





Technical Bulletin for: Spotted Wing Drosophila

Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura) • Diptera, *Drosophilidae* • DROSUZ



DISTRIBUTION	Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD) are native to southeast Asia and are established in China, India, Russia, Thailand and Korea. Now present in Europe and has been established in the US as well as Canada and Mexico.	
HOSTS	Strawberries, sweet cherries, plums, peaches, mulberry, Asian pears, currants, blackberries, raspberries, marionberries, dogwood, currants, blueberry, cranberry and wine grapes. In addition, if the skin is broken following may be attacked: kiwi, fig, tomato, apple and pear	
DESCRIPTION		
Adult Moth	Yellowish-brown and small (3-4 mm) with red eyes. The antennae are short and stubby. Similar in appearance to other <i>Drosophila</i> spp. Males have a dark spot along the front edge of each wing. Females have a dark serrated ovipositor used to penetrate the skin of the fruit so that eggs can be laid	
Larvae	Cylindrical and milky-white in color. Larvae are .07 mm in length reaching up to 6 mm in length at maturity.	
Eggs	Milky-white and translucent. The glossy eggs develop in the fruit in which they are laid.	
LIFE HISTORY	Depending on temperature, a complete life cycle can be completed as quickly as 1-2 weeks. A single female can lay between 200-600 eggs during her lifespan (up to 60 per day). There is between 3 to 9 generations per year.	
MONITORING INFORMATION		
LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Ethanol, acetic acid, methionol and acetoin absorbed on cardboard in a black pouch. Field life: Forty-Five (45) days	
TRAP TO USE	Double-sided or Back-folded Yellow Card	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps before fruit begins to ripen and prior to flies beginning to lay eggs. Traps should be hung in the shade, among the foliage and near the fruit.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Good field sanitation is critical to prevent further spread of flies. Ripe fruit should be picked frequently to minimize population buildup. All damaged fruit should be removed from the field and destroyed, either by burial or disposal in closed containers. <i>Drosophila</i> flies are weak fliers but spread easily through infested fruits or by wind. Therefore, all nearby sources of fruit should be managed to eliminate flies.	

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