



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

# Plant Pest Factsheet

## Spotted lanternfly

### *Lycorma delicatula*



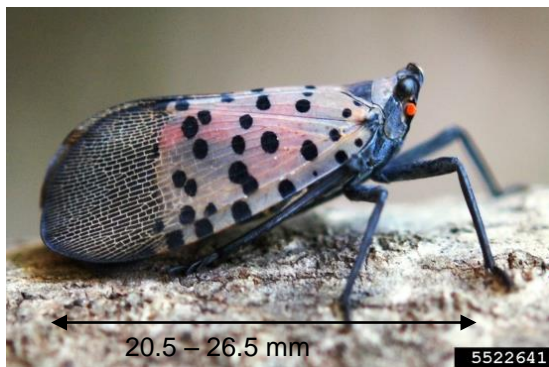
**Figure 1.** Spotted lanternfly adult with wings spread showing colourful hind wings  
© Holly Raguza, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

## Background

*Lycorma delicatula* (White) (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae) is a plant-hopper bug, commonly known as the 'spotted lanternfly', that is native to northern China. It was accidentally introduced to Korea in 2004 and the USA in 2014 where it is invasive. It feeds on a wide range of fruit, ornamental and woody trees, with tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) being one of its preferred hosts. The latter tree has become popular in the UK for planting along city streets, in urban parks and in landscaping schemes. Spotted lanternflies can be spread long distances by people who move infested plant material or items containing the cryptic egg masses. If introduced to Europe, this pest could have an impact on the grape, orchard, and horticultural industries.

## Geographical Distribution

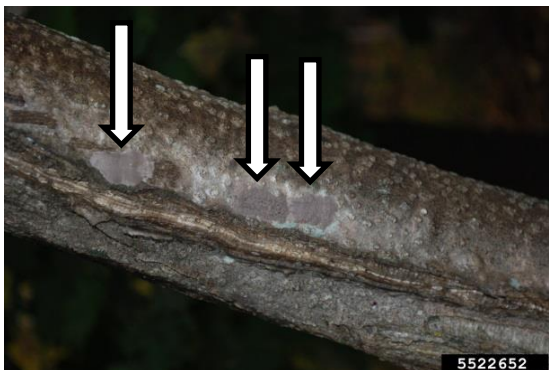
Spotted lanternfly is native to northern China, and has been introduced to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam and the USA (Pennsylvania). Reports from India and other countries in Asia, appear to be unconfirmed.



**Figure 2.** Adult spotted lanternfly, lateral view © Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture



**Figure 3.** Spotted lanternfly adult flashing the brightly coloured underwings © Orlyfotos



**Figure 4.** Spotted lanternfly, three eggs masses camouflaged on bark © Holly Raguza, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture



**Figure 5.** Spotted lanternfly, eggs mass in centre of the picture © Holly Raguza, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture



**Figure 6.** Spotted lanternfly, group of nymphs © by Вольдемар



**Figure 7.** Spotted lanternfly nymph © by Вольдемар



**Figure 8.** Spotted lanternfly feeding damage on bark of a tree of heaven © Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture



**Figure 9.** Spotted lanternfly feeding damage to the main trunk of a tree of heaven © Holly Raguza, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

## Host Plants

Spotted lanternfly is polyphagous, and has been found on 78 species of mainly woody plants assigned to 31 families. Its hosts include several crops (*Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Rubus*, and *Vitis*), and many plant genera found in both urban and natural environments in the UK (*Acer*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Fagus*, *Juglans*, *Magnolia*, *Morus*, *Pinus*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Quercus*, *Rosa*, *Salix*, *Sorbus* and *Syringa*). Observations in South Korea suggest that young nymphs feed on a wider range of plants (including herbaceous) than the mature nymphs and adults. Spotted lanternfly can complete its lifecycle on *A. altissima*, but it is not known if any other hosts are sufficient on their own. Preference for feeding on certain plants has been linked to sugar composition and presence of toxic metabolites, which is thought to be a defence mechanism to protect the nymphs from attack by natural enemies.

## Description

Adults at rest (Fig. 2) have a blackish head and grey or pinkish wings with black spots. The tips of the wings are a combination of black rectangular blocks with grey outlines. When startled or flying the spotted lanternfly will display its hind wings that are red and black blocks with a white stripe between them (Figs 1 and 3). The red portion of the wing is also adorned with black spots. The abdomen is a yellowish white with bands of black on the top and bottom. Adult spotted lanternflies can move quickly and are strong jumpers, but weak fliers. Grey, flattish, egg masses are laid on relatively smooth surfaces and can be very difficult to spot (Figs 4 and 5). The early-instar nymphs are black with white spots. The later instars also have patches of red (Figs 6 and 7). These insects are unlikely to be confused with any other insect native to the UK.

## Biology

Spotted lanternfly has one generation each year. In the USA and Korea, adults can be seen from July. In the autumn the adult bugs often move to the tree of heaven (if available), which is a preferred host for feeding. However, egg masses (each containing about 20 eggs) may be laid on any tree with a smooth trunk section, or on non-plant material with a vertical relatively smooth surface. Man-made items such as vehicles, furniture, farm equipment or any other items stored outside are suitable sites for egg laying. Egg-laying commences in late September and continues until the onset of winter. Almost 200 egg masses have been observed laid on a single tree of heaven in Pennsylvania. The eggs begin hatching from late April to early May, and the nymphs complete four immature stages.

## Dispersal and Detection

The nymphs disperse by crawling and will feed on both woody and non-woody plants. Egg masses may be transported over long distances by man on plant and non-plant materials. The adult bugs (Figs 1-3) and the nymphs (Figs 6-7) are large, colourful and tend to aggregate, increasing possible detection. The early instar nymphs may be found on smaller plants and vines, whereas the adults move to trees later in the season. The egg masses can be very difficult to detect if laid on a grey coloured surface (Figs 4-5).

## Economic Impact

Spotted lanternfly feeds on the phloem and extensive feeding results in a loss of vigour, wilting, bark splitting, oozing wounds on the trunk (Fig. 8), and death of branches. Resulting sap-runs leave conspicuous greyish or black trails along the trunk (Fig. 9) which



attracts other insects to feed, notably wasps and ants. The nymphs aggregate to feed on some hosts but the insect is not known to vector plant viruses. Secondary impacts, such as honeydew excretion, the growth of sooty moulds, and wounds allowing the entry of pathogens, can also be serious. Reports from South Korea indicate that it can cause direct mortality in grapevine.

Spotted lanternfly might potentially be a nuisance in urban areas, as there are reports of the adult bugs entering homes in its invasive range in Asia.

## Advisory Information

Spotted lanternfly is an invasive species in South Korea and the USA. Pathways of entry into the UK include woody plants for planting. However, the cryptic overwintering egg-masses (Figs 4-5) may be laid on non-host plants and non-plant materials, and appear to be the life stage most likely to move undetected in trade. The temperature requirements for development of this species are poorly known. Whilst it does survive cold winters, it is unclear how warm the summers need to be for the insect to complete its lifecycle, and UK summers may be too cool. However, the presence of the adults preferred host, *A. altissima*, may better determine whether this species could establish in an area, as this seems necessary to establish long-term viable populations. In the UK *A. altissima* is most commonly found in the south-east and eastern regions of England, especially around urban areas.

Early detection is vital for the effective control of this pest and the protection of horticulture, agriculture and the wider environment. Industry should source material carefully, and both commercial growers and gardeners may wish to monitor for its presence. Statutory action will be taken against the spotted lanternfly if intercepted on imported plant material and against outbreaks on commercial plant production premises.

Suspected outbreaks of spotted lanternfly or any other non-native plant pest should be reported to the relevant authority:

For **England and Wales**, contact your local **APHA Plant Health and Seeds Inspector** or the **PHSI Headquarters**, Sand Hutton, York. Tel: 01904 405138  
Email: [planthealth.info@apha.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:planthealth.info@apha.gsi.gov.uk)

For **Scotland**, contact the **Scottish Government's Horticulture and Marketing Unit**:  
Tel: 0131 244 8935 Email: [hrt.marketing@gov.scot](mailto:hrt.marketing@gov.scot)

For **Northern Ireland**, contact the **DAERA Plant Health Inspection Branch**:  
Tel: 0300 200 7847 Email: [planthealth@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:planthealth@daera-ni.gov.uk)

For additional information on UK Plant Health please see:

<https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/phiw/riskRegister/>

<https://www.gov.uk/plant-health-controls>

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/plant/PlantHealth/PlantDiseases>

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk>

## Authors

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