



Spotted Wing Drosophilla: A New Pest of Cherries, Berries and...?

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Spotted Wing Drosophila Drosophila suzukii



A new spp. of vinegar ^{fly}Attacks sound, ripening fruit







Spotted Wing Drosophilla: What Does It Do?

Maggots in fruit!!

1

tewide IPM Program 19 Regents, University of California **Spotted Wing Drosophilla:** Where Did It Come From?

• Native to Asia Japan, Thailand, Korea, China Hawaii About 15 years • no reports of crop damage Spain • A couple of years • no reports of crop damage



Spotted Wing Drosophilla: Where Is It Now?





California detection
Aug 2008 – berries: Central Coast

- May 2009 cherries
 - all production areas
 - 27 counties throughout the state



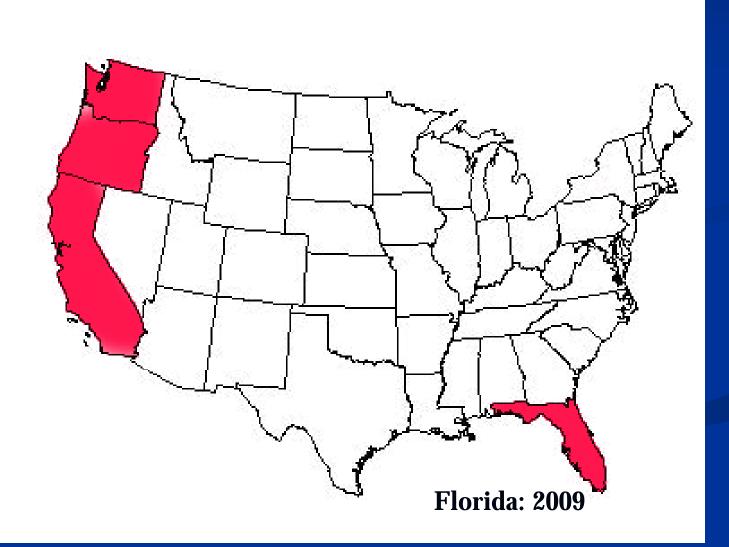
Spotted Wing Drosophilla: Where Is It Now?



Washington: 2009

Oregon: 2009

California: 2008



Map: Martin Hauser, CDFA

Is it in the Foothills?



Not reported yet Why? Climate not suitable? Like moderate temperatures Decline over 90F, under 60F Hasn't gotten here yet? Keep alert this season!

Spotted Wing Drosophilla: What Crops Can it Affect?

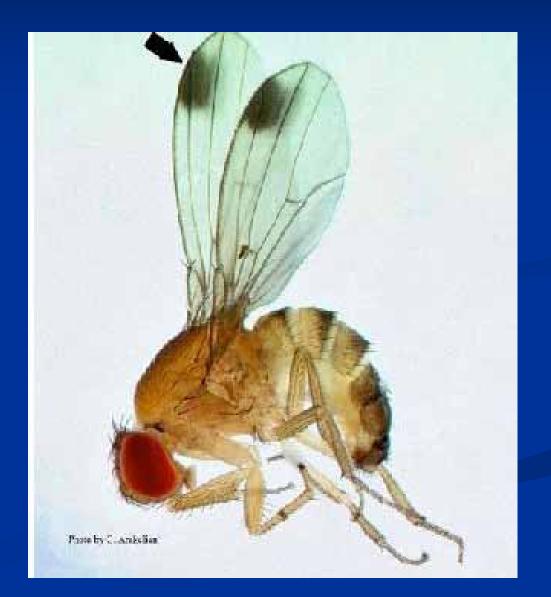
In California

- Cherries
- Berries
 - Raspberries
 - Black berries
 - Strawberries
 - Blueberries
- Stonefruit
 - Plums, pluots
 - Nectarines

In the Pacific Northwest

- Cherry
- Berries
- Stonefruit
 - Plums
 - Peaches
- Grapes
- Apples
- Persimmon

- 1. Monitor
- 2. Cultural Controls
- 3. Insecticides



Monitoring

• Why

- Do you have it?
- How bad is it?
 - High populations need a more aggressive approach
- How long did the spray work?

• When

• From fruit set to harvest

Monitor

• How

- Bucket trap or Deli trap
- 1" apple cider vinegar
- Checked/changed weekly
- Hang on the shady side
- Hang 3-5' high

• Look for the wing spots









Other bugs get in the traps



Monitor fruit before harvest Look at early ripening pollinators Look at softer varieties





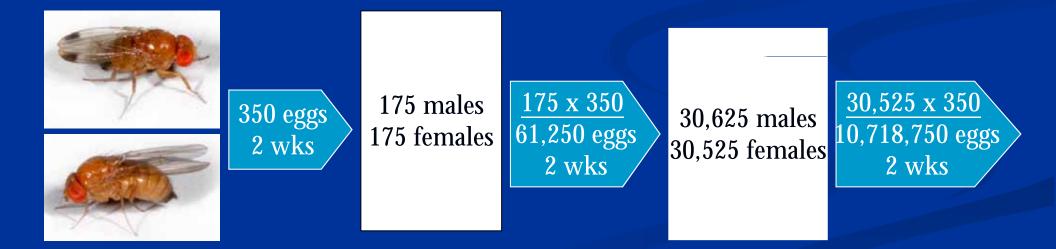


This is too late!



Cultural Controls
 Sanitation – a good start

 Clean up dropped/ damaged/overipe fruit
 This reduces breeding sites and reduces populations



Cultural Controls

- Sanitation
 - Field grown berries on coast only infected near berry hoop houses = high



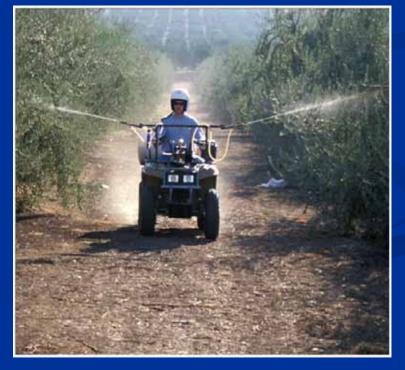


Insecticides

- Timing
 - Protect fruit just before harvest
 - 1-3 earlier spray(s) to reduce hi populations?
- Materials
 - Lab tests for cherry materials this winter
 - OPs & Pyrethroids seem most effective
 - Tests on coastal rasberries in tunnels
 - Malathion: 14+ day control (PHI: 1 day)
 - Entrust, Pyganic : < 5 day control (PHI 7 day, 12 hrs)
 - Oil, azadirect, organicide, ecotrol: no control

Insecticides: Bait may improve efficacy

- Speed sprayer:
 - NuLure + insecticide
- ATV sprayer:
 - GF-120 (bait + spinosad)
 - Direct stream to avoid fruit
 - Organic
 - Quick application
 - No PHI
 - Only for low populations





Management Strategy

- Monitoring
- Cultural controls:
 - Sanitation
- Insecticides based on population level
 - Higher populations:
 - full coverage sprays with bait
 - At least 2 pre-harvest sprays
- Orchard considerations
 - Multiple varieties: consider PHI
 - Prolonged U-pick vs. quick conventional harvest
 - Organic: Gibb + Entrust + GF-120

Planned UC Research

- Chemical control
 - Materials & Timing
- Monitoring tools
 - Traps & Lures
- Variety susceptibility
- Life cycle & biology
- Collaborate with researchers at OSU & WSU

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