

Damage

This planthopper is able to feed using specialized mouthparts that can pierce the plant and suck up sap. Both nymphs and adults feed this way, on leaves, stems, and trunks. Spotted lantern ies also excrete honeydew while feeding, which, over time, may encourage the growth of sooty mold. Piercing the plant's tissues and feeding on the sap weakens the plant, sometimes causing it to ooze and weep, which may result in a fermenting odor and a gray/black trail on the bark. The presence of the fermenting odor and honeydew may also attract other insects. Spotted lantern y feeding can cause wilting, defoliation, agging, yield loss, reduction in crop quality and cold hardiness, dieback and plant death.

Found a Spotted Lantern y in New York?

- 1. Take pictures of the insect, egg masses, or infestation you see and, if possible, include something for size, such as a coin or ruler.
- 2. If possible, collect the insect. Place in a bag and freeze, or in a jar with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.
- 3. Note the location (street address and zip code, intersecting roads, landmarks, or GPS coordinates).
- 4. Email pictures and location: spottedlantern y@agriculture.ny.gov

For More Information

New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: Spotted Lantern y nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lantern y

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets: Spotted Lantern y agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/spotted-lantern y

United State Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Pest Alert: Spotted Lantern y aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/hungry-pests/the-threat/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lantern y

PennState Extension: Spotted Lantern y extension.psu.edu/spottedlantern y