









The Spotted Lanternfly

Lycorma delicatula

Report it Here: massnrc.org/pests/slfreport.aspx

This insect is an invasive **planthopper** from China, India, and Vietnam. It was first detected in the U.S. in Pennsylvania in 2014. Previously, it had invaded South Korea and Japan. In South Korea, it is a pest of grapes and peaches. It is highly attracted to tree of heaven as an adult, but the immature stages will feed on a wide variety of host plants. It has since been detected in DE, NY, VA, NJ, CT, and MD. PA, VA, and NJ have established or quarantined populations to date.



70+ Species of Hosts:

- Tree of heaven
- Apples, peaches, grapes
- Birch
- Black walnut
- Dogwood
- Maple
- Hops
- And many more!

Spotted lanternfly (SLF) nymphs and adults damage plants by feeding with piercing-sucking mouthparts on plant fluids. They excrete large amounts of sugary waste, called honeydew, as a result of this feeding. Grape crops can be severely damaged. Shade trees and ornamental plants can be covered with hundreds or thousands of individuals, all excreting honeydew, which can be attractive to stinging insects, and lead to the growth of sooty mold.

In the quarantine area in Pennsylvania, where the spotted lanternfly is present in the landscape, the quality of life of PA residents is negatively impacted by the presence of this insect. **Help keep SLF out of MA!**



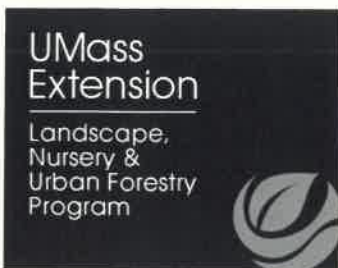
Egg masses can contain 30-50 eggs and are laid on any flat surface.



Nymphal instars 1-3 are black with white spots. In PA, they emerge from overwintered eggs in May.



The fourth and final instar is red and black with white spots. In PA, they are typically present in July, just prior to the adults. Adults are seen from July until a hard frost kills them.



For more information, visit [▶▶▶ ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/spotted-lanternfly](http://ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/spotted-lanternfly)

Images courtesy of Gregory Hoover.