



Spotted Lanternfly

Lycorma delicatula

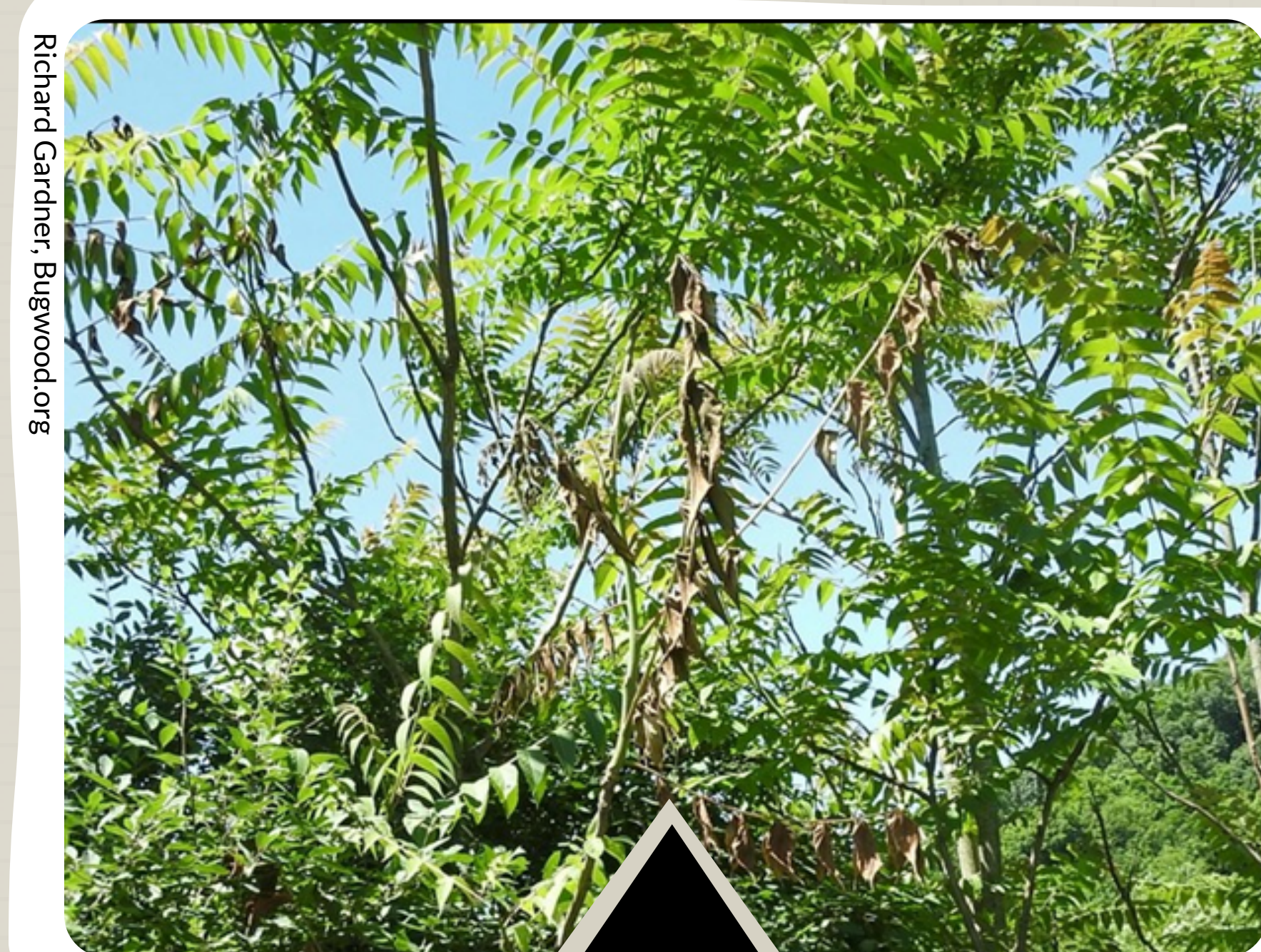
Spotted lanternfly (SLF) is native to Asia.

Currently, SLF is present in some southeastern states, including North Carolina and Virginia.

SLF feeds on grapevines, apple, peach, and plum trees.

SLF also feeds on a variety of native tree species such as beech, birch, black gum, maples, oaks, and sycamores.

Spotted lanternfly is an invasive planthopper that weakens and damages economically important plants.



The invasive tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is SLF's preferred host plant.

Tree of heaven is distributed throughout much of the United States, including Georgia



Egg masses with a gray muddy covering



First- third instars are primarily black with white spots



Fourth instars have a distinct red coloration



Front wings are grayish brown with black spots. Back wings have brown, red, and light colored patches.



Look for SLF on tree trunks

SLF Damage:

SLF feeds on the sap from plant stems and leaves.

Feeding weakens plants, causing plants to be more susceptible to other stressors.

SLF can kill grapevines.

SLF secretes honeydew that falls onto plant parts and the ground.

Sooty black mold grows on the honeydew, which is visually unpleasant and difficult to remove.



Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Early detection is important for managing SLF populations.

Please contact your local UGA Extension Office if you see SLF.