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) trees with herbicide ^{1,3}												
Treat tree-of-heaven "trap" trees with systemic insecticides ^{1,4}												

¹ ALWAYS READ PESTICIDE LABELS AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS.

² Before you move outdoor items from the quarantine area, check for spotted lanternfly egg masses, nymphs, and adults and destroy them. To be in compliance with the quarantine order, use the checklist at www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/Documents/SLF%20Checklist%202011-12-2014.pdf when you have to move items from inside the quarantine to outside.

³ Tree-of-heaven is an exotic invasive tree introduced from China. It is dioecious, meaning a tree is either male or female. It grows in colonies that consist of groups of stems all growing from one root system. All of the trees growing from one root system are the same sex. It is best to use male trees as "trap" trees because they do not produce seed. Tree-of-heaven trees will resprout vigorously from their roots after cutting, even if stumps are treated with an herbicide. To control tree-of-heaven trees, treat using foliar, basal bark, or hack-and-squirt herbicide applications from July through September. If tree-of-heaven stems need to be removed, wait 30 days after treatment to cut the trees down. Repeat herbicide applications may be necessary to completely control tree-of-heaven roots. Killing all tree-of-heaven trees may result in spotted lanternflies moving to surrounding plants, increasing pest damage on them.

⁴ About 15 percent of tree-of-heaven trees should be left alive to serve as trap trees to attract spotted lanternflies. Leave only male, non-seed-bearing trees if possible to limit seed production.

Life Stage Present (one generation per year in Pennsylvania)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Eggs												
Nymphs												
Adults												