

Spotted Lanternfly Found in Ithaca



Spotted Lanternfly adult looking moth-like with wings spread; the wingspan is about 2 inches. About half of the length of the hindwings are red with black spots. Photo: NYSIPM Staff

We've all been saying that it was not really a matter of *if* the spotted lanternfly (SLF) would arrive in New York, but when. Unfortunately, this might be the beginning of 'when'. Last week, we learned that several live and dead adult SLF were found in the Ithaca area, along with several egg masses. You can read the official announcement from Ag & Markets [here](#). Staff from NY Ag & Markets, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and others have been conducting intensive surveys of the area since the discovery, trying to identify any other occurrences of the pest. Work has also started on developing plans for the removal of tree-of-heaven (the most preferred host of SLF), as well as targeted insecticide use. Although tree-of-heaven is the favored host of SLF, removing tree-of-heaven from your property alone

won't prevent SLF from showing up as it can move into vineyards from neighboring properties and it can survive on other preferred hosts, besides grapes, including black walnut, butternut, river birch, willow, sumac, red maple, and silver maple.

We're all crossing our fingers that the inspectors will be able to find and destroy all of the egg masses in the area, but it's entirely possible that not all of them will be found. The fact that we have now had our first confirmation of egg cases in the Finger Lakes region means that our vigilance about this pest needs to get "kicked up a notch" (as Emeril Lagasse would say) in the coming months. As most growers know, after tree-of-heaven, grapes are another attractive host for SLF, so the proximity of this pest to our region means that there is an increased risk for them to impact vineyards.

So while work continues to figure out the extent of this recent population of SLF, here are a few things that might be helpful to read about, prepare for, and discuss amongst your staff over the dormant season.

1. First and foremost, become familiar, or refamiliarize yourself, with what SLF egg masses look like (freezing temperatures will kill the adults but not the eggs). As we move into the winter pruning season, it will be important to keep an eye open as you're walking past barns, end and line posts, fences, etc. where SLF can lay its eggs (which is almost anywhere). The egg masses can look like splotches of mud or dirt, so they can be difficult to see. [This YouTube video from the IPM Program](#) gives some good basic information about what to look for, and lots of pictures of what the egg masses look like.



SLF Egg masses. Photo: Penn State University

2. Become familiar with the [quarantine requirements](#) for traffic coming from areas already with established SLF populations (anywhere outlined in red in the current SLF map below). Be sure to ask vendors, visitors or others who are coming from those areas or who visited there to be sure that they thoroughly inspect their vehicles and loads before they come into New York State.

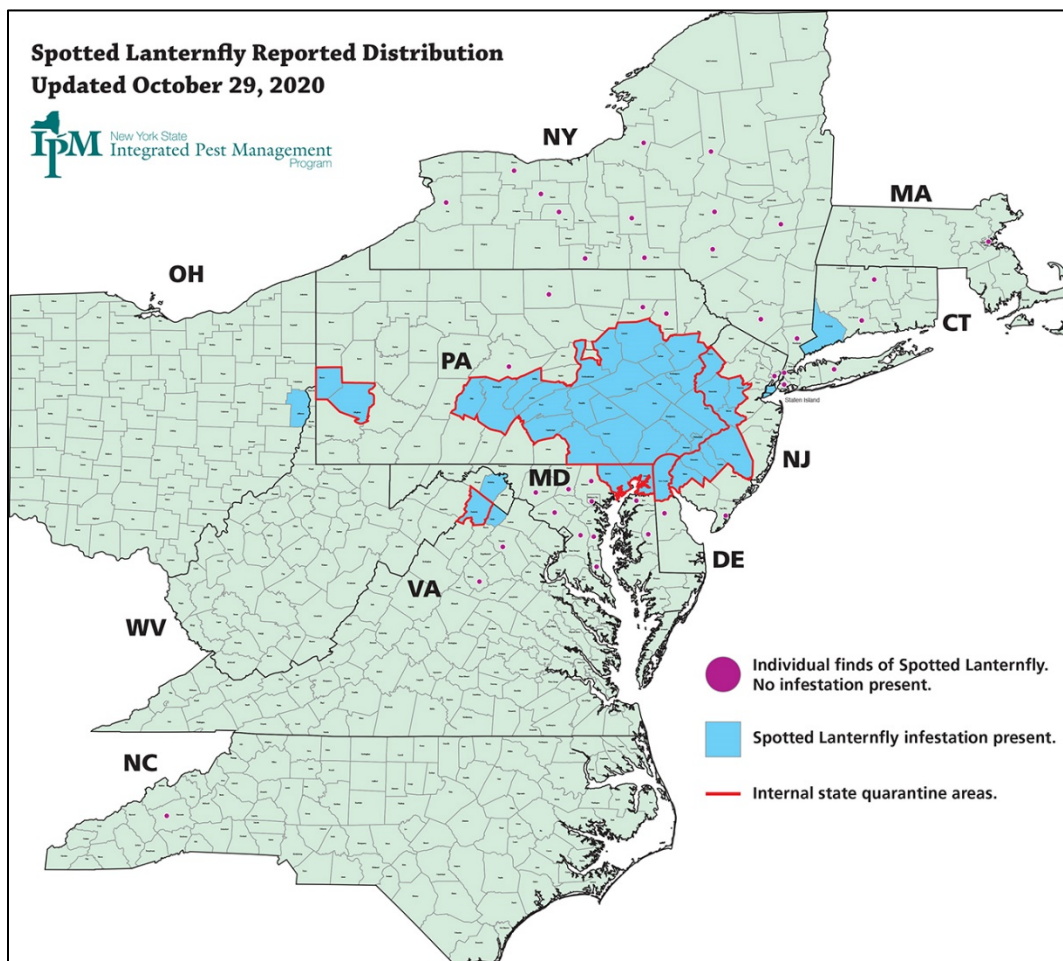
3. Become familiar with insecticides that are labeled for use on grapes for SLF. As you are making decisions about pest management material purchases this winter, this might be something to take into consideration. The materials that have been approved for use in NY on SLF are already labeled for other pests in grapes, so you may already have one or more of these products on hand. If you tend not to use insecticides in most years, it would still be good to know what the options are in case SLF shows up in your vineyard next year.

The materials with 2(ee) approval (meaning you have to have the 2(ee) label in your possession) in New York State are listed in the chart below.

Fact sheets with more information about SLF are available at the New York State IPM program's SLF webpage, <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/>.

Most importantly, be sure that you, your employees and others at the farm know what to do if you believe you have found SLF.

- Take pictures of the insect or egg masses. If possible, include something for scale such as a coin.
- Note the location: address, intersecting roads, landmarks or GPS coordinates.
- Email the information to: spottedlanternfly@agriculture.ny.gov



17 November 2020 – Insecticides for Control of Spotted Lanternfly in New York Grapes – Quick Guide

Compiled by Juliet Carroll, Ryan Parker, Hans Walter-Peterson, Dan Gilrein, and Greg Loeb, Cornell University.

Visit NYSPAD www.dec.ny.gov/nyspad/products?0 to search for label and 2(ee) information.

Read the pesticide label and 2(ee) for directions, details, and additional restrictions. Must have 2(ee) in possession when applying the material.

GRAPES									
Product	AI ¹	EPA Reg No.	IRAC Group ²		Rate/A	REI ³	PHI ⁴	Probable efficacy on nymphs	Probable efficacy on adults
[†] @ Actara (2ee)	thiamethoxam	100-938	4A		3.5 oz	12 hr	5 d	Excellent	Excellent
@ Drexel Carbaryl 4L (2ee)	carbaryl	19713-49	1A		2 qts	48 hr; 144 hr if girdling or cane turning	7 d	Excellent	Excellent
# Imidan 70WP (2ee)	phosmet	10163-169	1B		1.333 lb to 2.125 lb	12 hr	≤ 1.333 lb/A 7 d > 1.333 lb/A 14 d	Excellent	Poor
#@ Dupont Avaunt (2ee)	indoxacarb	352-597	22A		6 oz	12 hr	7 d	Excellent	Poor
@ Brigade WSB (2ee)	bifenthrin	279-3108	3A		8 - 16 oz	12 hr	30 d	Excellent	Excellent
* Brigade 2EC (2ee)	bifenthrin	279-3313	3A		6.4 oz	12 hr	30 d	Excellent	Excellent
* Hero (2ee)	zeta-cypermethrin & bifenthrin	279-3315	3A		5 - 10.3 fl. oz	12 hr	30 d	Excellent	Excellent
#@ Mustang MAXX (2ee)	zeta-cypermethrin	279-3426	3A		4 fl. oz	12 hr	1 d	Excellent	Good
* Sniper Helios (2ee)	bifenthrin	34704-858	3A		3.2 - 6.4 fl. oz	12 hr	30 d	Excellent	Excellent
@ Danitol 2.4 EC (2ee)	fenpropathrin	59639-35	3A		16 - 21.333 fl. oz	24 hr	21 d	Excellent	Excellent
* Swagger (2ee)	bifenthrin & imidacloprid	34704-1045	3A	4A	7.6 - 12.8 fl. oz	12 hr	30 d	Good to Excellent	Good to Excellent
[^] C Aza-Direct (2ee)	azadirachtin	71908-1-10163			1.0 – 3.5 pints	4 hr	0 d	Good	Good
[^] CP M-Pede (2ee)	potassium salts of fatty acids (ins. soap)	10163-324			1-2 gallons (1-2% v/v solution)	12 hr	0 d	Good	Good

*Rating based on different product with AI.

@Tested on peach only.

Assumed excellent at high rate per acre.

[†] Not for use on Long Island, NY

[°] Contact only, thorough coverage. No residual efficacy.

[^] Approved for organic use in NY.

^P May be phytotoxic, follow label restrictions.

¹ Active Ingredient.

² Mode of Action, IRAC group code. Rotate between groups to prevent resistance.

³ Restricted Entry Interval (hr = hours).

⁴ Pre-Harvest Interval (d = days).