

# Delaware SLF Quarantine

In 2019, Delaware established a spotted lanternfly quarantine due to detecting established populations in New Castle County, Delaware. A quarantine is a regulation to slow the spread of the spotted lanternfly, and means that any material or object that could harbor the pest cannot be moved without taking precautions to prevent the spread. The general public must complete a residential compliance checklist indicating that regulated articles have been inspected and found free of any life stages of spotted lanternfly. Any business requiring the movement of any regulated item within a spotted lanternfly quarantine area must have a permit.

In October 2020, the Delaware Department of Agriculture expanded the quarantine to include Kent County, and subsequently quarantined Sussex County in July 2022 when established populations were found. For the most up-to-date details and information regarding the Delaware Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine, and to apply for a permit, visit <https://de.gov/hitchhikerbug>.

## Signs and Symptoms of SLF

Spotted lanternfly feeds on sap from trees using their piercing-sucking mouthparts, causing noticeable weeping wounds on susceptible trees, leaving a grayish or black sticky trail along the trunk. This sap will attract other insects to feed, notably wasps and ants.

Spotted lanternfly also secrete a high-sugar substance called honeydew, which can fall and coat leaves and objects below feeding locations. Not only is it annoying for homeowners, the honeydew causes mold growth on plants that prevents photosynthesis and weakens the plant. It also attracts stinging insects, looking to feed on the honeydew,

Branch dieback, wilting and plant death is a common symptom of heavy spotted lanternfly feedings.

## So You Have Tree of Heaven?

If you have found tree of heaven on your property, it is time to make a plan!

### 1. Identify which trees are female.

These trees will have the winged seedpods. Female trees should be removed from your property to eliminate them as a potential food source for spotted lanternfly.

### 2. Create "trap trees."

Trap trees are male tree of heaven that do not have seeds. Leave 10% of the largest male trees standing and treat them with a registered systemic insecticide to target spotted lanternflies that land and feed on them. This chemical should be applied yearly in the springtime.

### 3. Time to cut and treat

Now that you have your trap trees picked out, it's time to remove the remaining tree of heaven.

Tree of heaven is notorious for growing back with a vengeance if it's only cut down. The roots have been known to reach out 26 feet and will send up offshoots if the parent tree is cut down. In order to ensure that the tree is killed, you will need to treat it with a herbicide.

**When using herbicides and insecticides, remember to read the product label and be mindful of all label restrictions!**



## How Do I Know What to Use to Kill Spotted Lanternfly?

When treating for spotted lanternfly, homeowners should look for products labeled for plant hoppers.

Always make sure to follow label directions!

It's most effective to apply **systemic insecticides** in the spring and summer before adult populations increase.

Once the adult spotted lanternfly is in the environment, use **contact insecticides**.

The Delaware Department of Agriculture maintains a list of approved spotted lanternfly chemical treatment options online under the Managing Spotted Lanternfly tab at:

<https://de.gov/hitchhikerbug>

Mention of a product name does not constitute a specific endorsement by the Delaware Department of Agriculture or the University of Delaware.

# Tree Identification



Tree of Heaven  
(*Ailanthus altissima*)

Proper identification of tree of heaven is important in helping to eradicate this invasive pest. Although tree of heaven is an invasive plant, there are several native trees that are similar-looking. It's important to distinguish these from tree of heaven so that these look-alikes are not removed.

**Tree of Heaven** is a very hardy tree species that can be found growing almost anywhere because of its tolerance of poor soils. The species can grow to 82 feet, and is usually found in clusters.

- **Leaves:** Compound leaves with compound leaflets. Leaves and twigs have strong "nutty" odor when crushed or cut.
- **Bark:** Gray bark with vertical lines. As the tree gets older, bark becomes darker.
- **Fruit:** Females have winged seed pods that hang on the tree through the winter.



Leaves and winged seed pods of tree of heaven.

**Sumac** is much smaller when fully grown reaching 32 feet, on average. There are two common sumacs found in Delaware—Staghorn and Smooth.

- **Leaves:** Compound leaves with serrated leaflets.
- **Bark:** Staghorn has a velvety bark much like the antlers of a deer. Smooth sumac has a brown-gray bark that is smooth and will develop scaly ridges with age.
- **Fruit:** Clusters of round, finely-haired reddish fruit in an upright cluster.



Leaves and seed head cluster of staghorn sumac.

**Black walnut** is a tree that can grow upwards of 60-80 feet, but has low tolerance for shade and poor soil.

- **Leaves:** Compound leaves with smooth leaflet margins.
- **Bark:** Brown on the surface, but darker brown when cut. The bark is ridged and furrowed, with a rough diamond pattern.
- **Fruit:** Matures in the fall, growing between 2-2.5 inches round with a hard outer husk over the nut.



Leaves and fruit of a black walnut.

## For More Information

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