

New Fruit Pest of Eastern Colorado

Spottedwing drosophilid

Drosophila suzukii

aka “spotted wing
drosophila”



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Most *Drosophila* feed on yeasts – the common “fruit flies” of overripe fruit



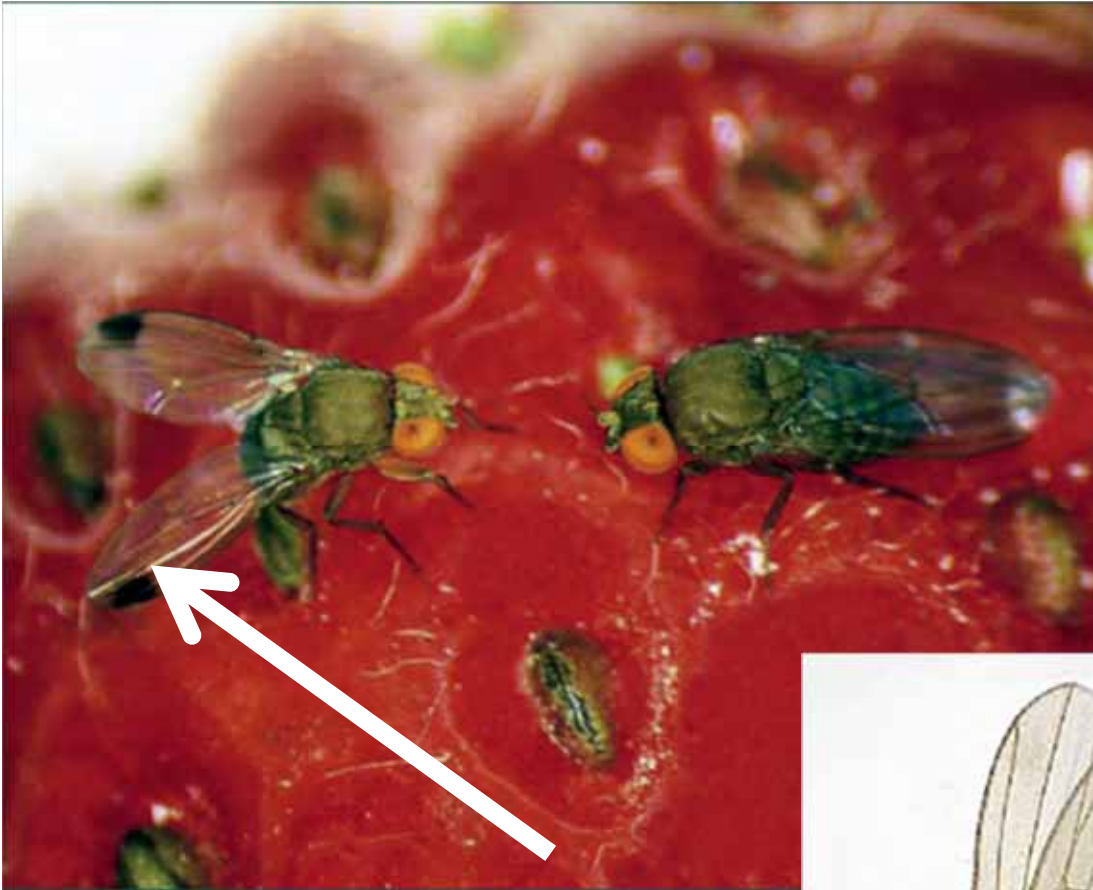
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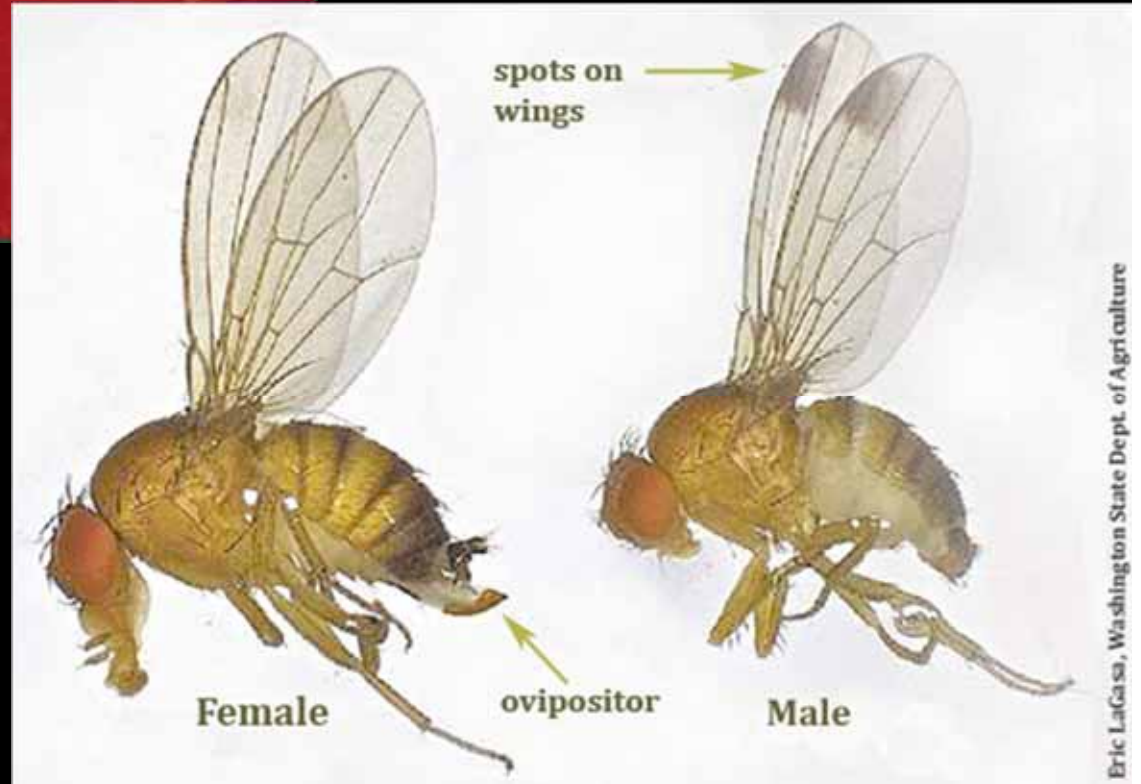
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Males of *Drosophila suzukii* can be distinguished by a spot on the wings



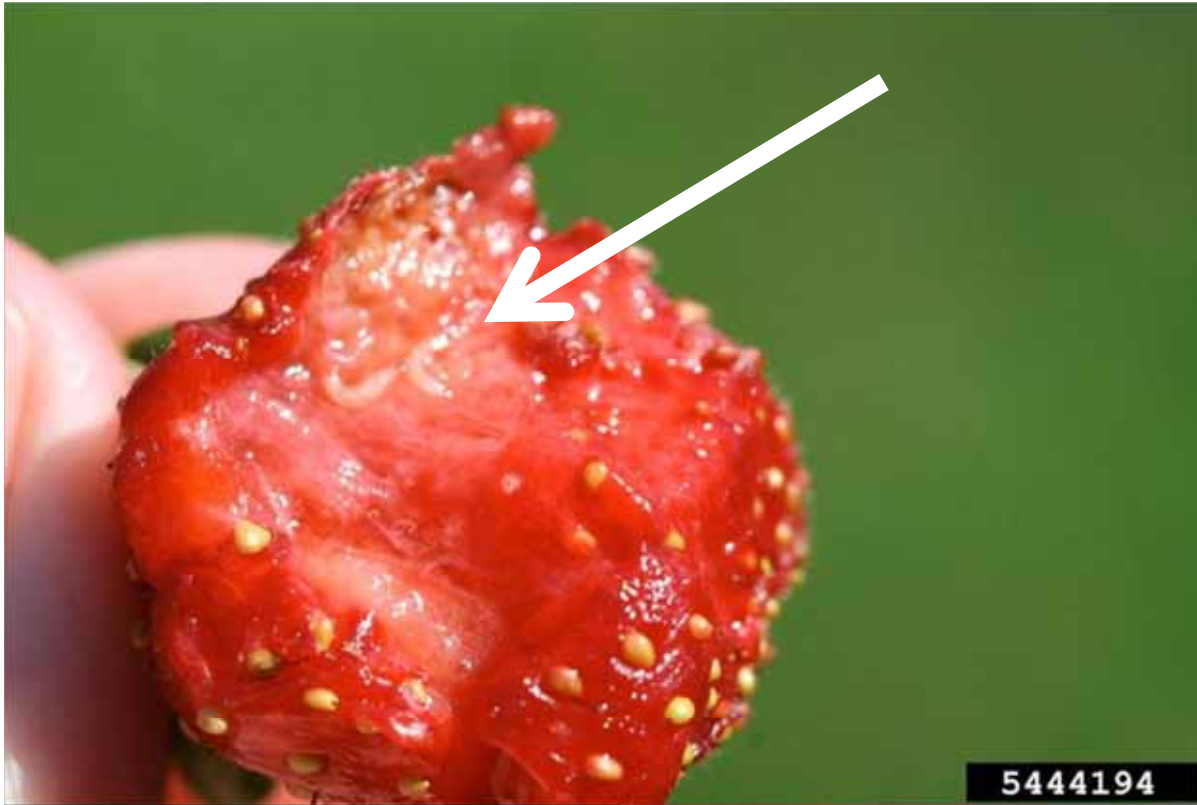


Spotted wing drosophila attacks ripening fruit



Many fruits are
hosts of
spottedwing
drosophild

Damages by *D. suzukii* on different fruits
(Photo A. Grassi)



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Fall bearing strawberries and raspberries appear to be the fruits at greatest risk in Colorado



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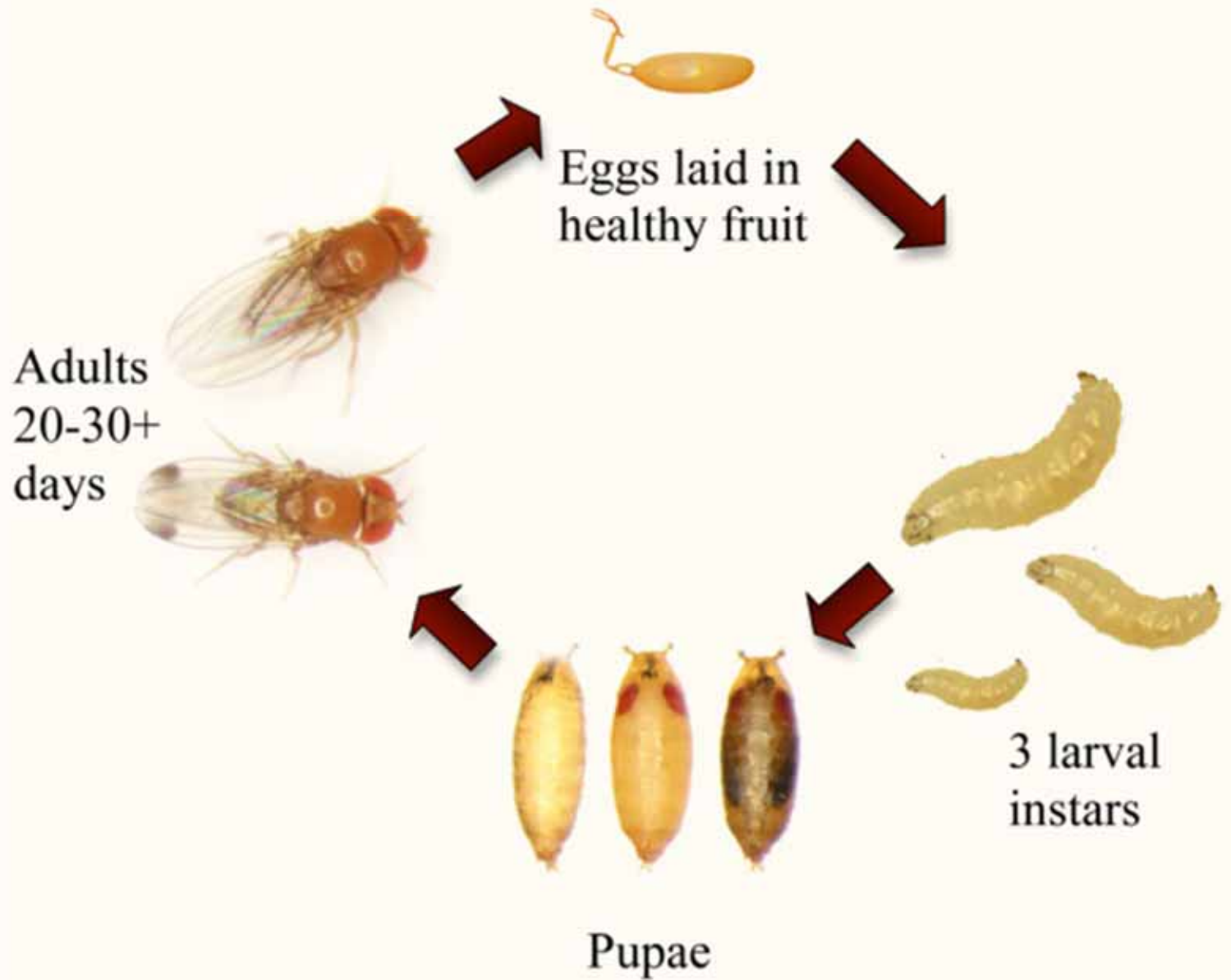


Egg left on surface of berry

Egg laid below surface of berry



SWD Life Cycle



Spottedwing Drosophilid – What To Look For



- **Small maggots in ripening fruit**
 - Rapid fruit softening results from injury
 - Raspberries, strawberries most likely to be noticed as infected
- **Adult male has a spot on the wings**



Cups filled with apple cider vinegar (or merlot wine!) effectively capture SWD



Management of Spottedwing Drosophild

- **Thoroughly and frequently pick ripening fruit**
 - Store in refrigerator/rapidly use fruit
 - Destroy culled fruit in manner that kills developing larvae
- **Shift to early bearing cultivars**
- **Mass trapping?**
- **Netting?**
- **Insecticide?**



Control of SWD

Thoroughly pick all ripe fruit regularly (2-3X weekly)



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Spinosad – Can it be used effectively
– and safely – for spottedwing
drosophilid control in home
gardens?





Spinosad in home gardens

Can only be applied if bees will not be visiting plants within 3 hours after application!

Night time applications are required!

