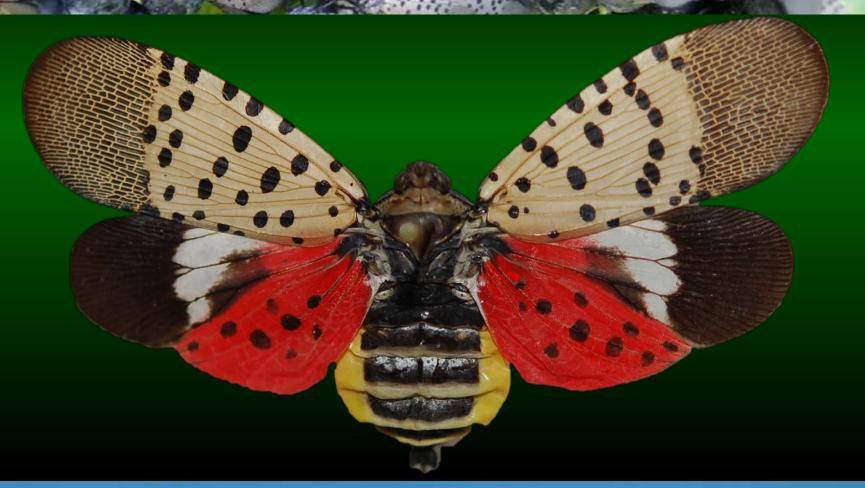
OVERVIEW OF SPOTTED LANTERNFLY



Sven-Erik Spichiger,
Managing Entomologist,
Pest Program





Washington State Department of Agriculture

Plant Protection, Pest Program

17 Projects in 2018

Targets 112 Insect Pests and Pathogens

Detected:

51 European Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar dispar)

1 Asian Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar asiatica)

26 Japanese Beetle (Popilio japonica)



On September 22, 2014 the Entomology Program of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture received a report from a Pennsylvania Game Commission educator

The report detailed damage to Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven) in Berks County, PA being caused by an unknown insect

It was identified later that day as *Lycorma* delicatula, an insect new to North America







The spotted lanternfly is native to Asia and is found in China, Bangladesh, Vietnam

It was introduced to Japan, South Korea, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and Virginia

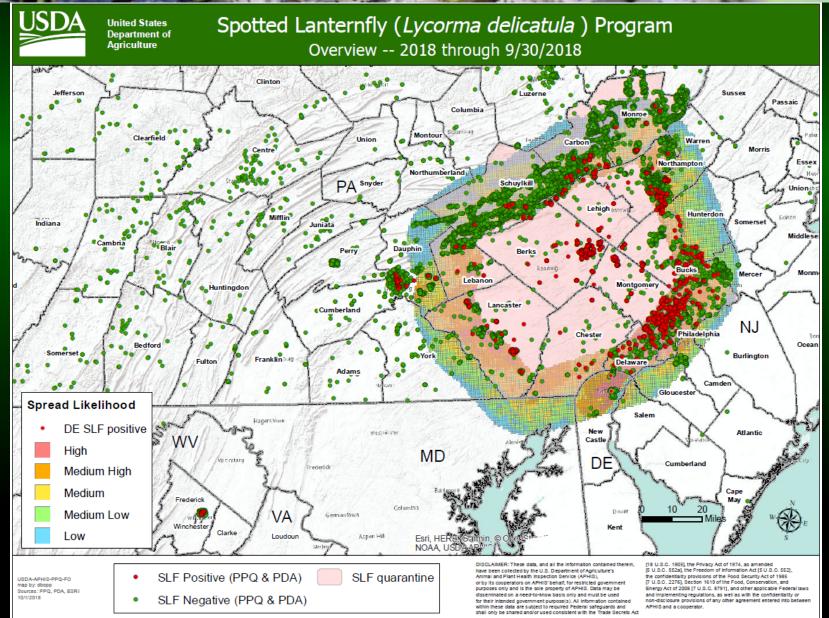


In South Korea, it is considered an invasive pest and impacts grapes and peaches







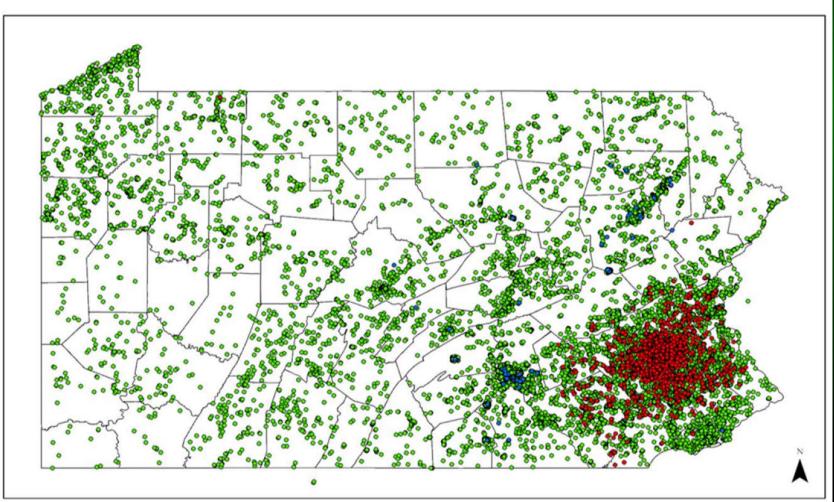




2014 - 2018 Lycorma Detection Survey

Results through 12/6/2018



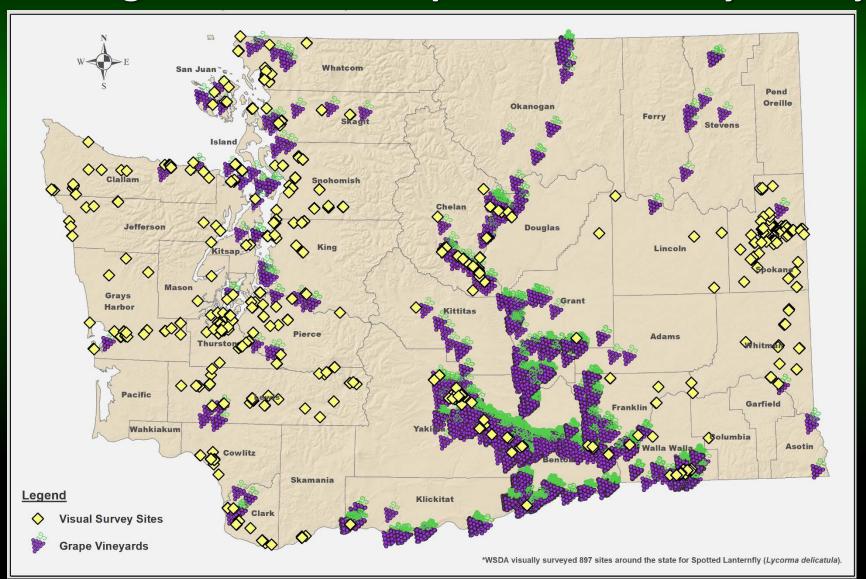


- Spotted Lanternfly Presence
- Regulatory Incident
- Negative
- Positive





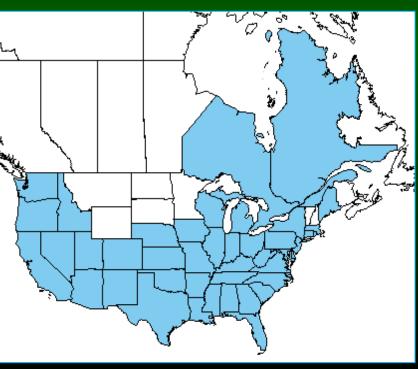
Washington State 2018 Spotted Lanternfly Survey





Spotted
Lanternfly
Makes use of
over 70 different
plant species but
strongly prefers
the invasive
"Tree of Heaven"





Tree of Heaven Distribution-USDA PLANTS Database



Recognizing Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima): Ailanthus has light gray bark and compound leaves. The tree has a strong odor







Similar trees: Black Walnut-Bark has rough, raised ridges, leave are similar, odor is also strong, but different









Similar trees: Sumac-

Bark is smoother, leaves are similar and have milky white sap when broken, seed head is distinctive, tree has almost no odor





Impact: Damage grape, hops, orchards, hardwood, and nursery industries

Damage comes from feeding waste (honeydew) Which turns into sooty mold





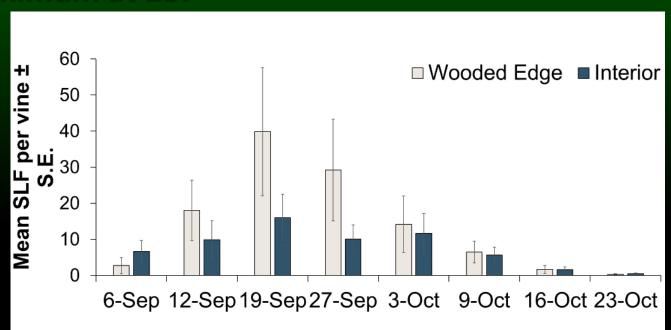




2018 update from Heather Leach, PSU

"3 grape growers had both vine death and vines that did not produce fruit from 2017 SLF damage"

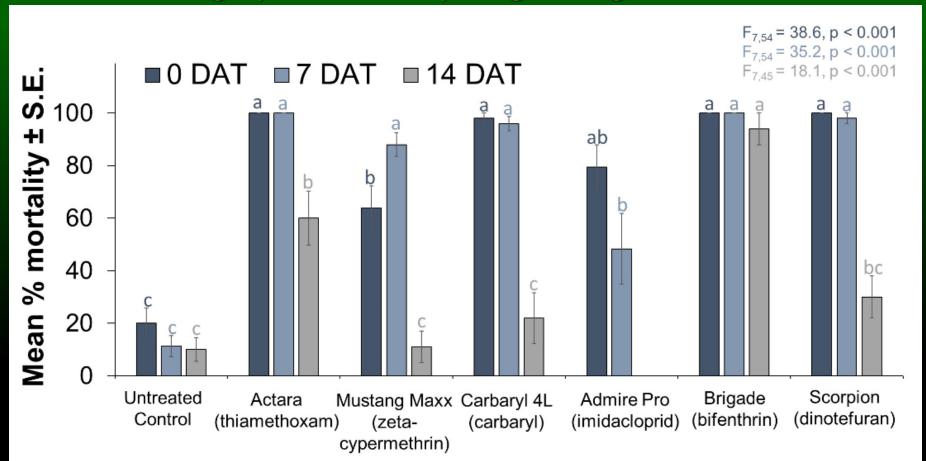
"The maximum number of SLF observed feeding on a single vine was 365, with the season-long average maximum at 187"





2018 update from Heather Leach, PSU

Researchers are starting to compile results from pesticide trials on grape from this past growing season



PEST OVERVIEW: SPOTTED LANTERNFLY **Impact: Damage** reported on basil, oregano, blueberry, cucumber and horseradish in 2017





Impact: **Presence on** other crops, alfalfa, soy, corn with reports of reduced yield on alfalfa. No feeding documented







Homeowner recommendations from Penn State University

Active Ingredient	Mode of Exposure	Available Products	Legal Use	Activity Against SLF	Residual Activity
bifenthrin	contact	Talstar P	ornamental and landscape plants and trees	excellent	excellent
carbaryl	contact	Garden Tech Sevin Ready-to-Spray Bug Killer (note: new formulation is sold with zeta-cypermethrin)	vegetable and ornamental plants and trees under 10 feet tall	excellent	good
dinotefuran	systemic/contact	Safari 20SG, Transect 70 WSP, Zylam Liquid ornamental and landscape plants and trees		excellent	excellent
insecticidal soaps*	contact	Garden Safe Insecticidal Soap	vegetables, fruit trees, ornamentals, shrubs, flowers, and gardens	good	poor
malathion	contact	Spectracide Malathion Insect Spray	flowers and bushes, fruit, and vegetables	excellent	poor
natural pyrethrins	contact	Garden Safe Multi-Purpose Garden Insect Killer, Natria Insect Mite and Disease Control	vegetables, ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and flowers	excellent	poor
neem oil*	contact	Bonide Neem Oil	flowers, ornamental trees and shrubs, fruit, nuts, and vegetables	good	poor
spinosad*	systemic	Bonide Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew	outdoor ornamentals, fruit, and vegetables	fair	poor
tau-fluvalinate, tebuconazole	contact/systemic	BioAdvance 3 in 1, Insect, Disease and Mite Control	nonedible plants only, groundcovers, vines, ornamentals, shrubs, and trees	excellent	good
zeta-cypermethrin	contact	Amdro Quick Kill Outdoor Insect Killer Concentrate	lawns, trees and shrubs, roses, and flowers	excellent	excellent

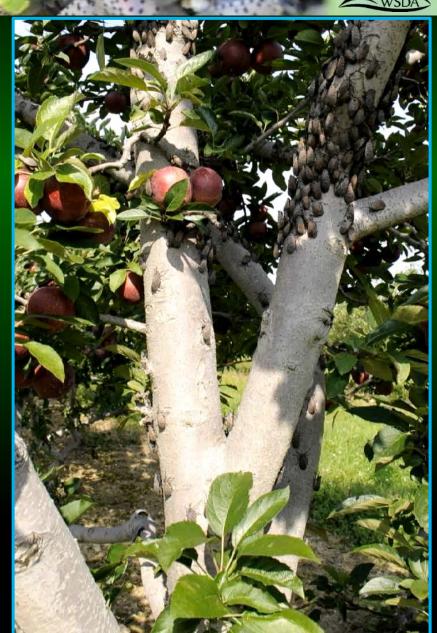
^{*}Recommended for organic production.

Note: The listing of products in this table is not an endorsement or specific recommendation of the product or the company. Other products with the same active ingredient should also work in the same way, but they may have different rates or formulations.



First report of SLF on Apple

Video shot hours after orchard contact indicated no impact from pest on Sept 12, 2017





A closer look at orchard activity:

What are they doing?

- Swarming?
- Feeding?
- Mating?
- Dispersal?
- Laying Eggs?





A closer look at orchard activity: Looks like primarily dispersal

- Land
- Crawl up
- Launch into the wind

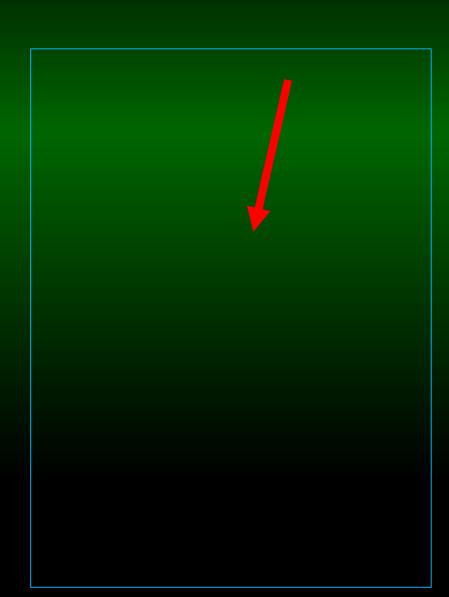






A closer look at orchard activity:

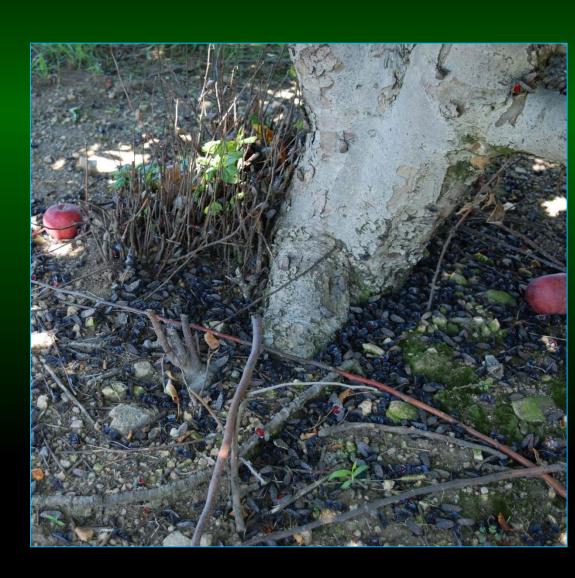
- Adults are stopping to feed
- No mated females seen





A closer look at orchard activity:

Adults are dying





Swarming adults present a biosecurity challenge, and can impact trade





A closer look at orchard activity:

Will these be free from adults?

The answer was no,
Adults were found
in product at
destination





Unpublished tree-fruit recommendations from PSU Fruit Research Lab

Trade name	Active ingredient	Class	Rate per acre	Systemic, Contact, Ingestion	PHI (days)	REI (hrs)	Days of activity	Labeled for SLF?	SLF activity
Imidan 70WP	phosmet	Organophosphate	2.125 lb	С, I	14	336	0	Yes, 2(ee)	Poor
Imidan 70WP	phosmet	Organophosphate	1.33 lb	С, І	7	336	0	Yes, 2(ee)	Poor
Scorpion 35SL	dinotefuran	Neonicitinoid	5 fl oz	S, C, I	1	12	<14	Yes, 2(ee)	Excellent
Brigade 10WSB	bifenthrin	Pyrethroid	16 oz.	С, І	30	12	21	Yes, 2(ee)	Excellent
Mustang Maxx 0.8EC	zeta- cypermethrin	Pyrethroid	4 fl. oz.	С, I	1	12	<7	Yes, 2(ee)	Good
Closer 2SC	sulfoxaflor	Sulfoximine	5.75 fl oz.	S, C, I	7	12	0	2(ee) pending	Poor
Actara 25WDG	thiamethoxam	Neonicitinoid	3.5 oz	S, C, I	5	12	<21	Yes, 2(ee)	Excellent
Assail 30SG	acetamiprid	Neonicitinoid	5.2 oz	S, C, I	3	48	0	Yes, 2(ee) on nymphs only	Poor
Carbaryl 4L	carbaryl	Carbamate	2 qt	C, I	7	12	<14	No	Excellent
Avaunt 30DG	indoxicarb	Oxadiazine	6 oz	С, І	7	12	0	Yes, 2(ee)	Fair
Movento 2SC	spirotetramat	Ketoenol	9 fl oz	S, C, I	7	24	7	No	Poor (nymphs only)
Danitol 2.4EC	fenpropathrin	Pyrethroid	21.33 fl oz	С, І	21	24	7	No	Excellent (nymphs only)
Admire Pro	imidacloprid	Neonicitinoid	1.4 fl oz	С, І	0	12	<7	No	Poor
Venerate XC + Nu-Film P	Burkholderia spp. strain	Other	4 qt	С, I	0	4	0	No	Poor
Entrust 80WP	spinosad	Spinosyn	2.5 oz	С, І	7	4	0	No	Poor
Sivanto Prime 1.67SC	flupyradiferone	Butenolide	14 fl oz	S, C, I	0	4	0	No	Poor

Please note that registrations and labels may change, and human error is always possible. You must check the most current label before applying any pesticide.





Adults: July - December



Egg Laying: September - November



Eggs: October - June



Fourth Instar: July - September

One Generation Per Year



Third Instar: June - July



Second Instar: June - July



Hatch and 1st Instar: April - June



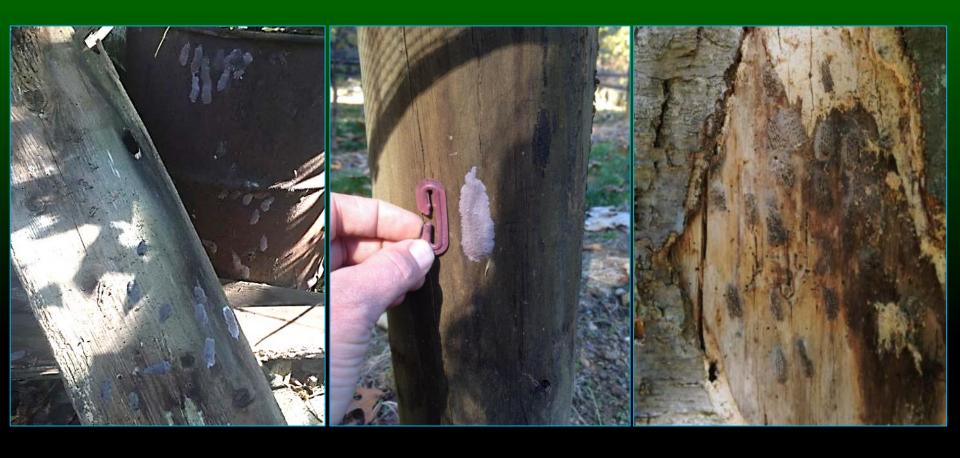
Egg masses have on average between 30-50 eggs and can be laid on trees or any smooth surface







Egg masses have been found on many different objects and often are well hidden



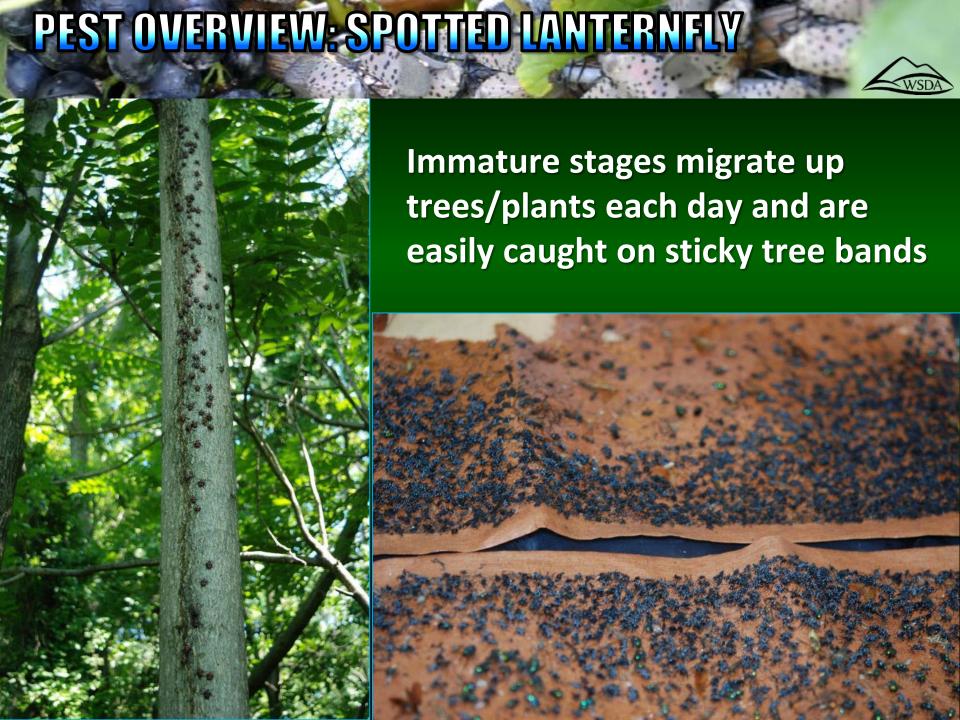


Egg masses that can be seen or reached are easily controlled by scraping







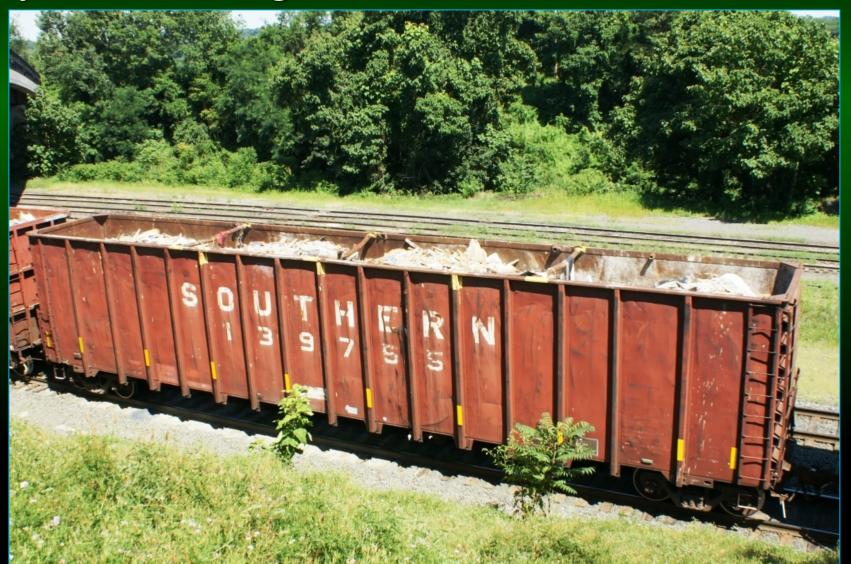






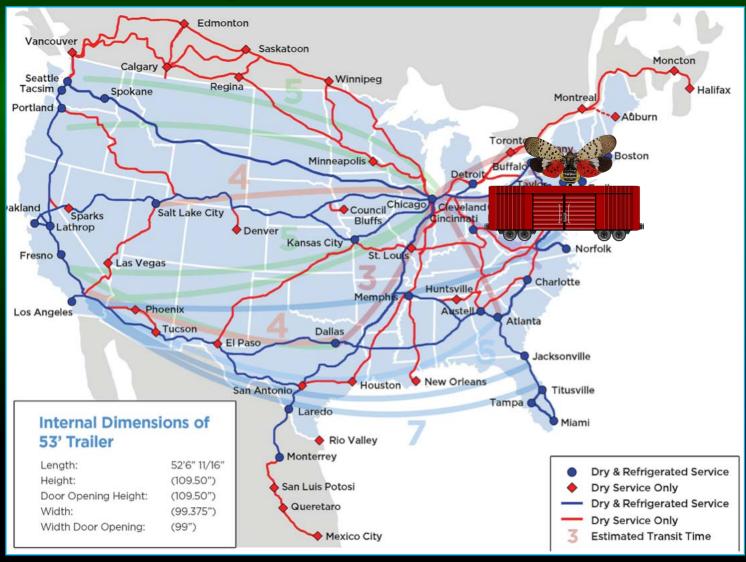


Why should Washington Care?





Why should Washington Care?

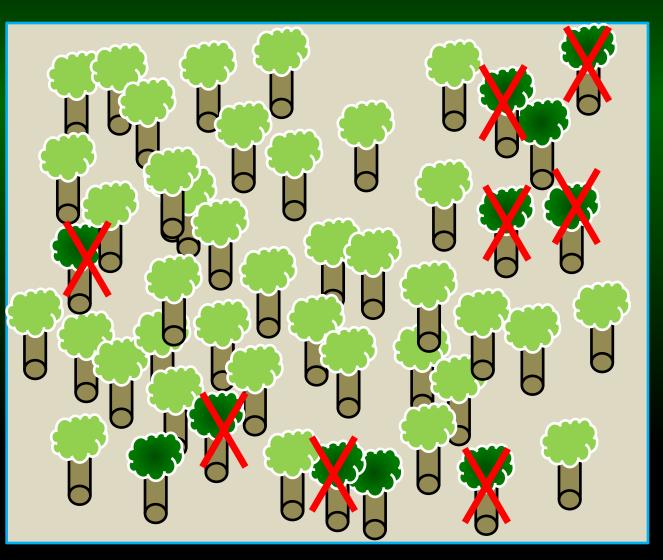




What is Being Done? Removal/Trap Tree Method Most Ailanthus are removed or killed with herbicide Remaining trees are treated with insecticide







Host Reduction

Remove Most Ailanthus

Leave a few male trees and treat with systemic insecticide





Trap trees

July-September
4th Instar and
Adults

SLF Concentrates to feed on Tree of Heaven with insecticide and Die

Removal-Trap **Tree Method**

Though this method targets Adult Lycorma, it also impacts the immature stages, which is a bonus



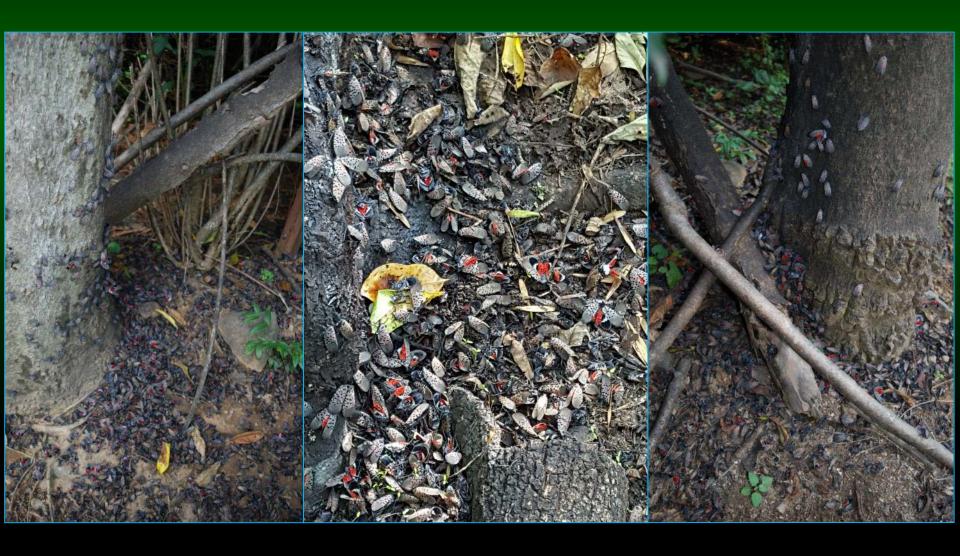
Removal-Trap
Tree Method

The trap trees attract

and the insecticide kills



Impact on Adults is Dramatic









My Humble Advice for Washington:

Ailanthus is not an ornamental, its invasive

Map and remove Ailanthus

Focus on rails, trucking terminals, and military land

Report detections early and OVER REACT

Don't wait, start now



THANK YOU



Entomology Branch

Washington State Dept. of Agriculture Pest Program

Plant Protection Division 3939 Cleveland Avenue SE Olympia WA 98501 Toll Free Phone Number 1-800-443-6684 Pest Program Email PestProgram@agr.wa.gov



http://agr.wa.gov/



