



United States Department of Agriculture

Invasive Pest Survey: Help Fight Spotted Lanternfly

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and our State cooperators need your help to detect spotted lanternfly (SLF). This non-native plant hopper feeds on a wide range of plants and trees. It is a threat to grape, apple, hops, oak, walnut, poplar, stone fruit, and logging industries. The preferred host for this pest is called "tree of heaven" (*Ailanthus-altissima*). You may have this tree on your property.

We Need Your Help!

An authorized agriculture inspector from the Spotted Lanternfly Cooperative Program stopped by today to get your permission to look for signs and symptoms of this pest on your property. Our goal is to detect this pest as early as possible to respond quickly. Early actions are crucial to reduce spotted lanternfly impacts on affected residents, the environment, the area's economy, and U.S. commercial agriculture.

Please help us to protect your community from this invasive pest. Contact the local office listed below to grant permission to survey your property.

Learn more about spotted lanternfly at:

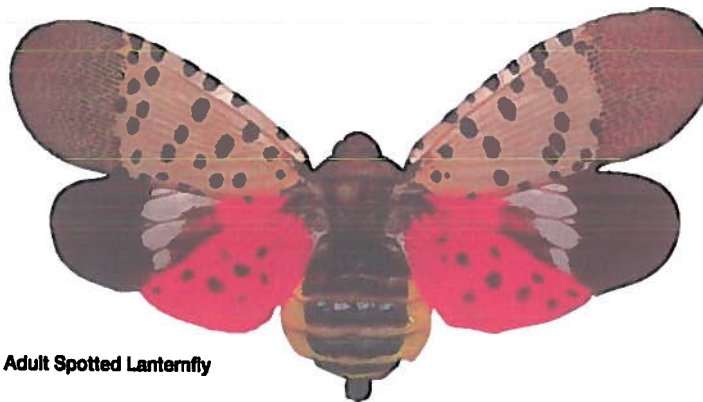
www.aphis.usda.gov/hungrypests/slf



Tree of heaven is widespread throughout the United States and the preferred host for spotted lanternfly. (Bugwood.org, Chuck Bergeron, University of Georgia)



An adult female spotted lanternfly at rest on tree of heaven. (USDA, Greg Hoover)



Adult Spotted Lanternfly

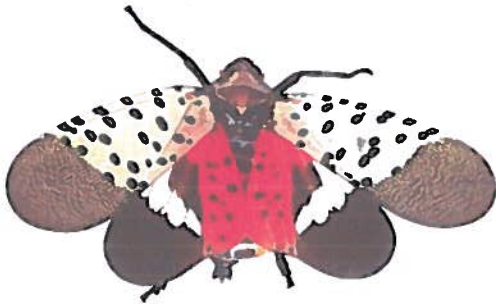
215-233-6610

Report a Sighting

1. Check if you're in or out of the quarantine zone by visiting extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly.
2. Kill and collect the specimen by freezing it or placing it in rubbing alcohol. If you are able, take a picture of it.
3. Report the sighting online at extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly. If you cannot access the internet, call 888-4-BADFLY (888-422-3359) toll-free. Please only use this hotline for sightings outside the quarantine zone.

Stop the Spread

1. Destroy all life stages of spotted lanternfly that you find.
2. Check your car and outdoor equipment for spotted lanternfly eggs, nymphs, and adults before moving within or out of the quarantine zone. Don't move firewood.
3. Share your spotted lanternfly knowledge with others!



GH Photos / Alamy Stock Photo



This publication was produced by Penn State Extension in collaboration with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.

extension.psu.edu

Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences research and extension programs are funded in part by Pennsylvania counties, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Produced by Ag Communications and Marketing

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Code EE0228 100M07/18mpc



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What Is It?

The spotted lanternfly is an invasive insect from Asia currently found in southeastern Pennsylvania, and sightings have been reported in some neighboring states.

The pest threatens important agricultural commodities, including the grape, hardwood, tree fruit, landscape, and nursery industries—sectors that contribute nearly \$18 billion annually to Pennsylvania's economy.

This planthopper weakens plants by feeding on sap. It excretes a sticky, sugary substance called honeydew, which attracts stinging insects, promotes the growth of sooty mold, and causes a messy nuisance for residents.

To help stop the spread of spotted lanternfly, the state has issued a quarantine order requiring the inspection of all items moving within or out of the area to prevent the transport of any living life stage of the pest.



Erica Smyers

See it? Report it!

extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly

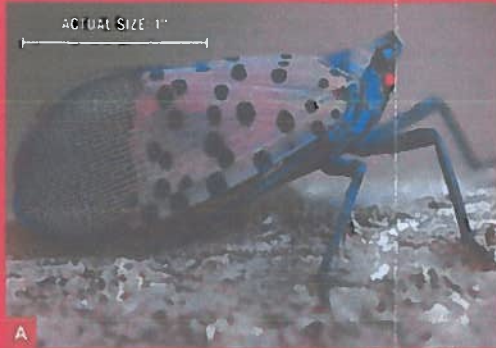
Know What to Look For

Spotted lanternfly adults are about 1 inch long and a half inch wide with wings folded.

Nymphs are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and develop through four stages, all of which are wingless.

Egg masses have a gray, mud-like covering, which can become dry and cracked over time. Older egg masses may lose their covering and appear as columns of 30–50 seed-like eggs. Egg masses can be found on trees, rocks, and other hard surfaces.

- A. Adult, wings closed
- B. Adult, wings open
- C. Nymph, early stage
- D. Nymph, late stage
- E. Egg mass, fresh
- F. Egg mass, older



Learn more at: extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly