



NCDA&CS

Plant Industry Division
Plant Protection Section

PEST ALERT

Spotted Lanternfly

Lycorma delicatula

(Hemiptera: Fulgoridae)

An invasive planthopper, first discovered in North Carolina in June 2022, harms agriculture and businesses through its feeding and swarming.



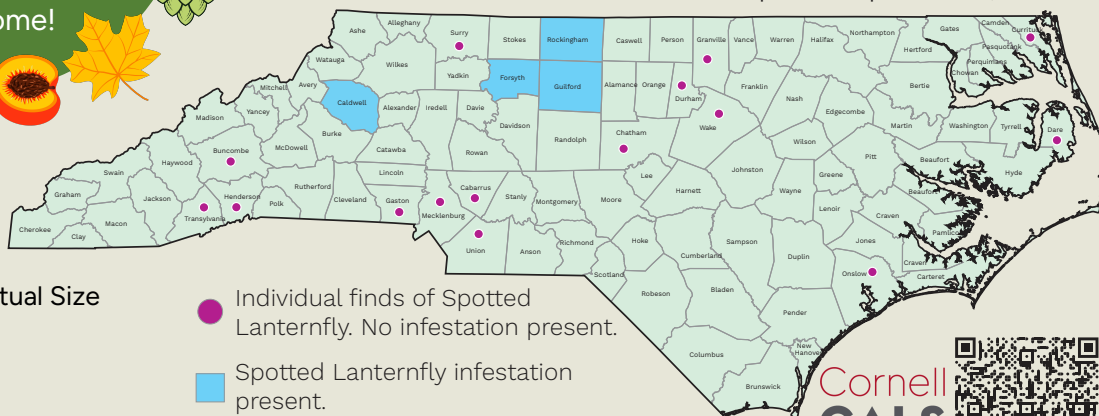
Hosts

This insect is a known pest of grapes, stone fruits, apples, maples, roses, hops, willows, chinaberry, tree of heaven, and even potted plants you may bring home!



Spotted Lanternfly Reported Distribution in the North Carolina

Updated September 12, 2024



Cornell CALS
College of Agriculture
and Life Sciences



Scan for latest updated map!
go.nysipm.org/slf-map-i

WHAT TO DO:



Collect a specimen: If you suspect you have found a Spotted Lanternfly please collect a specimen. We will assist you with specimen submission.



Take a picture: If you aren't sure if what you're looking at is Spotted Lanternfly you can submit a photograph. Please include the location & date of the find and a size reference (e.g. a coin).



Report a find: If you are located outside the known infestation zone (counties in blue) report the potential find and submit a photo to ncagr.gov/SLF

Please note: Check ncagr.gov/SLF for updated maps, links to regulatory requirements if you plan to travel to quarantine areas, and to learn more about spotted lanternfly.



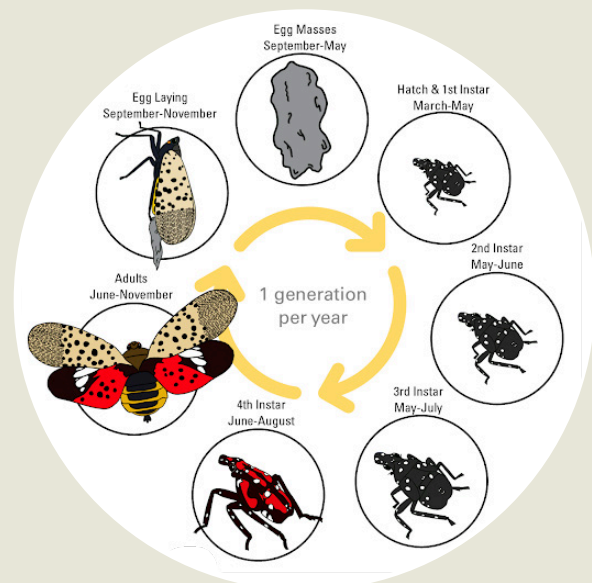
Steve Troxler, Commissioner of Agriculture

Dr. Bill Foote, Plant Industry Division Director, NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

For up to date information please visit:
www.ncagr.gov/SLF

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs of Spotted Lanternflies can be seen Year-Round



Design by Abby Ratcliff (NC State Extension)
Actual timing may vary depending on your location

MARCH - JULY



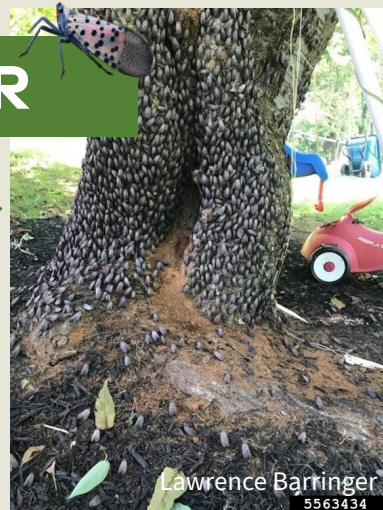
In March, immature spotted lanternflies emerge and go through three stages in black and white before turning red in the final stage before becoming adults.

Lawrence Barringer
PA Dept. of Ag

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

Adult spotted lanternfly mating swarms can cause significant damage and nuisance. →

← This pest feeds on trees, creating dark, oozing wounds that attract insects like wasps and ants. It can also cause **fungal mats to form at the base of trees.**



Lawrence Barringer
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SEPTEMBER - JUNE

In late fall, adults will lay egg masses (with a **grey mud-like appearance**) on trees and anything stored outdoors, even vehicles. The egg mass can survive being moved anywhere and will hatch in spring!



Pennsylvania
Dept. of Agriculture



Steve Troxler, Commissioner of Agriculture

Dr. Bill Foote, Plant Industry Division Director, NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

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