

Pre-cut door
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Are you looking for

SWD?



Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD)

A pest which infests intact, damaged and ripening thin-skinned berry and stone fruits, particularly strawberries, cherry, blueberry, and caneberries

Know Thy Pest!

IDENTIFICATION (gpdn.org/webinar_2012 and oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT_suzukii_id_guide10.pdf gpdn.org/webinar_2012)

General characteristics of this vinegar fly:

- Golden brown body
- Red eyes
- 2-4 mm long
- Dark, unbroken bands around abdomen
- Branched antennae on head

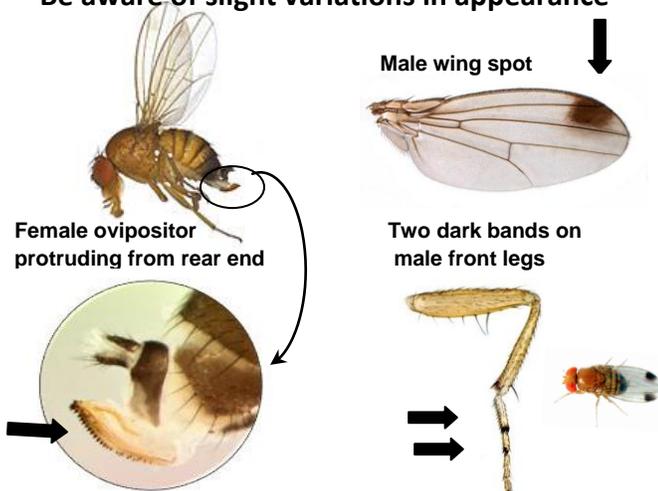
Male

- Dark or smoky spot near tip of each wing
- Two dark bands with combs on each front leg

Female

- Saw-like ovipositor (egg-inserter) on rear end
 - Slightly curved shape
 - Dark, serrated teeth
 - No spot on wing

Be aware of slight variations in appearance



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For more information, please visit our website:

spottedwing.org

DO YOUR PART TO MANAGE SWD

- **Set up monitoring traps** near protected backyard areas (where they tend to reside) to assess pest pressure prior to SWD movement into ripening fruiting plants.
- **Visit the degree-day model** at OSU using temperature to help predict first activity events, regional mapping and incidence at: uspest.org/swd
- **Check fruit for larvae** by crushing suspect fruit in a bag and covering with a solution of salt (1 cup) or brown sugar (2.5 cups) dissolved in warm water (1 gal).
- **Cover fruiting plants** with fine netting (0.98mm) before fruit has turned color to exclude flies before they lay eggs. **Keep fruit COLD** to increase quality.
- **Increase number of traps** at the onset of the spring season to kill flies that survive the winter and reduce numbers.
- **Pick ripe fruit frequently** before SWD infestation. Ripe and overripe fruit are most susceptible.
- **Include sanitation practices.** Clean up and destroy fallen fruit or overripe fruit on the plant to prevent re-infestations, population build up, and eliminate potential food or egg-laying sources.
- **Select home owner use insecticides specific for pest**, only if flies and/or larvae are present and other methods are not providing adequate control. Chemical treatment will not work for larvae found in fruit.
- **Apply treatments, if necessary**, when fruit begins to color.
- **Do not apply insecticides when bees are present.**
- **Always follow the label**, achieve good coverage, and apply treatments in a timely manner.