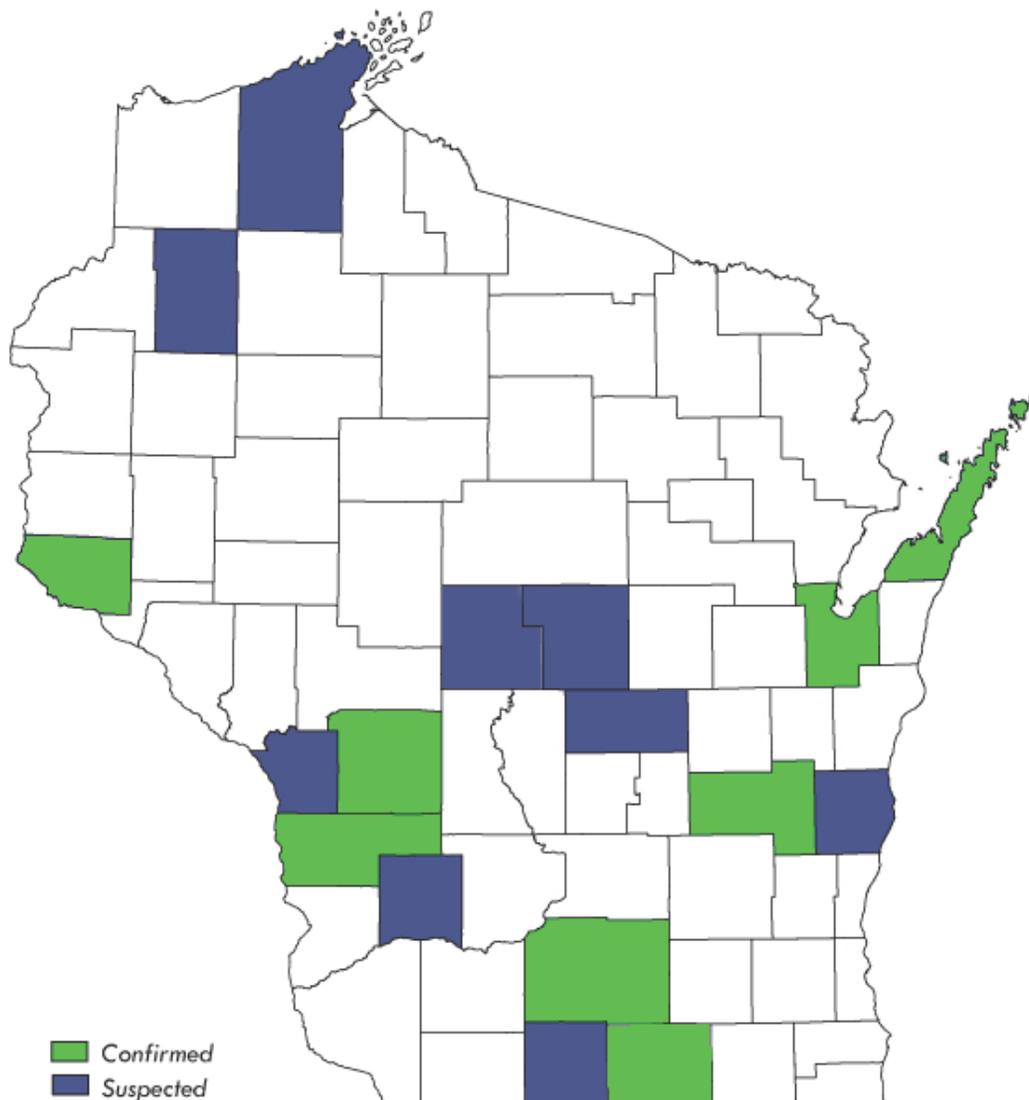


Spotted Wing Drosophila Management in Raspberries

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Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD), *Drosophila suzukii*, is a small vinegar fly that can cause significant damage to berries, tree fruits and grapes, though it prefers soft-fleshed fruit. SWD was first detected in Racine County, Wisconsin in 2010 and has since been confirmed in Brown, Dane, Door, Fond du Lac, Monroe, Pierce, Rock and Vernon Counties, and additional confirmations are anticipated. The majority of confirmed cases have been in bramble crops. As peak harvest of fall bearing raspberries approaches, the potential for population build up in fruit is high and monitoring is critical.

Spotted Wing Drosophila Infestations 2012

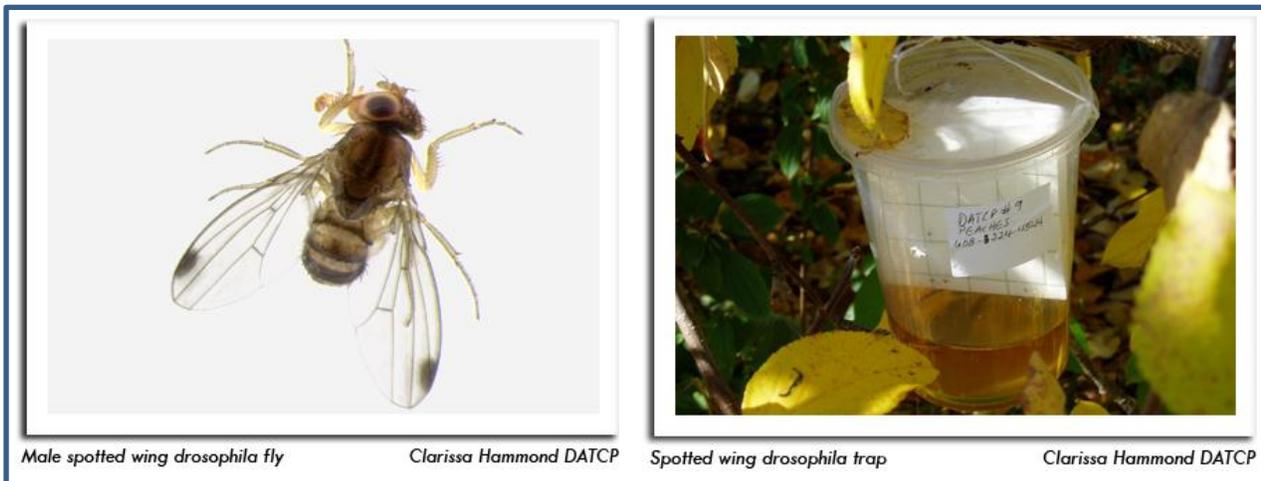


Monitoring and Identification

Traps to monitor SWD are simple, easy to construct and should be placed in the fruiting zone in the shade. Detailed information about trap construction and placement can be found on the Michigan State SWD website: <http://www.ipm.msu.edu/SWD/SWD-monitor.htm>

Spotted wing drosophila adults are very similar in size, shape and appearance to other vinegar flies. They are small, 1/16 to 1/8 inch long (2-3 mm), with red eyes and a light brown body. The cream-colored, legless maggots are approximately 1/8 inch long.

Male SWD flies have a single dark spot at the tip of each wing and two dark bands on each foreleg, distinguishing them from other common vinegar flies. Females lack spots on their wings but can be differentiated - from similar flies by their serrated ovipositors. This characteristic is only visible with magnification.



Managing Infested Bramble Plantings

Early detection of adult SWD and thorough sanitation are critical to preventing significant populations from becoming established in plantings. All unmarketable fruit should be removed from the field, including fruit dropped on the ground. If SWD is detected, growers should assume all ripe and ripening fruit is potentially infested and control measures should begin -immediately.

Aggressive measures to are required to eliminate SWD from plantings. Growers should strip and remove all ripening and ripe fruit from fields a minimum of two times and initiate insecticide applications on a 5-7 day cycle, with reapplication in the event of rain. If insufficient adult control is obtained with the 5-7 day reapplication interval, twice weekly applications should be considered using rotations of different mode-of-action classes. Be sure to consult the label for appropriate reapplication intervals for individual products. Stripped fruit should be placed in tied plastic bags and left in the sun to solarize prior to disposal. If populations are high, it is important to remove all potentially infested fruit from the field prior to insecticide application, as the use of pesticides alone will not provide sufficient control of the pest. Growers should expect it to take two weeks before new fruit is harvestable and regarded as 'clean'.

For more detailed information about management strategies in bramble crops and cultural and chemical controls refer to the recommendations published by Michigan State University:
<http://www.ipm.msu.edu/SWD/ManagementRecommendations-RaspberryBlackberrySep2012.pdf>

If you have further questions about spotted wing drosophila, please contact your local County Extension Agent. Contact information for county offices can be found at:
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/>

How To Collect and Submit a Sample to the UW Insect Diagnostic Lab:

If you suspect an SWD infestation, send a sample immediately to the UW-Madison Insect Diagnostic Lab for confirmation.

Infested fruit can be placed in a plastic bag until the adults emerge. When adults are present in the bag, place the bag in the freezer for 5-10 minutes to stun the flies, then transfer the adult flies into a sealed container with rubbing alcohol for shipping. Ship the specimens along with your contact information, date and the type of fruit the specimens were found in to:

Insect Diagnostic Lab
240 Russell Labs
1630 Linden Drive
Madison, WI 53706