Forest Health Highlights

Jim Moeller RF
Forest Health Specialist - East

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Emerald Ash Borer

- Wood-boring insect
- Native to Asia
- Attacks all ash species including white fringetree
- 2002 Fist found in US in SE Michigan.
  - Most likely arrived in early 90's in wood crating or pallets.
- 2013 First found in NC, Granville County.

2

3

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EAB Trapping

- Purple Prism Traps
- “Suspect” trees or areas
- Deploy to coincide with adult emergence

- 14 traps in 7 counties (2023)
- New Positives are Lee, Craven & Cumberland (2023)
- 70 Positive counties

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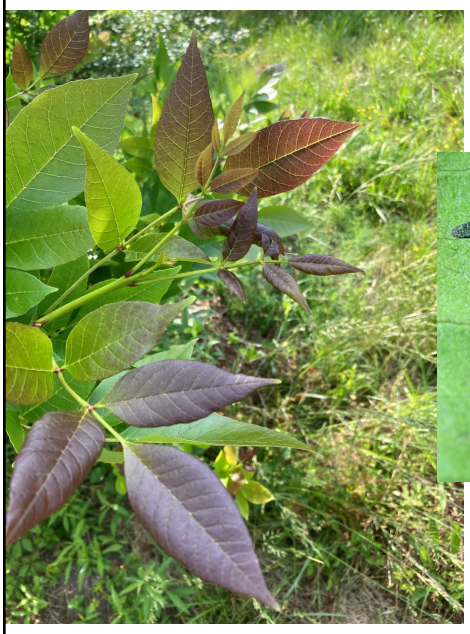

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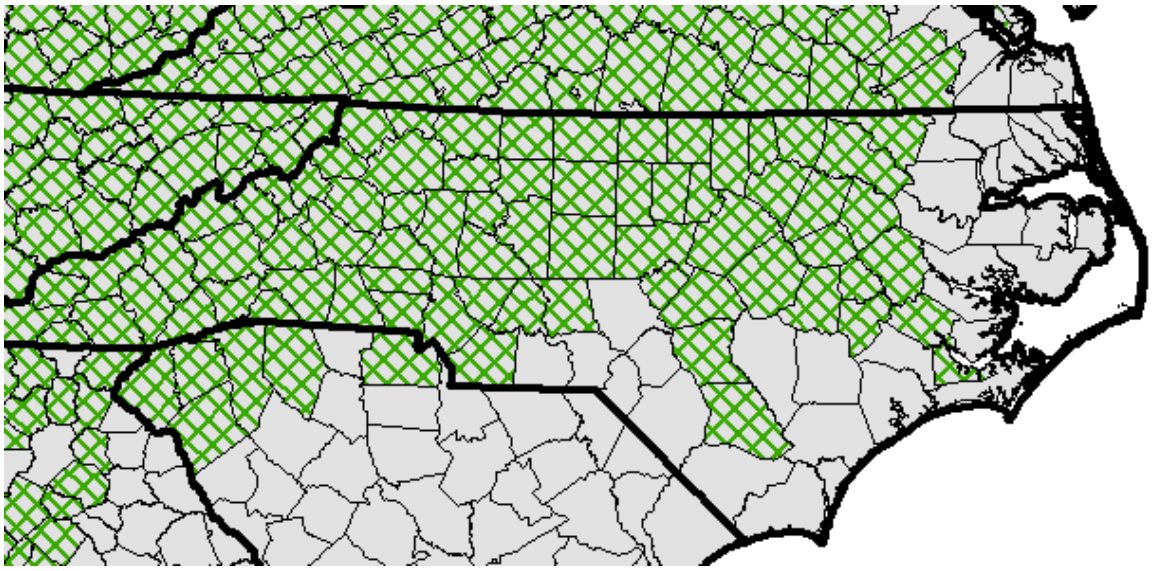

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Laurel Wilt

- Disease vectored by redbay ambrosia beetle
- Native to Asia
- First found in Savannah in 2002
  - Most likely arrived in wood crating or pallets.
- First found in NC in 2011
- Attacks and kills healthy trees

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Laurel Wilt

- NC Susceptible Trees
  - Redbay
  - Sassafrass
  - Spicebush
  - Pondberry (federally endangered species)

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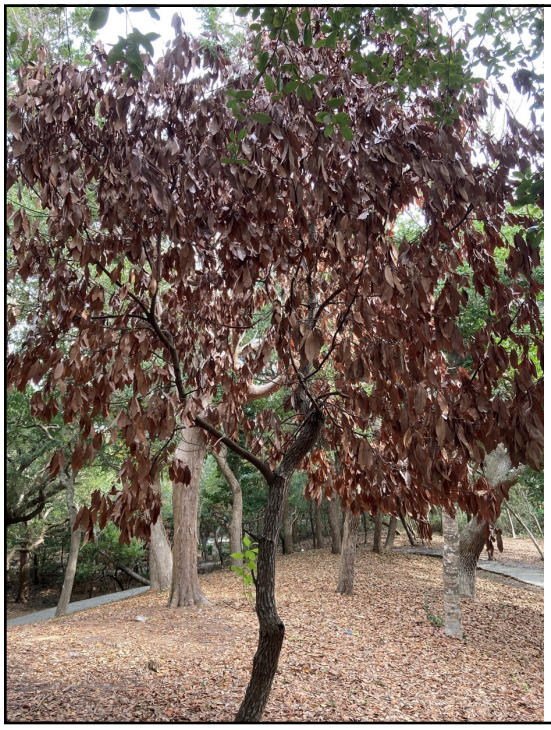

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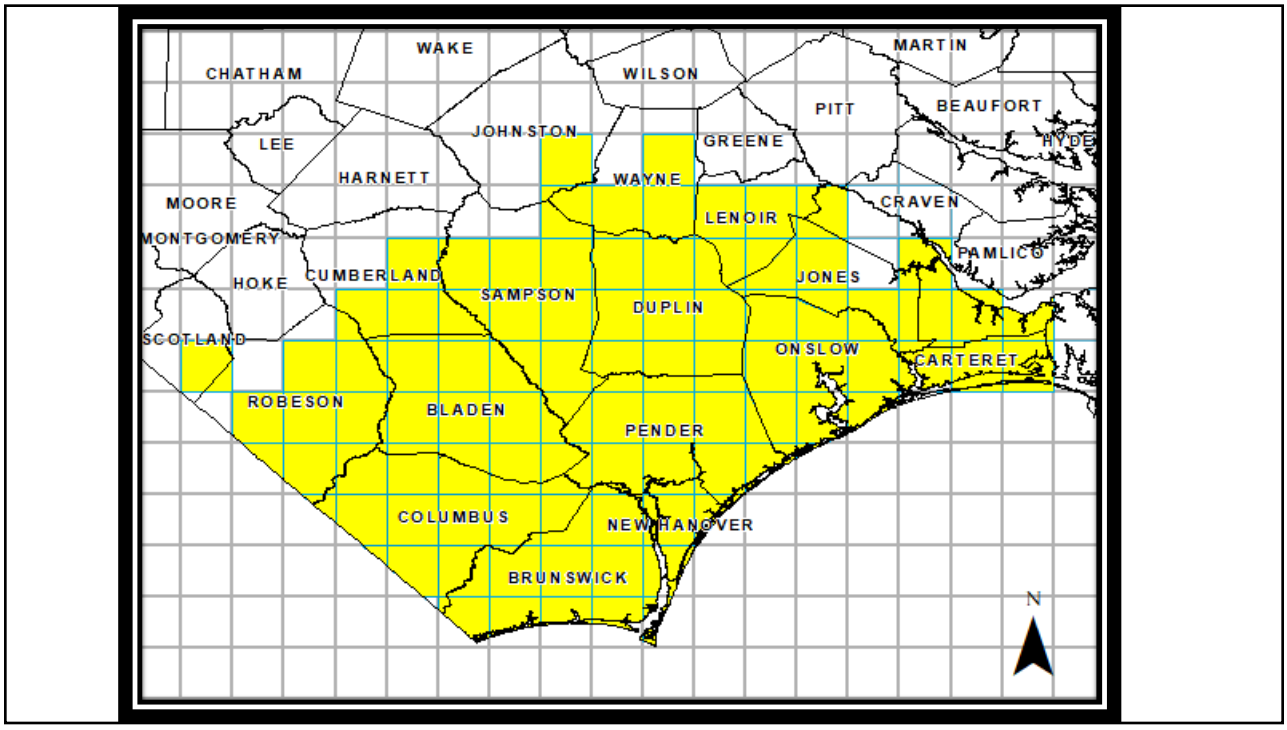
WAKE
CHATHAM
WILSON
MARTIN
PITT
BEAUFORT
JOHNSTON
GREENE
HYDE
LEE
HARNETT
WAYNE
MOORE
CRAVEN
LENOIR
MONTGOMERY
PAMLICO
HOKE
CUMBERLAND
JONES
SAMPSON
DUPLIN
SCOTLAND
ONSLOW
CARTERET
ROBESON
BLADEN
PENDER
COLUMBUS
NEW HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
N

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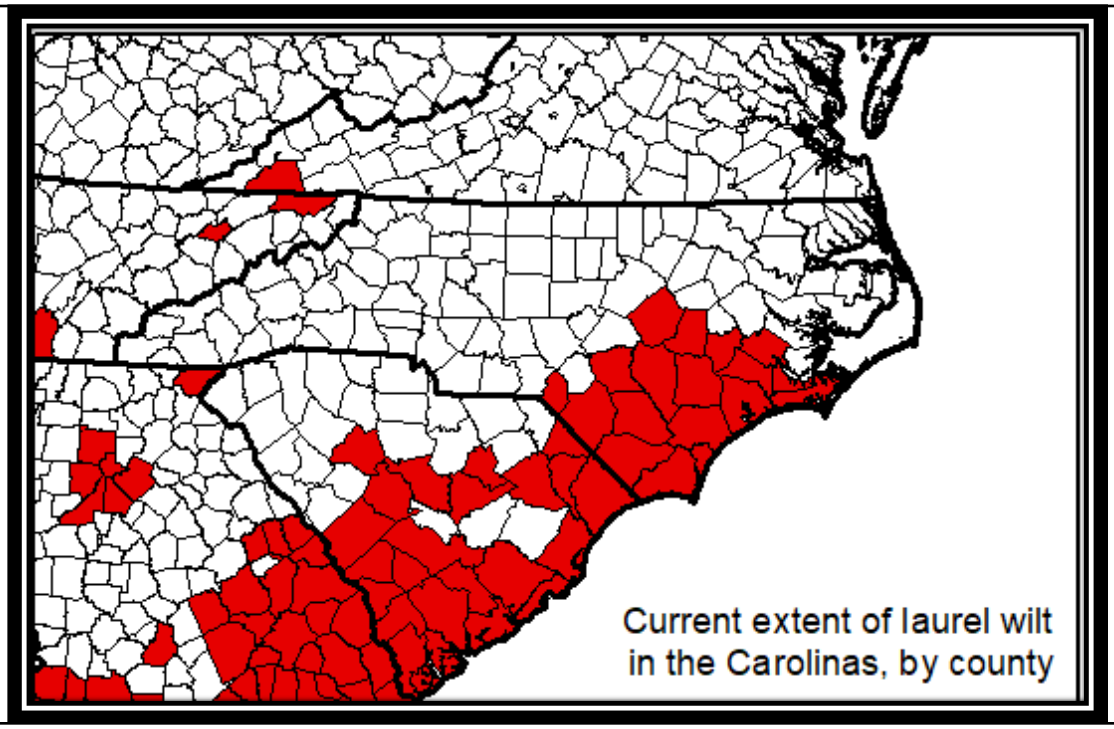

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Southern Pine Beetle

- *Considered the most destructive forest insect in the South*
- Cyclical populations
- All pine species are susceptible

S- shaped galleries

Pitch Tubes

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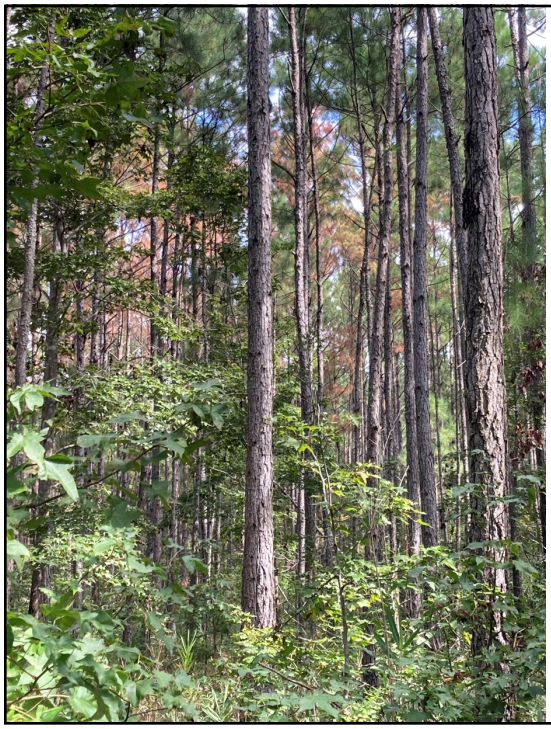

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SPB Monitoring

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Stats by State/Forest		Stats by State/Forest		Stats by State/Forest	
Trap Count	% SPB	Trap Count	% SPB	Trap Count	% SPB
503	32.1	57	9.3	39	10.6
Sum SPB	Sum Clerids	Sum SPB	Sum Clerids	Sum SPB	Sum Clerids
192,234	60,560	2,437	3,794	410	1,614
Clerids Per Day	SPB Per Day	Clerids Per Day	SPB Per Day	Clerids Per Day	SPB Per Day
3.8	11.7	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.4

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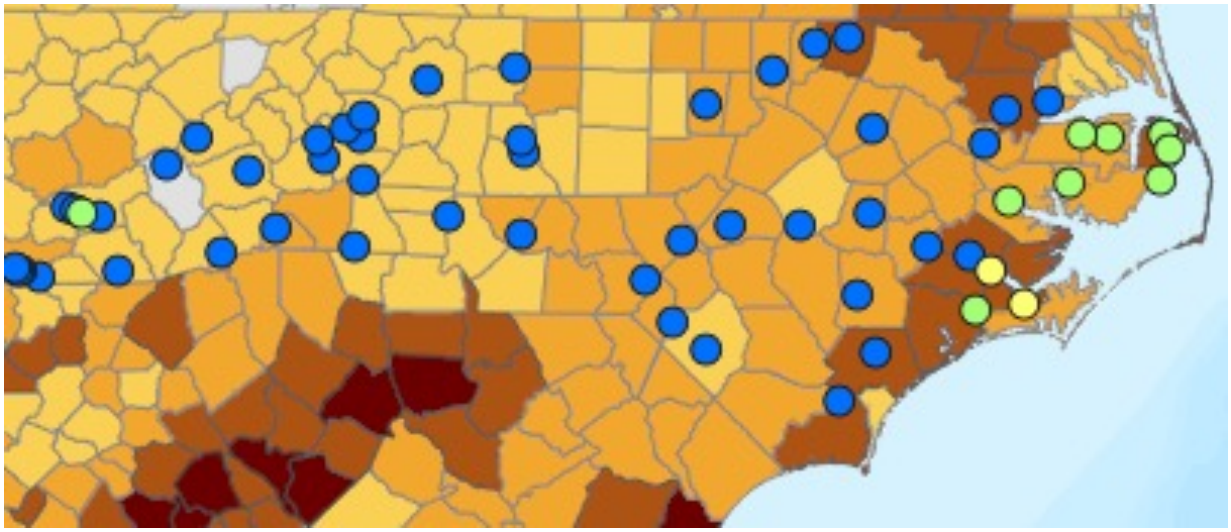

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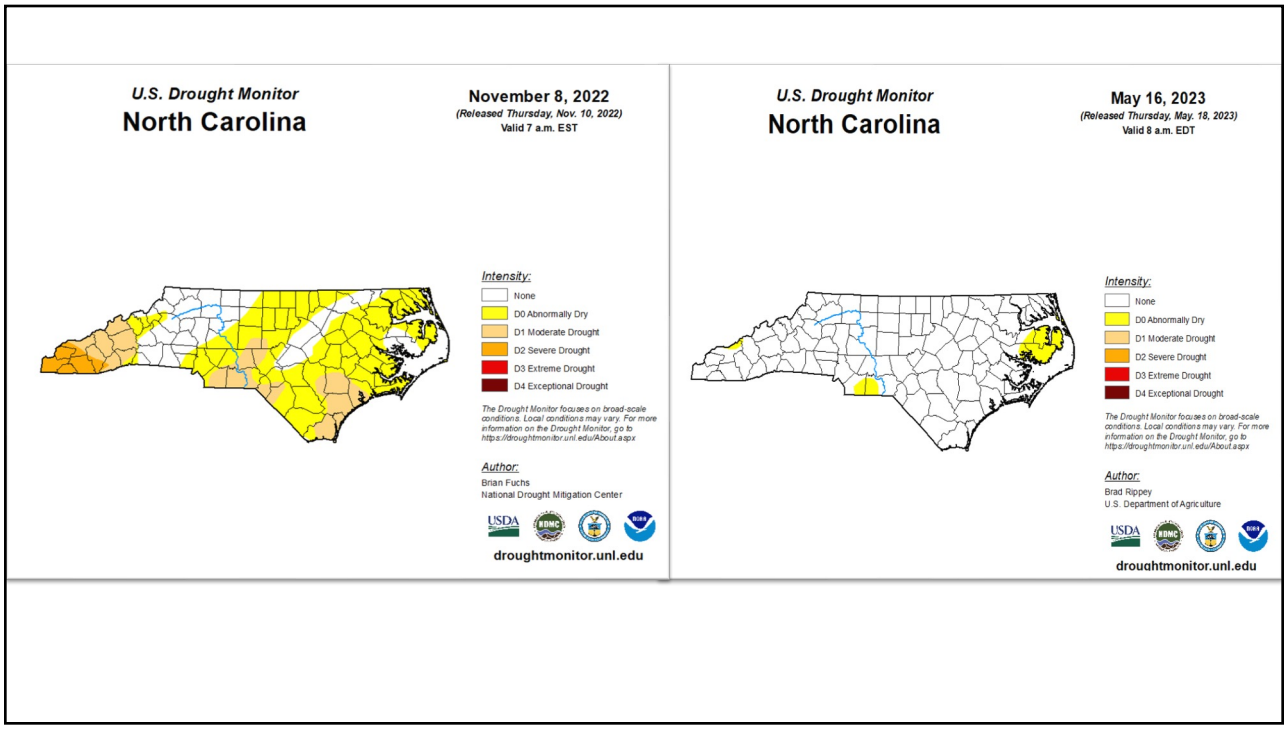

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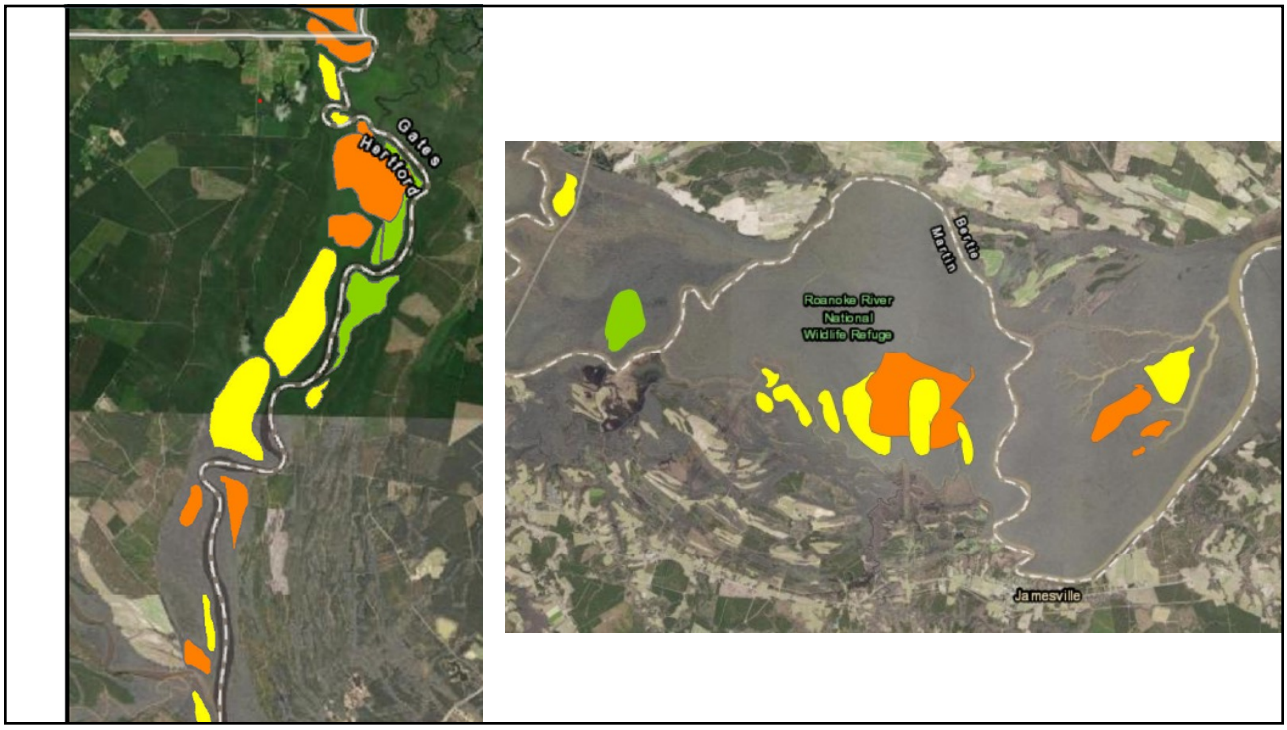
Forest Tent Caterpillar

- NATIVE
- Bottomland hardwood defoliator
  - Water Tupelo
  - Sweetgum
  - Birch
  - Ash
  - Oak
  - Elm
  - Cherry
  - Basswood

20


Gates
Hertford
Bertie
Martin
Roanoke River
National
Wildlife Refuge
Jamesville

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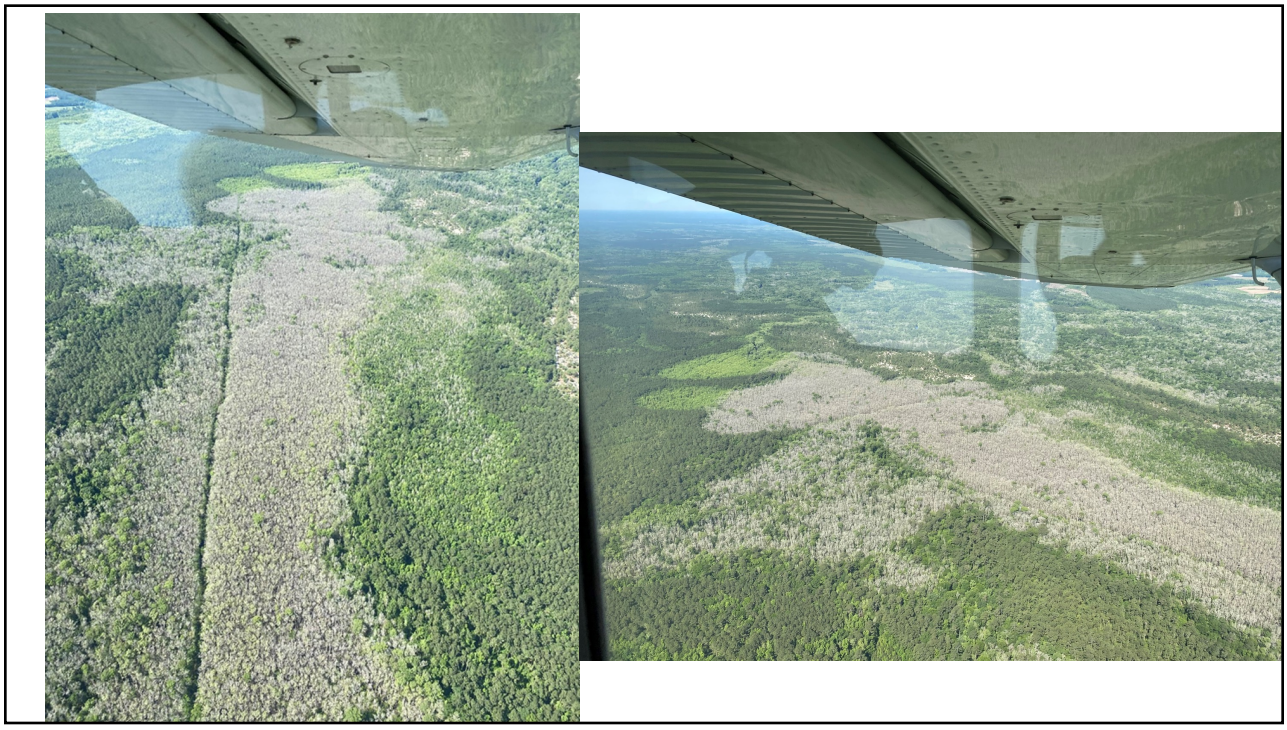

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Spotted Lanternfly

- Non-native invasive

- First detected in PA 2014
- First detected in NC 2022

- Primarily an agriculture, ornamental and nuisance pest

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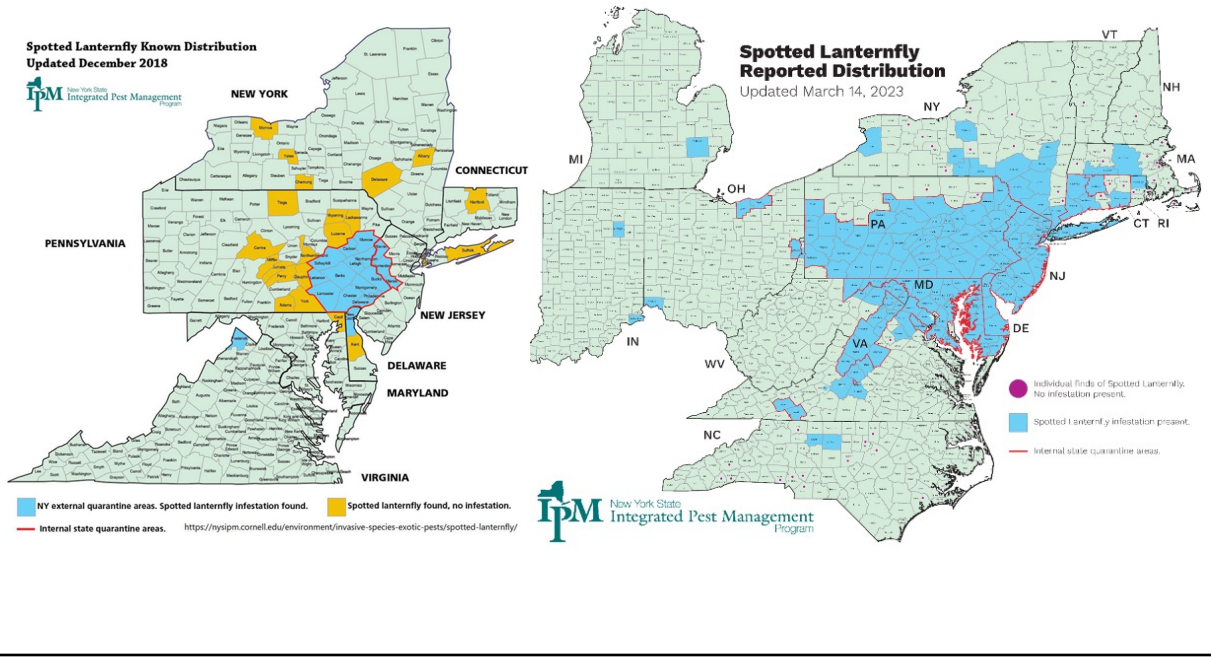
Spotted Lanternfly Known Distribution
Updated December 2018
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NY external quarantine areas. Spotted lanternfly infestation found.
Spotted lanternfly found, no infestation.
Internal state quarantine areas.
https://nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/
Spotted Lanternfly
Reported Distribution
Updated March 14, 2023
VT
NH
NY
MA
MI
OH
PA
CT
RI
NJ
MD
DE
IN
WV
VA
NC
Individual finds of Spotted Lanternfly. No infestation present.
Spotted Lanternfly infestation present.
Internal state quarantine areas.
New York State Integrated Pest Management Program

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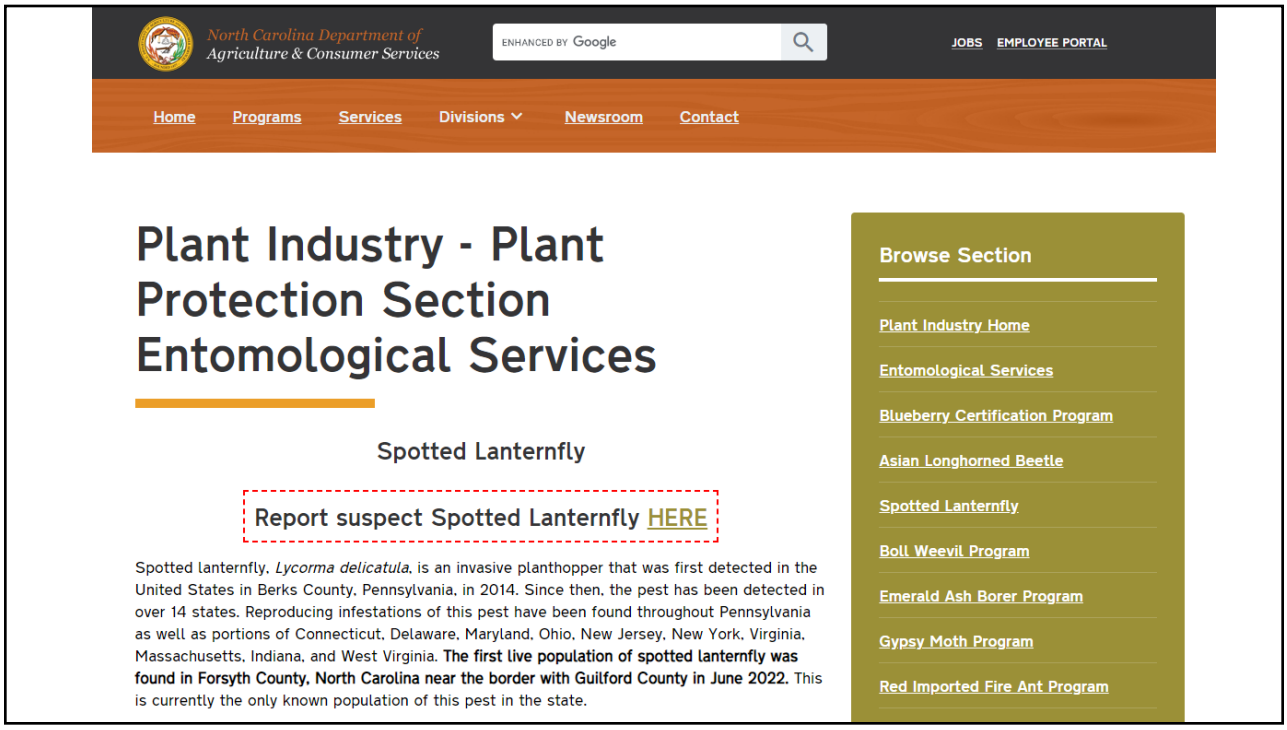
North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
ENHANCED BY Google
JOBS EMPLOYEE PORTAL
Home Programs Services Divisions Newsroom Contact
Plant Industry - Plant Protection Section Entomological Services
Spotted Lanternfly
Report suspect Spotted Lanternfly HERE
Spotted lanternfly, Lycorma delicatula, is an invasive planthopper that was first detected in the United States in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 2014. Since then, the pest has been detected in over 14 states. Reproducing infestations of this pest have been found throughout Pennsylvania as well as portions of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, and West Virginia. The first live population of spotted lanternfly was found in Forsyth County, North Carolina near the border with Guilford County in June 2022. This is currently the only known population of this pest in the state.
Browse Section
Plant Industry Home
Entomological Services
Blueberry Certification Program
Asian Longhorned Beetle
Spotted Lanternfly
Boll Weevil Program
Emerald Ash Borer Program
Gypsy Moth Program
Red Imported Fire Ant Program

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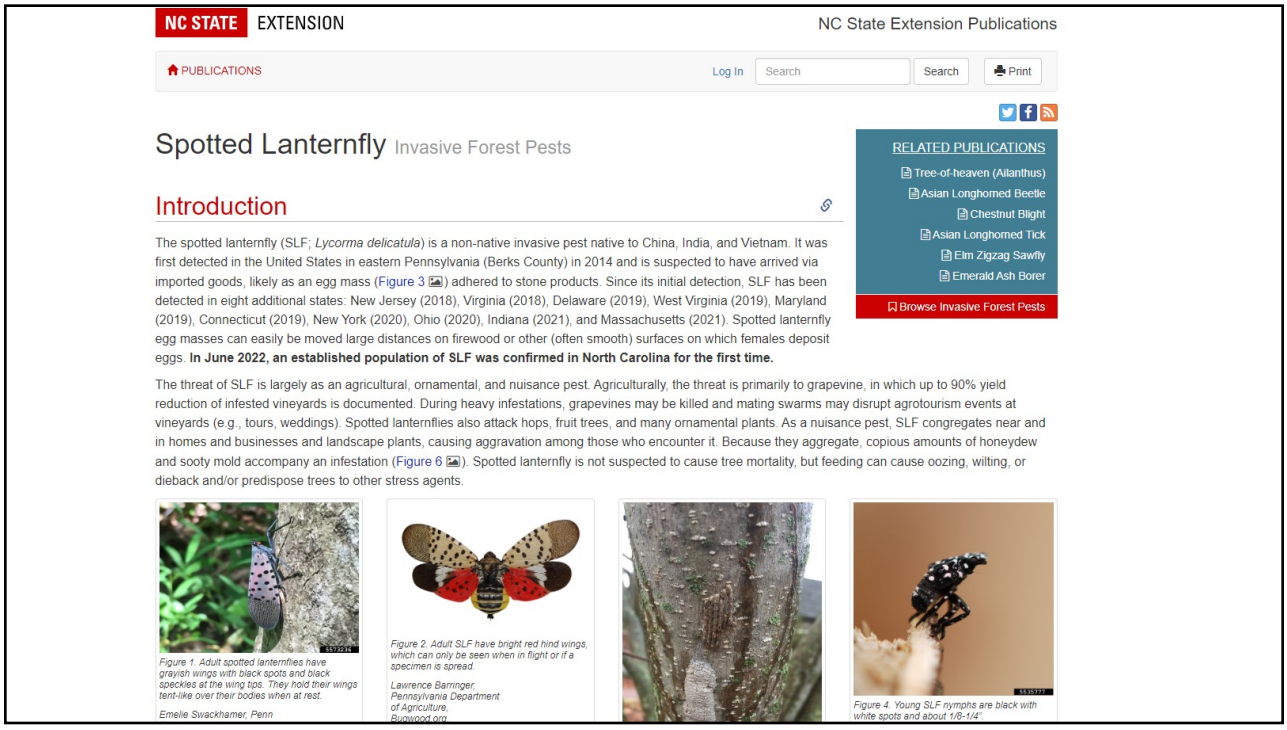
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Spotted Lanternfly Invasive Forest Pests
RELATED PUBLICATIONS
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Asian Longhorned Beetle
Chestnut Blight
Asian Longhorned Tick
Elm Zigzag Sawfly
Emerald Ash Borer
Browse Invasive Forest Pests
Introduction
The spotted lanternfly (SLF; Lycorma delicatula) is a non-native invasive pest native to China, India, and Vietnam. It was first detected in the United States in eastern Pennsylvania (Berks County) in 2014 and is suspected to have arrived via imported goods, likely as an egg mass (Figure 3) adhered to stone products. Since its initial detection, SLF has been detected in eight additional states: New Jersey (2018), Virginia (2018), Delaware (2019), West Virginia (2019), Maryland (2019), Connecticut (2019), New York (2020), Ohio (2020), Indiana (2021), and Massachusetts (2021). Spotted lanternfly egg masses can easily be moved large distances on firewood or other (often smooth) surfaces on which females deposit eggs. In June 2022, an established population of SLF was confirmed in North Carolina for the first time.
The threat of SLF is largely as an agricultural, ornamental, and nuisance pest. Agriculturally, the threat is primarily to grapevine, in which up to 90% yield reduction of infested vineyards is documented. During heavy infestations, grapevines may be killed and mating swarms may disrupt agrotourism events at vineyards (e.g., tours, weddings). Spotted lanternflies also attack hops, fruit trees, and many ornamental plants. As a nuisance pest, SLF congregates near and in homes and businesses and landscape plants, causing aggravation among those who encounter it. Because they aggregate, copious amounts of honeydew and sooty mold accompany an infestation (Figure 6). Spotted lanternfly is not suspected to cause tree mortality, but feeding can cause oozing, wilting, or dieback and/or predispose trees to other stress agents.
Figure 1. Adult spotted lanternflies have grayish wings with black spots and black speckles at the wing tips. They hold their wings tent-like over their bodies when at rest.
Emelie Swackhamer, Penn
Figure 2. Adult SLF have bright red hind wings, which can only be seen when in flight or if a specimen is spread.
Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org
Figure 4. Young SLF nymphs are black with white spots and about 1/8-1/4".

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