



Have you seen this insect?

Take a photo or collect the
insect and report it!

Learn more and report
observations at
VTINVASIVES.ORG



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AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, PARKS & RECREATION

December 2021

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

(SLF)
Lycorma delicatula



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observations at
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WHAT IS SPOTTED LANTERNFLY?

Spotted lanternfly (SLF) is an invasive planthopper from Asia that damages plants and trees by sucking the sap from leaves and stems. This pest feeds on over 70 different plants, including economically important crops (grapes, apples, hops), forest and shade trees (maple, willow, birch), and the invasive tree-of-heaven. Feeding SLF excrete a sugar substance (honeydew), which can attract other nuisance pests and cause concentrated bee, wasp & ant activity.

WHERE IS IT?

Spotted lanternfly was first detected in Pennsylvania in 2014, and has since established and spread to numerous states in the northeast.



Emelie Swackhamer

LIFE STAGES



Size: 0.25-0.5 inch

Lawrence Barringer

EARLY NYMPHS

May to July



Size: 0.5 inch

Lawrence Barringer

LATE NYMPHS

July to September



Size: 1 inch

Lawrence Barringer

ADULTS

July to December



Emelie Swackhamer

EGG MASSES

September to June

WHAT CAN I DO?

As of 2021, there are no known populations of spotted lanternflies in Vermont. Follow these guidelines to ensure populations do not get established in the state.

- Report any observations and submit photos at [VTinvasives.org](https://vtinvasives.org);
- Avoid planting tree-of-heaven (SLF's preferred host);
- This pest spreads very easily and readily hitchhikes on a variety of surfaces. Check for and remove all life stages of SLF from outdoor items, such as vehicles and tires, plants and nursery stock, camping equipment, wood, and building materials.

View map of SLF infestations at QR code below.



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