SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

A serious threat to vineyards, orchards, and urban forests

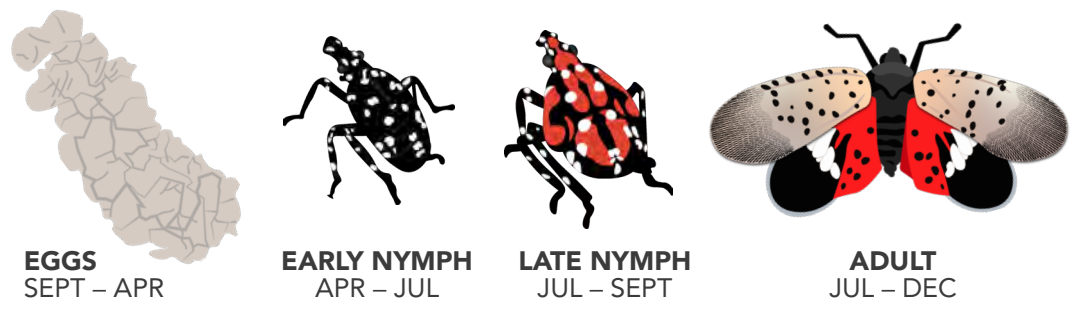
Egg masses dry and crack over time.

Eggs can be found on a variety of hard surfaces, including picnic tables and patio stones.

Sooty mould patch (dark colouring at the base of the tree).

SLF swarming on tree of heaven.

Spotted lanternfly (SLF; *Lycorma delicatula*) is an invasive pest from Asia that kills plants by sucking the sap from leaves and stems. SLF feed in swarms on more than 70 species of trees and plants, including cultivated grapes, fruit trees, black walnut, maples, and oaks. SLF is a threat to Canada's multi-billion dollar wine (viticulture) and fruit industries.



WHERE IS SLF?

SLF has not been detected in Canada. It was first detected in Pennsylvania in 2014 and has since established and spread to neighbouring states. As of 2020, SLF has been intercepted as far north as New York State, bordering Ontario's Niagara region.

SIGNS OF SLF:

- Muddy grey egg masses on hard surfaces
- Accumulation of a sweet, sticky substance called "honeydew" and sooty mould on and at the base of trees
- Swarming of nymphs and adults on host trees, which include tree of heaven, grapevines, fruit trees, black walnut, maples, oaks, and more

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Report sightings!
- Avoid planting tree of heaven, SLF's preferred host; if you see tree of heaven, inspect it for SLF
- SLF can move to new locations on items such as vehicles, plants and nursery stock, stone and building materials, and shipping containers. Check hard surfaces for egg masses frequently, **especially when leaving or transporting materials from areas of known SLF detections or quarantine zones**

Report sightings to eddmaps.org, www.invasivespeciescentre.ca, or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at www.inspection.gc.ca/pests.

Photos: Left header, Erica Smyers, Penn State; right header (egg masses), Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State; top side panel, U.S. Department of Agriculture; second side panel, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; bottom side panel, Penn State Extension.

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