

Burlington County Parks System **Spotted Lanternfly Information and Resources**

What Burlington County Parks is doing:

Burlington County Parks is taking an integrated pest management approach for Spotted Lanternfly management

- Scouting: We will locate hotspots or areas with a higher population than others
- Monitoring: Higher concentrations of lanternflies tend to be in the vicinity of Tree of Heaven groves. We will place traps in these groves
- Prevention: We will remove most of the preferred food plant, Tree of Heaven, leaving small groupings with the intent to isolate, lure, and trap the target pest
- Control: We will apply a horticultural oil to egg masses to prevent hatching

Information for homeowners:

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, or 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 150+ 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](#)

Identification: Egg Masses



Egg masses can have an appearance of cracked, dried gray mud compacted onto smooth surfaces



Some egg masses may be left "naked" where you can see individual eggs lined up

Where to look and what to do with egg masses:

- Egg masses can be found on most trees that have smooth bark, as well as smooth surfaces like outdoor furniture, gazebos, and fences
- Look on the underside of branches or the shadier side of the tree
- If you see one or multiple egg masses, scrape them off into a plastic bag using an old gift card, debit/credit card, or even a putty knife.
- Double bag the egg masses scraped and throw away the bag. You can also place the eggs into alcohol, bleach or hand sanitizer to kill them.
- Eggs will start to hatch during May, so check the trees in your yard and neighborhood, along with trees that you may pass while walking through a park!

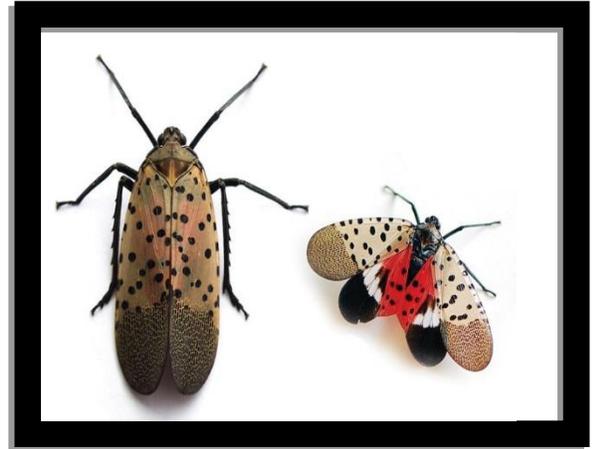
SPOTTED LANTERNFLY STAGES



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



4th Instar seen July through August



Adults found in July - November

NATIVE LOOK ALIKES

Milkweed Bug



Milkweed bug nymph



Milkweed Beetle



Milkweed leaf beetle



Assassin wheel bug nymph



Ilia Underwing Moth



Spotted lanternflies are found throughout Burlington County but be sure you know the difference between them and our native insects BEFORE you kill anything. If you are uncertain, always submit a photo instead: Parks@co.burlington.nj.us