

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY TRIALS



OBSERVATIONS

The spotted lanternfly (SLF) is known to feed on more than 70 species of plants and trees (tree of heaven, walnut, maple, birch) and capable of causing dieback and producing copious amounts of honeydew and sooty mold. The plant hopper overwinters in the egg stage. Upon hatching, the nymphs disperse to feed on a large variety of plants. Later instar nymphs migrate to favored trees and begin sucking large quantities of sap. An extensive amount of honeydew is released by feeding SLF and serves as a medium for sooty mold. With treatment of trees, SLF feeding and sooty mold production is halted.

BEST TIME TO TREAT

Systemic treatments are best made preventatively; when late instar (red) nymphs are found on favored host in the area, but prior to adult emergence and heavy feeding on valued trees. Trees should be treated when there is good soil moisture and trees are actively transpiring.



ADULT SLF CONGREGATING ON TREE OF HEAVEN



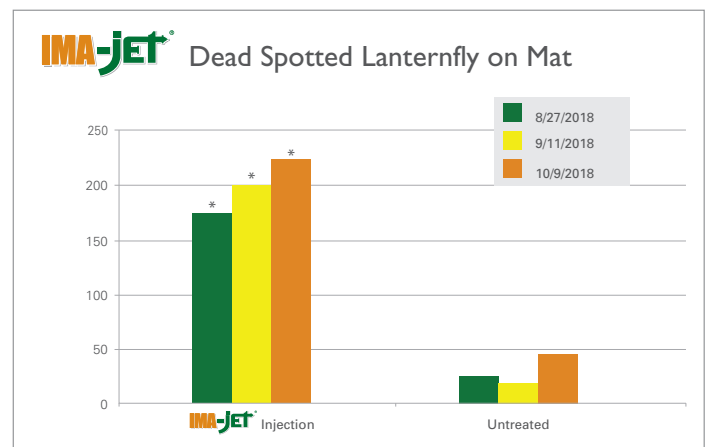
HONEYDEW AND SOOTY MOLD COVERING GROUND UNDER TREE OF HEAVEN

SUMMARY OF TRIAL RESULTS

Tree of heaven selected in three locations in southeastern Pennsylvania were treated (injected) with IMA-jet® or left untreated in August 2018. The trees were monitored monthly for number of dead nymphs/adults found on a plastic mat at the base of the tree¹, number of live nymphs/adults on the lower 8 feet of trunk², and level of sooty mold on cups attached to the tree trunk³.

IMA-jet was highly effective in causing mortality of feeding SLF, reducing the number of live SLF on the trunk, and reducing sooty mold production. We concluded that IMA-jet injection is an acceptable preventative treatment for management of SLF attacking ornamental trees in Pennsylvania.

1.



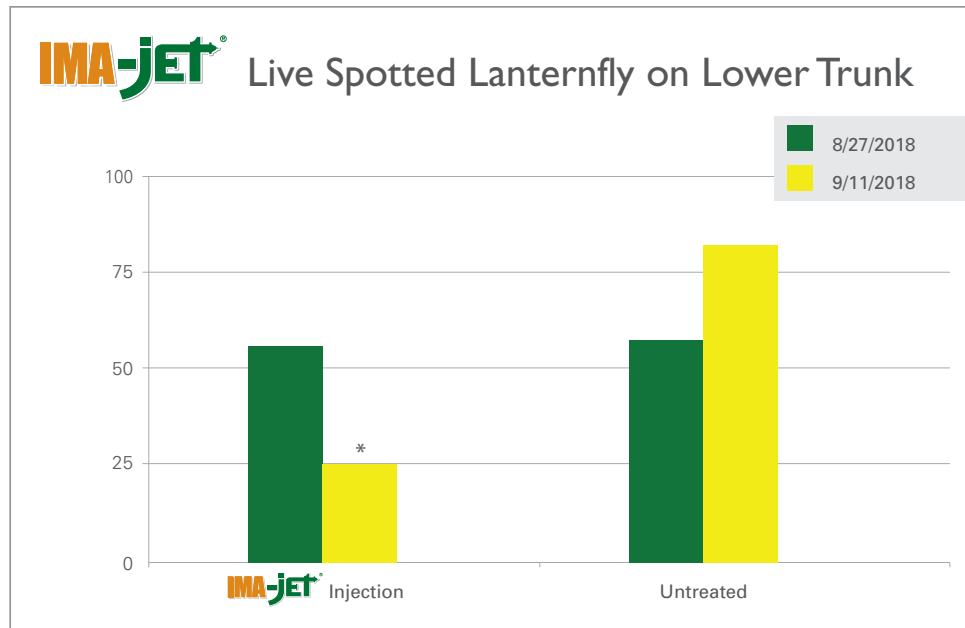
* statistically significant data

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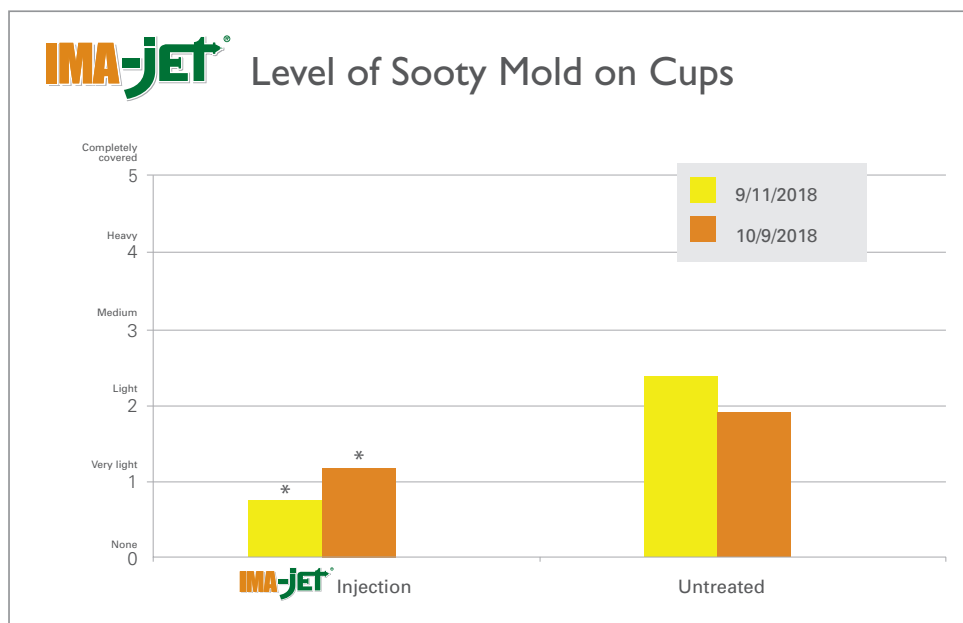


RESEARCH

2.



3.



* statistically significant data

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