

[Stop Squishing Spotted Lanternflies](#)

The humane gardener: Cultivating compassion for all creatures great and small.

Nancy Lawson September 14, 2023

Resources to Consider when Contemplating the Validity of the Arguments Proposed in this Article

Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs

[Stop BMSB](#) – Northeast IPM Center

[Reducing Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Crop Damage \(2010-Present\)](#) – Northeastern IPM Center

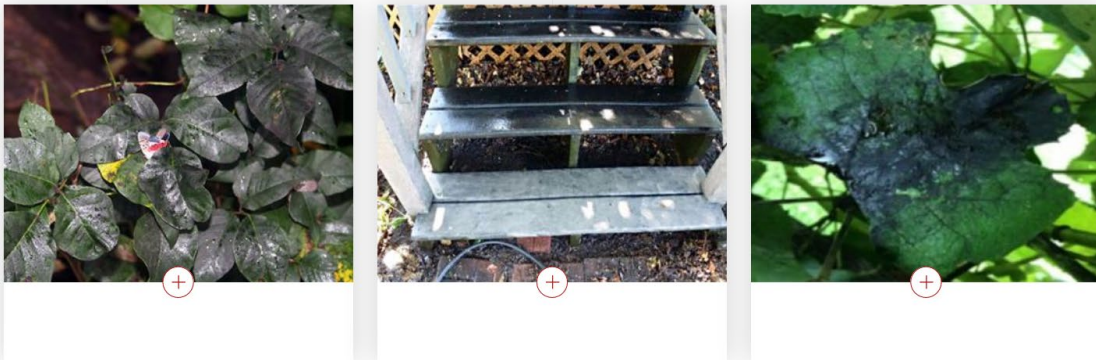
[Learn more about Brown Marmorated Stink Bug](#) – Kansas State University

In 2010, a brown marmorated stink bug outbreak was the cause of over \$37 million in losses to tree fruit producers in the mid-Atlantic region.

[Stink bugs beware! Homemade stink bug traps squash store-bought models, Virginia Tech researchers find](#) – Virginia Tech

Spotted Lanternfly

[Honeydew, Sooty Mold and Stinging Insects](#) – NYS IPM – Cornell University



[Traps](#) – NYS IPM – Cornell University

[How to Build a Spotted Lanternfly Circle Trap](#) – Penn State Extension

[Spotted lanternfly lore: Penn State experts clear up falsehoods about pest](#) – Penn State

[Invasive spotted lanternfly may not damage hardwood trees as previously thought](#) – Penn State

Trees and Stress

[Stress to Trees and Shrubs is Cumulative](#) – Kansas State University

[Stress is a Tree Killer](#) – Iowa State University Extension

[Tree Decline: What Is It?](#) – university of Missouri Extension

[Trees and Drought](#) – Michigan State University Extension

[Tree Problems Caused by Excess Water](#) – University of Maryland Extension

[Helping Trees to Manage Stress](#) – University of Massachusetts Amherst

Tree-of-Heaven

[Tree-of-Heaven](#) – Penn State Extension

[VIDEO: Tree-of-Heaven: Accurate Identification](#) – Penn State Extension

[VIDEO: Tree-of-Heaven: Native Look-alikes](#) – Penn State Extension

[VIDEO: Controlling Tree-of-Heaven: Why It Matters](#) – Penn State Extension

[VIDEO: Tree-of-Heaven: Control Strategies](#) – Penn State Extension

Planthoppers

[Overview of North American Planthopper Families](#) – University of Delaware

[Planthoppers](#) – North Carolina State University

[Planthoppers](#) – University of Maryland Extension

[Two-striped Planthopper](#) – Hoppers of North Carolina by North Carolina Parks System & North Carolina Biodiversity Project

Effect of Invasive Insects on Native Insect Population

[Impact of invasive insects on native insect communities](#) – Review – Current Opinion Insect Science

Abstract

Several biophysical factors are leading to the loss of biodiversity, among them the dominance of exotic invasive species on native communities is important. Their dominance can lead to changes in the structure of insect communities, by competing and displacing native species to other crops or habitats. These changes can impact the herbivore's natural enemies in invaded areas by diverging them from suitable herbivores and altering their biological control process.

[Stability of native and exotic lady beetle populations in a diverse landscape](#) – Ecological Society of America

We also show that exotic species can decrease the stability as well as the abundance of native species in a community of lady beetles.

Competitor to Native Predators

As MALB began to be detected in large numbers on several continents outside of its native range, reports emerged of subsequent declines of native lady beetle species. Indeed, a research study conducted in England in 2011 showed that as MALB increased from 0.1% to 40% of the total sampled lady beetles, native species declined from 84% to 41% of the total lady beetles. The decline was attributed to competition for prey and predation by MALB on the eggs, larvae and pupae of native lady beetle species.

[Ecosystem Connections: Asian Lady Beetle](#) – Missouri Department of Conservation

Unlike most of our native insects, this nonnative species seems to have few natural enemies in our country. The foul-smelling fluid they secrete seems to deter many predators. There are a few species of wasps and flies that parasitize them, and they can contract a fungal illness, but it is not generally lethal for them.

When an insect is not eaten by predators (such as larger insects or spiders, or birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, or mammals), it does not pass the nutrients in its body up the food chain. Also, it lacks the "checks" on its population that predators provide. Thus its populations are limited only by the amount of food available. This species competes with native lady beetles for the same food.

This species has several qualities that have branded it as "invasive" in several parts of the world. As a voracious predator, it can outcompete other, native lady beetles for food. It can survive (and even introduce) diseases that native lady beetles are not resistant to. In the United Kingdom, this species is considered invasive, and its presence has been contributing to the decline of a number of native lady beetle species. Researchers in Europe are hoping to find fungi, mites, or parasitic roundworms that might help to control populations of Asian lady beetles.

Grapes

[The Economic Impact of Grapes, Grape Juice and Wine on the New York Economy](#) – New York Wine & Grape Foundation

[Spotted Lanternfly Damage](#) – NYS IPM – Cornell University

[Spotted Lanternfly Management in Vineyards](#) – Penn State Extension

[Grapevines may only need help to survive heavy spotted lanternfly infestations](#) – Penn State

Japanese Beetles

[Japanese Beetles in Yards and Gardens](#) – University of Minnesota Extension

[Managing Japanese Beetle Feeding](#) – University of Minnesota Extension

[Don't Fall Into the Japanese Beetle Trapping Trap](#) – University of Minnesota Extension

[Grubs I Your Lawn](#) – NYS IPM – Cornell University