



STOP THE



SPOTTED LANTERNFLY



What to look for:



Figure 1 - Egg masses
(September - May)



Figure 2 - 1st Instar nymph
(April - July)



Figure 3 - 4th Instar nymph
(July - September)



Figure 4 - Adult spotted lanternfly
(July - September)

Report Sightings:



More Information:



Or find us at:

www.mda.maryland.gov/spottedlanternfly



Spotted Lanternfly
Lycorma delicatula
(Hemiptera: Fulgoridae)



Spotted lanternfly is a non-native, invasive insect from southeast Asia. It was first discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014 and has since spread to several other states, including Maryland. Spotted lanternfly has a wide host range, posing a threat to Maryland's agricultural industries such as grapes and stone fruits. Due to its rapid rate of reproduction and ability to hitchhike on vehicles, spotted lanternfly can be easily moved around the state.



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)



(G)



(H)

Key – A) Adult spotted lanternfly with wings closed. B) Newly hatched egg mass with 1st instars. C) 1st Instar nymph. D) 4th instar nymph. E) Egg mass. F) Adult spotted lanternfly on tree-of-heaven. G) All life stages on a sapling. H) Feeding damage on tree-of-heaven.

Potential Damage – Spotted lanternfly feeds by inserting its proboscis into the stem or trunk of a plant. Spotted lanternfly is a phloem feeder and ingests sugar or other substances made by photosynthesis, from the plant. Feeding can cause stunted growth, reduced yields, and reduces winter hardiness of the host. As the insect feeds, it excretes a sugary substance called “honeydew” that can attract stinging insects and ants, as well as support the growth of black sooty mold that reduced the plant’s ability to photosynthesize.

Hosts - Spotted lanternfly can feed on over 70 species of plants, including, but not limited to: grape (wild and cultivated), stone fruits (apples, peaches, cherries), maple, weeping willow, black walnut, oak. Their primary host is tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) which is also a non-native, invasive species. You will find nymphs feeding on new growth, while adults will feed on the trunks of trees.

What to do – If you see any life stage of spotted lanternfly, we ask that you, **snap a photo** 📷, **Squash it**, 🍷, and **report it**, using the QR code below. Due to the volume of reports, we are no longer taking sightings via phone or email. For more information about the Maryland Department of Agriculture’s Spotted Lanternfly Program, please visit our website at www.mda/maryland.gov/spottedlanternfly.

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