



Technical Bulletin for: **Black Fig Fly**

Silba adipata McAlpine • Diptera, Lonchaeidae • SILADI



DISTRIBUTION	The Mediterranean, Europe, North Africa, Middle East; invasive to South Africa, Mexico and the United States (Southern California)
HOSTS	Fig species, Cayenne pepper
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	About 3.5-4.5 mm long, shiny black body with reddish eyes and brown legs
Larvae	Yellowish-white in color, slender and cylindrical. Ventral abdomen has welts and small spines, roughly 6.12mm in length
Eggs	Elongated, almost straight, 1.2mm long, whitish, translucent, and smooth
LIFE HISTORY	Females oviposit groups of eggs under the scales of the fruit ostiole. Unripe, shaded fruits are preferred for oviposition. Adults are active in the early morning and late afternoon, when temperatures are lower. Larvae feed inside the fruit, completing development in dropped fruit before emerging to pupate in the soil, leaving a characteristic exit hole. There are 4-6 generations per year, with adults active from ~May-November.

MONITORING INFORMATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, LURE, FIELD LIFE	Hexanol and Germacrene-D in a black bag. Lure longevity: 30 Days	
TRAP TO USE	McPhail Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place 1-2 baited traps per ha, within close proximity of potentially infested host plants.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Orchard sanitation is critical. Remove and destroy any <i>S. adipata</i> infested fruits. Chemical controls of larvae are difficult, if not impossible. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	

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