




Technical Bulletin for: Spotted Lantern Fly

Lycorma delicatula (White) • Hemiptera, *Fulgoridae* • LYCDEL



DISTRIBUTION	China, India, Vietnam and Eastern Asia. Invasive to Korea and the United States
HOSTS	Grapes, Stone fruits, species of Orchard apple and Chinese Tree of Heaven
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Adult lanternflies have a black head and gray-brown forewings adorned with the eponymous black spots. Neatly spaced black rectangular markings color the tips of the forewings in a pattern sometimes likened to brick and mortar. Hindwings are red with black spots. Approximately 25 mm long and 12 mm wide.
Larvae	Early stage nymphs are black and white, while later stage nymphs are black, white and red.
Eggs	Newly laid egg masses are brown in color and covered in a grey, waxy coating. Older egg masses lose the coating and look like seeds arranged in 4 to 7 vertical rows. Egg masses are approximately 25 mm long.
LIFE HISTORY	There is one generation per year. Eggs are laid typically on smooth surfaces on the host plant's trunk, though can be found on branches, stone, and manmade objects such as vehicles and farm equipment. After hatching, larvae climb to the leaves on which they feed, beginning a cyclic behavior of feeding, falling to the ground, and returning to feed. As they develop, larvae feed on more woodier materials, undergoing 4 instars and beginning pupation in June or July.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Methyl salicylate in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: 21 Days.	
TRAP TO USE	Sticky Band Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Wrap trap around the base of host tree during the early season, hanging lure inside as necessary. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect trees for damage to bark, leaves, or stems. In grape vineyards, inspect the vines for aggregations of nymphs and adults. Nymphs may also be found on the underside of leaves. Use binoculars to inspect branches, upper trunk, and canopy. Inspect tree of heaven for feeding damage, including wilting, flagging, weeping sap wounds, honeydew accumulation, sooty mold growth, and fungal mats found at the base of the tree. Remove infested segments as necessary or if possible. In extreme cases, complete removal of infested host plants may be necessary.	

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