PRESS RELEASE

Susan Emhardt-Servidio
July 7, 2022
732-349-1246

Spotted Lanternfly in Your Landscape (part 2)

The white spotted black nymphs of the Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) now becoming red before they molt into the flying adults. These invasive plant hopper insects suck the sap of the plants they feed on, stressing the plants which can cause them to become more prone to drought and winter damage. The nymphs are quick and hop forward. If you are trying to smash them or squish them, you should try to get them as they jump toward you, not from behind. Residents have been asking us through social media and phone calls what to do about the SLF. The sticky bands and traps you can use on trees are just not suited for herbaceous plants and shrubs. If you are unable to capture and/or physically kill the SLF nymphs, there are some insecticides that may help. Effective contact insecticides for SLF control contain the one of following active ingredients: starting with lower toxicity- Paraffinic oil or horticultural spray oil, Insecticidal soap, natural pyrethrins, Neem oil, Malathion, Carbaryl, or Bifenthrin. Contact insecticides need to be applied when insects are present as they usually do not have long residual activity. When using an insecticide, read and follow all label instructions. Do not apply insecticides on the flowers, use more than suggested, or use when temperatures are above 85°F. Many insecticides are toxic to bees, fish and other wildlife. Also using insecticides will not keep SLF from coming on to your property as the season progresses.

There is always the conundrum of protecting the environment and wildlife and getting rid of invasive plant-feeding insects. Each person needs to decide what is best for their individual situation. A whole blanket spraying of your landscape is not a solution. For more information about the Spotted Lanternfly, please check out Rutgers Spotted Lanternfly page at https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/pests-diseases/spotted-lanternfly/homeowner-resources/.