PEST ALERT!

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

Lycorma delicatula

WHERE

EVERYWHERE AS NYMPHS. ON WOODY PLANT PARTS LIKE STEMS, VINES, AND TREE TRUNKS AS ADULTS

I'm what's known
as an 'invasive species.' I first
traveled from my native Asia to
the northeastern US in 2012. I
arrived in NYC in 2020 and
have been here
ever since!

WHEN

MAY -NOVEMBER

emerge as a nymph in May.
a nymph in May.
eat just about vagetable plants. I'm young, i'll anything-even your harder to notice this and can't yet fiv



As an adult, I feed by piercing the bark of trees and vines and feasting on their sap. In the process, I feasting on their sap. In the produce and secrete honeydew. This produce a hour good friend sooty coating attracts my good friend sooty coating attracts my good friends sooty hold. They get a bad rap, cause they hold. They get a bad rap, cause they look gross. But they don't actually look gross. But they don't actually hurt trees too much.



BY STEALING NUTRIENTS



Adult spotted lanternfly on grapes









WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

- Vacuuming is the best way to minimize the impact of spotted lanternfly in your NYC garden. Regular (once or more per week) passes will help to keep them at bay.
- Find and remove egg sacs throughout season-especially in the fall--to help prevent overwintering.
- There are some organic sprays that scientists are currently testing and believe will help to control bad infestations in agricultural contexts. But it DOES NOT APPEAR THAT NEEM OR INSECTICIDAL SOAP HAVE MUCH OF AN IMPACT on spotted lanternfly.

PLANTS TO WATCH

- Nymphs (young spotted lanternflies) are generalists and can often be found on ANY AND ALL ANNUAL VEGETABLES.
- Adults favorite plant is TREE OF HEAVEN
 (Ailanthus altissima). GRAPE VINES appear
 to be a close second. And they can be found
 on more than 50 other woody plants
 including PEACH, PLUM, AND MAPLE
 TREES.



