

Description of Basal-Bark-Spray Tree Treatment

The treatments outlined in the Penn State documents—particularly the treatments using the systemic insecticides Dinotefuran and Imidacloprid as **Basal Bark Sprays**—are the most effective remedies Penn State recommends. Properly treated, trees will become toxic to SLF in a few days to a few weeks. The trees will then remain toxic for a year or more. SLF who feed on these trees will quickly die. A proper, to-the-instructions application of these insecticides will often prevent or avoid the difficulty of tree removal.

The application of Dinotefuran or Imidacloprid as a basal bark spray is a systemic method of long-term control of SLF on individual trees—particularly on those trees which cannot be removed this season. In addition, the Basal-Bark-Spray method of application, allows one to treat just the first 5-6 feet of the trunk of the tree—thus avoiding complicated and expensive treatments to the entire foliage of the tree.

Over a longer period however, in addition to using insecticides, the removal and herbicidal treatment of *Ailanthus* trees, where these trees exist, is essential for area *control* of SLF.