



Forest Pest Alert Spotted Lanternfly

(Lycorma delicatula)

Spotted Lanternfly is an invasive planthopper with the potential to seriously threaten Michigan agriculture and the environment. Spotted lanternfly causes direct damage by sucking sap from host plants, and indirectly damage through mold grown on its honeydew excretions, inhibiting plant growth and causing death. Great numbers of hungry lanternflies can stress hosts by depriving them of nutrients and carbohydrates plants need for growth and maintance.

What's the threat?

First found in the United States in 2014 in southeastern Pennsylvania, spotted lanternfly has rapidly spread. Confirmed observations of SLF have since been recorded in several states across the eastern United States. Egg masses are difficult to identify and can be transported to new areas on outdoor furniture, vehicles, or other objects.

What's at risk?

SLF poses a significant threat to the fruit, hops, nursery, landscape and logging industries. Some fruit hosts include apples, plums, cherries and grapes. Tree hosts include oak, willow, maple, and sycamore.

What is happening in Michigan?

In July 2022, live spotted lanternfly was found in Oakland County. Treatment of the infested area was completed and MDARD is working to contain and limit the spread of this small population. Early detection is vital to protect Michigan businesses and agriculture.

What can you do?

If you see a suspect insect, try to collect them or take a photo, record the location, and report it. If you think you found an egg mass, do not disturb it. Record the location, take a photo, and report it. Reporting can be done at www.michigan.gov/eyesinthefield.

Photos by Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture







SLF eggs SLF nymph SLF adult

Report suspected spotted lanternfly:

www.michigan.gov/eyesinthefield **Learn more:**

michigan.gov/exoticpests or michigan.gov/spottedlanternfly