

## Technical Bulletin for: Oriental Fruit Fly

Bactrocera (Dacus) dorsalis (Hendel) • Diptera, Tephritidae • BACDOR



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Southeast Asia. Introduced in Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Tahiti and recently to Sub-Saharan Africa
Ноѕтѕ	More than 300 wild and cultivated fruits.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Color is highly variable but mostly yellow, larger than a house fly.
Larvae	Creamy white about 10 mm in length
Eggs	White, elongate, size is approximately 1.17 mm by 0.21 mm.
LIFE HISTORY	Depending on temperature, maturation requires about 16 days. Pupation occurs in the soil. About nine days are required for attainment of sexual maturity after the adult fly emerges. Females can lay up to 3,000 eggs during her lifetime, but under field conditions from 1,200 to 1,500 eggs per female is considered to be the usual production. Ripe fruit is preferred for oviposition.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Methyl eugenol in a coaster lure packet. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Yellow Card or McPhail trap
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 CONTROL	Field sanitation is critical-destroy all unmarketable and infested fruits. Infested fruit should be buried at least 3 feet underground. Use lime to kill larvae.

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