

## Technical Bulletin for: **Black Cherry Fruit Fly**

Rhagoletis fausta (Osten Sacken) • Diptera, Tephritidae • RHAFAU



DISTRIBUTION	Northern United States and Canada.
Ноѕтѕ	Black cherry and other sweet and sour cherries, but not choke cherry or other stone fruit
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Smaller than the common house fly. Head and legs yellowish brown. Female has 4 abdominal crossbands while males have 3. Wings are clear with dark continuously connected bands.
Larvae	Creamy white legless maggot, about 8.5 mm long.
Eggs	Creamy white, slightly curved, about 0.6 mm long, deposited under the cherry skin.
LIFE HISTORY	The cherry fruit fly completes only one generation per year. It overwinters as a pupa in the soil, though pupae are affected by soil temperature and do not all develop at the same rate. Adults begin to emerge in May, about 5 weeks before harvest, and are active until 3 or 4 weeks after harvest. Peak emergence often coincides with harvest. Each Adult lives 16 to 35 days, depending on temperature.

## **MONITORING INFORMATION**

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Ammonium Carbonate in a plastic sachet.  Lure longevity: Twelve (12) weeks.
TRAP TO USE	Yellow Sticky Card (2-sided or back-folding)
MONITORING STRATEGY	Traps should be placed in the fruiting canopy of the tree. Clear the area around the trap (30 to 45 cm) of fruit and foliage to allow access. Check with a Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Cherry fruit flies build up in unsprayed, non-commercial sweet or tart cherry trees planted in home orchards, abandoned cherry trees and in wild hosts. Such sources within 250 m should be removed. Destroy infested cherries before larvae emerge. Removing all cherries before they turn red will help reduce fruit fly numbers for the next season.

Alpha Scents, Inc.