

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Spotted Lanternfly Permit

HARRISBURG, PA 17110-9408

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued this permit under the authority of section 21 of the Plant Pest Act, act of December 16, 1992, P.L. 1228, No. 162 § 21, (3 P.S. § 258.21(a) and (c)) for the purpose of preventing, delaying and minimizing the spread, dissemination and amplification of Spotted lanternfly in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Participant shall effectuate, follow and adhere to the requirements set by the Spotted lanternfly Order of Quarantine and Treatment, as of May 26, 2018, 48 PA.B. 3094 and Quarantine Addendum as of March 16, 2019, 49 PA.B. 1155.

PERMITTEE

PANTHER II TRANSPORTATION DBA
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PERMIT NUMBER:

PA-20200300057

PERMIT ISSUED:

3/2/2020

Ruth A. Welliver

SIGNATURE

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Pest Alert

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*)

The spotted lanternfly is an invasive pest, primarily known to affect tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). It has been detected on many host plants, including apples, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds, and pine. It also feeds on oak, walnut, poplar, and grapes. The insect will change hosts as it goes through its developmental stages. Nymphs feed on a wide range of plant species, while adults prefer to feed and lay eggs on tree of heaven (*A. altissima*).¹ If allowed to spread in the United States, this pest could seriously harm the country's grape, orchard, and logging industries.

Distribution and Spread

The spotted lanternfly is present in China, India, Japan, South Korea, and Vietnam. The insect was detected in Pennsylvania in September 2014. This was the first detection of spotted lanternfly in the United States.

Spotted lanternflies are invasive and can spread rapidly when introduced to new areas. While the insect can walk, jump, or fly short distances, its long-distance spread is facilitated by people who move infested material or items containing egg masses.

Damage

Both nymphs and adults of spotted lanternfly cause damage when they feed, sucking sap from stems and leaves. This can reduce photosynthesis, weaken the plant, and eventually contribute to the plant's death. In addition, feeding can cause the plant to ooze or weep,



Adult spotted lanternfly

resulting in a fermented odor, and the insects themselves excrete large amounts of fluid (honeydew). These fluids promote mold growth and attract other insects.

Description

Adult spotted lanternflies are approximately 1 inch long and one-half inch wide, and they have large and visually striking wings. Their forewings are light brown with black spots at the front and a speckled band at the rear. Their hind wings are scarlet with black spots at the front and white and black bars at the rear. Their abdomen is yellow with black bars. Nymphs in their early stages of

development appear black with white spots and turn to a red phase before becoming adults. Egg masses are yellowish-brown in color, covered with a gray, waxy coating prior to hatching.

Life Cycle

The spotted lanternfly lays its eggs on smooth host plant surfaces and on non-host material, such as bricks, stones, and dead plants. Eggs hatch in the spring and early summer, and nymphs begin feeding on a wide range of host plants by sucking sap from young stems and leaves. Adults appear in late July and tend to focus their feeding on tree of heaven (*A. altissima*) and grapevine

¹In Pennsylvania, adult spotted lanternflies have also been found feeding and egg laying on willow, maple, poplar, and sycamore, as well as on fruit trees, like plum, cherry, and peach.

(*Vitis vinifera*). As the adults feed, they excrete sticky, sugar-rich fluid similar to honeydew. The fluid can build up on plants and on the ground underneath infested plants, causing sooty mold to form.

Where To Look

Spotted lanternfly adults and nymphs frequently gather in large numbers on host plants. They are easiest to spot at dusk or at night as they migrate up and down the trunk of the plant. During the day, they tend to cluster near the base of the plant if there is adequate cover or in the canopy, making them more difficult to see. Egg masses can be found on smooth surfaces on the trunks of host plants and on other smooth surfaces, including brick, stone, and dead plants.

Report Your Findings

If you find an insect that you suspect is the spotted lanternfly, please contact your local Extension office or State Plant Regulatory Official to have the specimen identified properly.

To locate an Extension specialist near you, go to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web site at **www.nifa.usda.gov/Extension**. A directory of State Plant Regulatory Officials is available on the National Plant Board Web site at **www.nationalplantboard.org/membership**.



Nymphs are black with white spots in early stages of development. (Credit: itchydogimages)



Nymphs turn red just before becoming adults. (Credit: itchydogimages)



Hatched and unhatched egg masses



Cluster of adults on the trunk of a tree at night

SAVE AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

JOIN THE BATTLE. BEAT THE BUG.

STOP THE SPREAD OF THE SPOTTED LANTERNFLY.

CHECK YOUR VEHICLE

Search for all spotted lanternfly life stages



Egg mass
Sept.-June



Early nymph
April-July

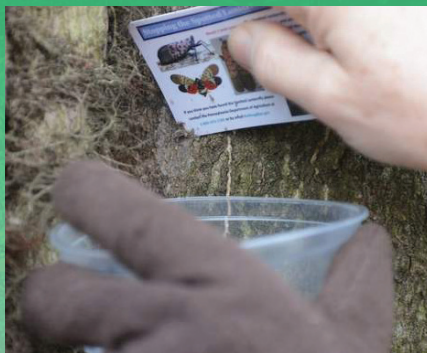


Late nymph
July-Sept.



Adult
July-Dec.

SCRAPE. SQUASH. REPORT.



Scrape
egg masses into a
container of rubbing
alcohol or hand sanitizer



Squash
any bugs
you see

**Contact your
State Department of
Agriculture**

Report
any sightings



Get more information at aphis.usda.gov/hungrypests/slfbiz



United States Department of Agriculture

JOIN THE BATTLE. BEAT THE BUG.

The spotted lanternfly is an invasive insect that is putting American agriculture and forests at risk. Join us. Together, we can stop the spread of this destructive pest.

DRIVER'S CHECKLIST

Life stages of the spotted lanternfly



Egg mass
Sept.-June



Early nymph
April-July



Late nymph
July-Sept.



Adult
July-Dec.

Before you leave your company lot or work site, check for spotted lanternflies on your vehicle's:

- Doors and sides
- Grill
- Bumpers
- Wheel wells
- Roof
- Cargo

Remember to park away from trees when possible, and close windows to keep spotted lanternflies out.

Check items stored outside for the pest before moving them to a new location:

- Propane tanks
- Outdoor machinery
- Wooden pallets
- Shipping containers

When you find an egg mass:

- Scrape it into a plastic bag or container that contains rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.

When you find a nymph or an adult:

- Squash it.

Report any spotted lanternflies you see to:

Your State Department of Agriculture

*Get more information at aphis.usda.gov/hungrypests/slfbiz



SÚMATE A LA BATALLA. VENCE AL INSECTO.

La mosca linterna con manchas es un insecto invasor que amenaza la agricultura y los bosques Americanos. Únete a nosotros. Juntos podemos detener la propagación de esta plaga destructiva.

LISTA DEL CONDUCTOR

Fases vitales de la mosca linterna con manchas



Masa de huevos
Sep. – Junio



Ninfa prematura
Abril – Julio



Ninfa tardía
Julio – Sep.



Adulta
Julio – Dic.

Antes de que salgas del terreno de tu empresa o sitio de trabajo, verifica en tu vehículo la presencia de moscas linterna con manchas en:

- Puertas y costados
- Huecos de las llantas
- Parrilla
- Techo
- Defensas
- Área de carga

Recuerda estacionarte lejos de los árboles cuando sea posible y cerrar las ventanas para mantener fuera a las moscas linterna con manchas.

Verifica que los artículos almacenados al aire libre no tengan la plaga antes de transportarlos a un nuevo lugar:

- Tanques de propano
- Tarimas de madera
- Maquinaria exterior
- Contenedores

Cuando encuentres una masa de huevos:

- Ráspala y deposítala dentro de una bolsa de plástico o contenedor que contenga alcohol medicinal o desinfectante de manos.

Cuando encuentres una ninfa o adulta:

- ¡Aplástala!

Reporta cualquier mosca linterna con manchas a:

**El Departamento de Agricultura (USDA)
de su Estado**

*Para más información visite aphis.usda.gov/hungrypests/sifbiz

