

Spotted Lanternfly Information and Resources

DO NOT call or email the County, State, etc. to report Spotted Lanternfly sightings. The Spotted Lanternfly has now been reported in all of the Burlington County Parks and regional trails as well, so there is no need to contact Burlington County Parks with your reports. If you are in one of the quarantined counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Salem, Somerset or Warren, you NO LONGER need to contact the New Jersey Department of Agriculture or any other government office to report sightings.

Links and Resources for Spotted Lanternfly Management:

Spotted Lanternfly Homeowner Resources and Treatment Options, NJ Dept of Ag:

<https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/pests-diseases/spotted-lanternfly/>

Spotted Lanternfly Penn State Homeowner DIY Trap Ideas:

<https://extension.psu.edu/how-to-build-a-new-style-spotted-lanternfly-circle-trap>

Checklist for Residents living in SLF Quarantine Areas:

<https://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/pdf/NJResidenceSLFChecklist.pdf>

Penn State Extension Services Spotted lanternfly Management website:

<https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-management-for-residents>

Report Birds eating Spotted Lanternfly:

<https://www.facebook.com/BirdsBitingBadBugs>

Individuals can choose not to support the companies that sell exotic natural products (plants, stones, wood, etc). We can certainly be more conscious of our actions when we are outdoors or traveling from one place to another. Support organizations that control the spread of invasive species – there are quite a lot of non profits and agencies in our area that do so. If we want a healthy diversity of animal species, we have to encourage a healthy diversity of plants. By planting native plants, we provide animals with the food and shelter they need, while ensuring that **non-native plants don't become invasive and harbor non-native pests.**

While Spotted Lanternflies (SLF) prefer Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), **there are at least 125 other host plants** that they can feed on in some point in their life cycle. SLF is a significant threat to local agriculture, especially vineyards or orchards. Even though the SLF does not kill the plant as a result of feeding, the fruit that is produced is wounded, mealy, or covered in mold and therefore unmarketable. This can result in significant economic impacts, which is why there are quarantine zones and restrictions for commerce in our area.

The Spotted Lanternfly only has one full generation in NJ and while the adults prefer ailanthus, they can complete their life cycle without it. They overwinter in the egg stage and will see the gray egg masses anywhere from late Sept-late April. Scraping egg masses during this time greatly limits the numbers of lanternflies we will have the following spring. You can participate in the scraping season by following the steps in this video:

[Scraping SLF Egg Masses](#)

Note the difference in the Spotted Lanternfly life cycle stages, and native bugs that can look similar.

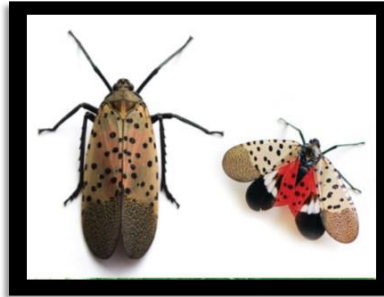
SPOTTED LANTERNFLY STAGES



1st-3rd Instar seen in May through early July



4th Instar seen in July through early September



Adults found in August - November

NATIVE LOOK ALIKES



Spotted lanternflies are being reported all throughout Burlington County. Be sure you know the difference between exotic spotted lanternflies and our native insects BEFORE you kill anything. If you are uncertain, do not kill and always submit a photo instead. Email parks@co.burlington.nj.us