



Problem Solver

Cherry Fruit Fly

Plants Affected: Cherry Fruit

What it is: Worms inside ripe Cherries

What it isn't: Codling Moth or Leafroller



Adult



Pupae



Wing Banding Pattern of Cherry Fruit Fly



Larvae In Fruit

What Causes It:

Damage to the fruit occurs in two ways: feeding by the adults and feeding by the maggots. Oviposition injury by the adult may occur from egg laying. Punctures made by the female's ovipositor are usually made near the bottom of the fruit. Up to 40 eggs have been reported as being deposited in a single fruit. Normally, only one maggot develops in each fruit, even though many eggs may have been deposited in that fruit. Primary damage results from the feeding of the larva within the fruit. Infested fruits appear normal until the maggot is nearly full-grown, at which time sunken spots appear. Maggots and their frass within the fruit, render the product unsalable. Infested fruit is more susceptible to brown rot and other diseases, so materials used to inoculate for disease in the orchard should be increased.

Prevention and Control Techniques:

The flies must be controlled with effective chemicals in the eight-day preoviposition period before the female matures and she can lay eggs. Bait traps that are colored canary-yellow, coated with a sticky material, should be employed for monitoring the emergence of the flies.

Flies in and about the trees can be controlled with Malathion & Diazinon. Observe days to harvest and label recommendations. Worms inside the cherries are controlled by dimethoate systemic. Apply 21 days before harvest, & expect suitable control to 28 days after application.