

## Technical Bulletin for: South American Fruit Fly

Anastrepha fraterculus (Felder) • Diptera, Tephritidae • ANAFRA

| DISTRIBUTION                                       | Europe, The Americas, and New Zealand. Introduced to the Galápagos Islands  |
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| Ноѕтѕ  | Various Species, including Chinese Gooseberry, Kiwi, Cherimoya, Soursop, Sugar apple, Carambola, Pawpaw, Sour Orange, Pumelo, Sweet Lemon Tree, Mandarin and Navel Orange.  |
| DESCRIPTION  |   |
| Adult  | Predominantly yellow to orange-brown head, orange brown thorax, wings are orange-brown patterned, abdomen is yellow to orange-brown, sans dark markings.  |
| Larvae   | Medium sized, 8-9.5 mm long, 1.4-1.8 mm wide. It is difficult to distinguish larvae from different <i>Anastrepha</i> species.   |
| Eggs   |   |
|  | Females typically lay their eggs below the skin of the host fruit, though some lay their eggs deeper inside the fruit or in the seeds. At 25°C the eggs hatch in 2.6-3.2 days and the larvae feed for another 11-14 days. Pupation occurs in the soil, and adults emerge after 10-15 days. The lifespan of the adults can be as long as 161 days and occur throughout the year with no winter diapause.   |
| MONITORING INFORMATION                             |   |
| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS,<br>SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE | Ammonium Carbonate, Trimethylamine and Putrescine in a Plastic Sachet. Lure longevity: 12 weeks.  |
| TRAP TO USE  | Yellow Card, Double Sided or Backfolded   |
| MONITORING STRATEGY                                | In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations. |
| CULTURAL & PHYSICAL<br>CONTROL                     | Remove any fruit from the tree with dimples or weeping clear sap as this is a sign that eggs have already been laid in the fruit. Destroy the fruit by feeding it to poultry, immersing it in water, or cooking it in a sealed, black plastic bag in the sun. Keep a container handy in the garden to dispose of infected fruit immediately.  |
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