



Spotted Lanternfly Facts

About the Insect:

- The Spotted Lanternfly goes through one life cycle a year in Pennsylvania.
- The [Spotted Lanternfly](#) adult is about an inch long and half an inch wide. The forewings are gray with black spots. When flying, it exposes its red and black hind wings.
- Spotted Lanternfly adults have wings and can fly, but they are typically weak fliers.
- Spotted Lanternfly are a part of a group of insects known as planthoppers – both nymphs and adults have a powerful jump!
- The Spotted Lanternfly prefers to feed on the [Tree of Heaven](#).
- When Spotted Lanternfly feed on host plants, they suck in sap and excrete ‘honeydew’ which can attract other insects, and cause mold to grow on the tree.
- The Spotted Lanternfly is native to China, India, and Vietnam.
- A Spotted Lanternfly egg mass can contain 30-50 individual insects.
- The Spotted Lanternfly nymphs will begin to emerge in late April.
- The Spotted Lanternfly is harmful to orchards and [vineyards](#).

What can you do to help fight Spotted Lanternfly?

- If you find Spotted Lanternfly, you should report it to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture online at <https://extension.psu.edu/spottedlanternfly> or call 1-888-4BAD-FLY. You can trap Spotted Lanternfly nymphs and adults on a tree by banding it with sticky tape.
- Before leaving any area that is known to have Spotted Lanternfly, you should check your vehicle to make sure you aren’t taking any to your next location.
- You can remove egg masses by scraping with card, knife, or stick. Scrape into a bag or container with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.