



PEST ALERT

Spotted Lanternfly

Spotted lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula* (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae) is a non-native invasive insect from Asia that has recently arrived in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. The insect was first discovered in a Berks County, Pennsylvania stone yard in 2014. However, based on pest numbers and egg masses, experts believe it had been established in the area one or two seasons prior. The pest has since spread, resulting in a quarantine imposed on multiple counties in Pennsylvania. Spotted lanternfly (SLF) has now been found in several other states throughout the region, including Delaware and Virginia. As this insect has limited mobility, its spread is occurring primarily by human-assisted travel. The arrival of this new pest could have a significant impact on Maryland and U.S. agriculture.

Lifecycle

Adult SLF are large (approx. one inch long), strikingly colored insects, with grayish spotted front wings and red, white, and black patterned hind wings. The body is yellow and black banded (Fig. 1 – Adult SLF). However, the insect dramatically changes appearance throughout its life cycle. The tan eggs, 30-50 per egg mass, covered with a grey waxy coating, are laid on any vertical surface from late September until frost (Fig. 2 – Eggs; Fig. 3 – Eggs on barrel). Eggs hatch from late April to early May, into tiny white-spotted angular black nymphs (Fig. 4 – Young nymphs) and begin feeding by sucking the juice from host plants. As they grow older, nymphs molt and become bright red and black with white spots (Fig. 5 – Full-grown nymphs). Adults first appear around mid-July to feed, mate, and lay eggs (Fig. 6 – Cluster of adults).



Fig. 1 - Adult Spotted Lanternfly



Fig. 2 - Egg Mass



Fig. 3 - Egg Mass on barrel



Fig. 4 - Young Nymph



Fig. 5 - Full-grown Nymph

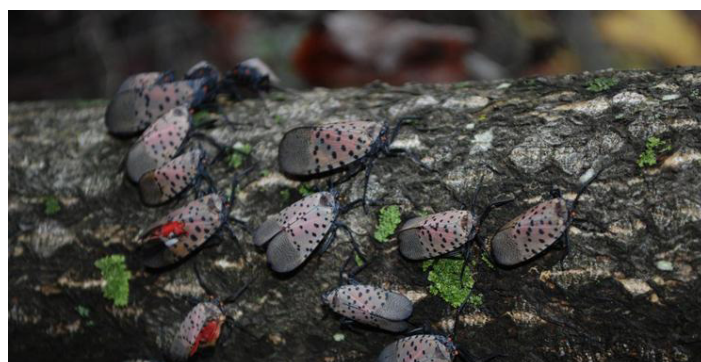


Fig. 6 - Cluster of Adults

Feeding Behavior

Nymphs have been found feeding on an ever-expanding list of plants, including apples, apricots, blueberries, cherries, grapes, hops, nectarines, peaches, oak, pine and poplar, among many others. Adults prefer—and may need—to feed on tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), another non-native invasive species.

Potential Damage

Damage from SLF feeding with its piercing-sucking mouth parts can cause stunted growth, reduced yields, and death of the host plant. As the insects feed, they excrete a sugary honeydew that collects and can attract other insects, as well as supporting growth of black sooty mold fungus that blocks sunlight from the leaves.



Helpful Links

[Maryland Department of Agriculture](#)
[University of Maryland Extension](#)
[Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture](#)
[USDA-APHIS Pest Alert](#)

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How to Help

You can help prevent the spread of SLF in several ways. Learn the insect's unique appearance and inspect plants in your area for adults, nymphs or eggs. You can place 'sticky-bands' around tree-of-heaven trunks to trap nymphs during their daily up and down migration.

If you see a suspect insect, trap or photograph it and contact Maryland Department of Agriculture at DontBug.MD@maryland.gov.

Collected dead specimens of any stage can be mailed or delivered to:

**Maryland Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection & Weed Management
50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, MD 21401**



Maryland Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection & Weed Management
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