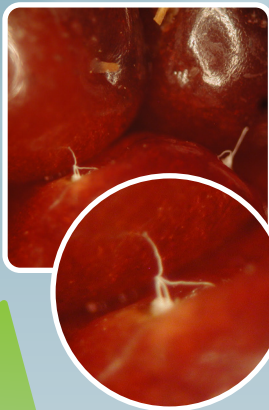


SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA

LIFE CYCLE, DAMAGE SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL

2 EGGS

The eggs are translucent, milky-white, and glossy. The eggs develop and hatch within the fruit in which they are laid. Each egg has two respiratory tubes which stick out of the fruit.



3 LARVAE

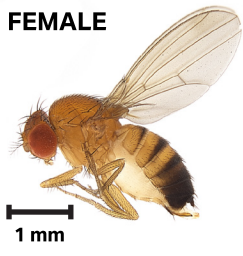
The larvae are milky-white and cylindrical with black mouthparts. Larval development occurs inside the fruit. Mature larvae may grow up to 6 mm in length.



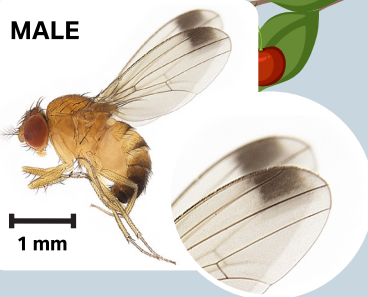
4 PUPAE

The pupae are cylindrical, reddish brown with two small projections at the end. They are approximately 2–3 mm long. Pupation can occur either inside or on the exterior of fruit, or some larvae may drop and creep into the soil to pupate.

FEMALE



MALE



1 ADULT

Small (3–4 mm) yellowish-brown flies with red eyes. Males have a distinguishing dark spot along the front edge of each wing.

CONTROL

NETTING: Immediately after flowering, mesh size of 1.0x1.0 mm.

MASS TRAPPING: Commercial or self-built traps out of plastic bottles with 5 mm holes on the top (best in red or black).

SELF-MADE BAIT MIXTURE: 1/3 water, 1/3 apple cider vinegar, 1/3 red wine, 0.05% acetone (optional), and two drops of odourless liquid soap.

SPRAYING KAOLIN OR SLAKED LIME AS A DETERRENT: Kaolin (2 %) or slaked lime (0.18 %) with water 500-1000 l/ha at temperature >20 °C and RH ~30 %. Weekly from colour change of fruits on.

Spraying PPPs with low toxicity to beneficial insects and bees.