

Proposed Solutions for Managing Spotted Lanternflies in Vineyards

Team: Lanternfly Bye-Bye

Client(s): Cornell CALS Extension / E&J Gallo Winery / National Grape

Since 2014, spotted lanternflies (SLF) have permeated the northeast, feeding on produce such as grapes and infecting over 70 plant species, threatening agriculture and biodiversity. In 2025, the National Association of American Wineries valued New York's wine industry at \$16.81 billion. This high-value industry has been impacted by SLF, who damage grapevines and contaminate harvest. Below are two ideas our group has for addressing the issue. We appreciate any feedback you have for us.

Poisonous Tree of Heaven

Our first idea focuses on managing the population of spotted lanternflies using a decoy tree of heaven. Our team would design a small container and fill it with a mix of tree of heaven sap and a toxin. Attracted by the sap, the lanternflies will dig into the container and ingest the toxin. Otherwise, the container can be equipped with a weight-activated nozzle that would douse the lanternflies in a toxic mix, similar to what many households currently use. The benefits of this product are the decoys are easily scalable and stackable, and they are able to protect the harvesters from the lanternflies while also working to reduce the fly population. By the end of the semester, our goal is to have a finalized trap and, ideally, have tested it in a real environment to see its effectiveness.

Essential Oils

Our second proposal attempts to prevent the spotted lanternflies from entering the vineyard by deterring them with essential oils. By creating individual diffusers to place around the vineyard, the flies will not enter, and the plants will remain unharmed. Ideally, this idea could be developed to include a way to harm the lanternflies as well as deter them in order to help control the population and further protect the vineyard. This product would be nontoxic to surrounding plants and other animals, and would not require much maintenance while protecting harvesters from the lanternflies.

Key risks / unknowns

- Placement of the products is crucial. Because we are using a two-step solution, including attraction and detraction, we want to make sure we detract the flies into the attraction termination sites and not the other way around. Ideally we would conduct a study to see how far the scents travel and in what direction, but we do not have the budget nor time for that so we will have to rely on secondary research and data such as wind speed and direction.
- Location of egg masses. Because spotted lanternflies lay their eggs anywhere, we have to assume that there will already be SLF within the vineyard during spring. As a result, any product must have a way to deal with the starting population.
- Plant-safe compounds. Both of our proposed solutions involve liquid compounds to deter and remove lanternflies. The compounds used in the final solution will need to be safe for the grapes and approved by the FDA.

Questions for the client

1. **Have you found anything that is effective at killing spotted lanternflies?**

Decision affected: What measure to use to narrow down the population (toxins, physical means, etc)

2. **Are spotted lanternflies deterred by other factors such as locations of the vineyards or human presence?**

Decision affected: How to best implement our product

3. **Are there any parts of our plans that raise concerns for you?**

Decision affected: Next steps

References

- “New York Wine Industry - WineAmerica Economic Impact Study.” 2025. WineAmerica. WineAmerica Mobile. May 29, 2025. <https://wineamerica.org/economic-impact-study-2025/new-york-wine-industry-2025/>.
- “Spotted Lanternfly Reported Distribution Map.” 2017. CALS. 2017. <https://cals.cornell.edu/integrated-pest-management/outreach-education/whats-bugging-you/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-reported-distribution-map>.
- “Spotted Lanternfly in Perspective (U.S. National Park Service).” n.d. Wwww.nps.gov. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/slf-in-perspective.htm>.