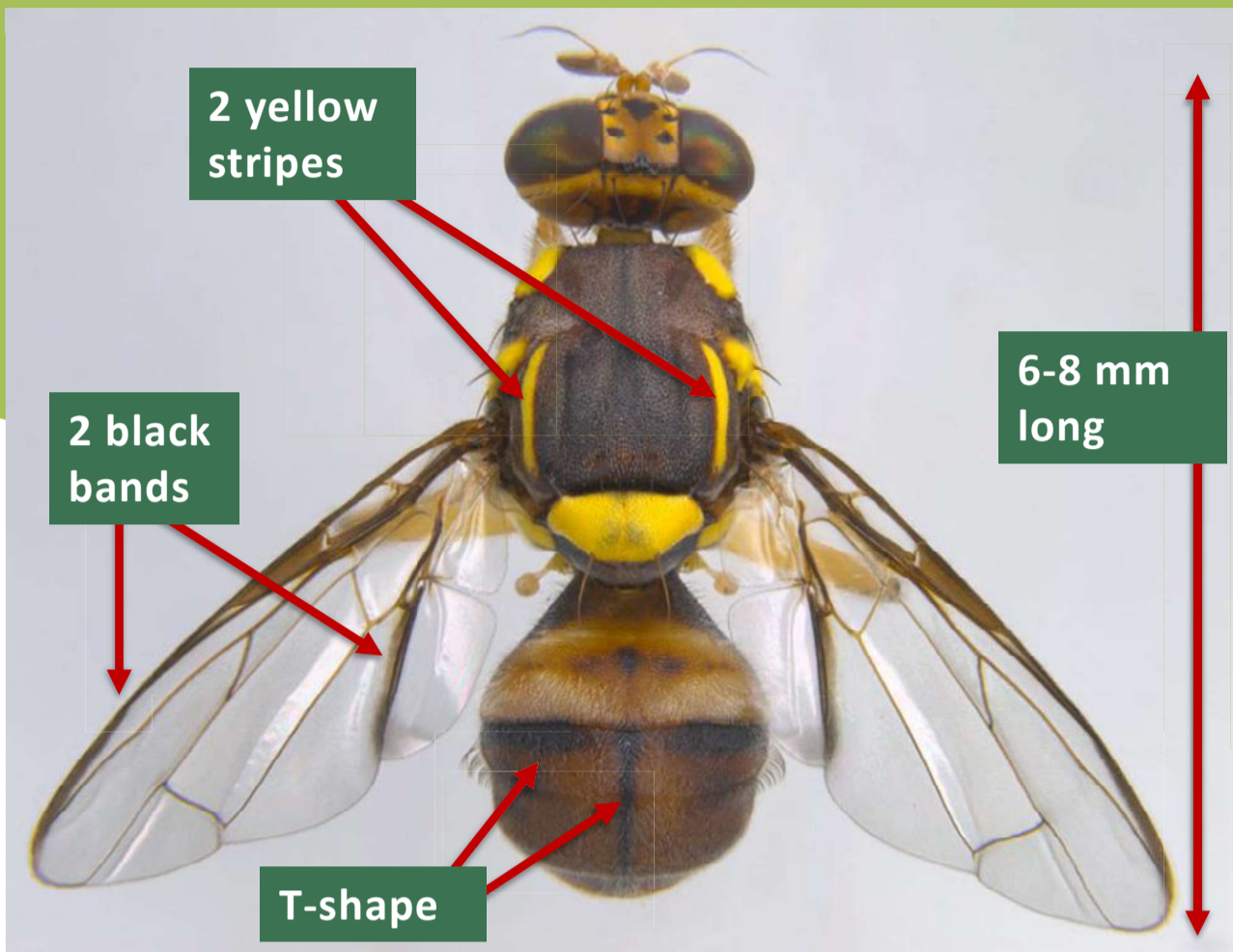


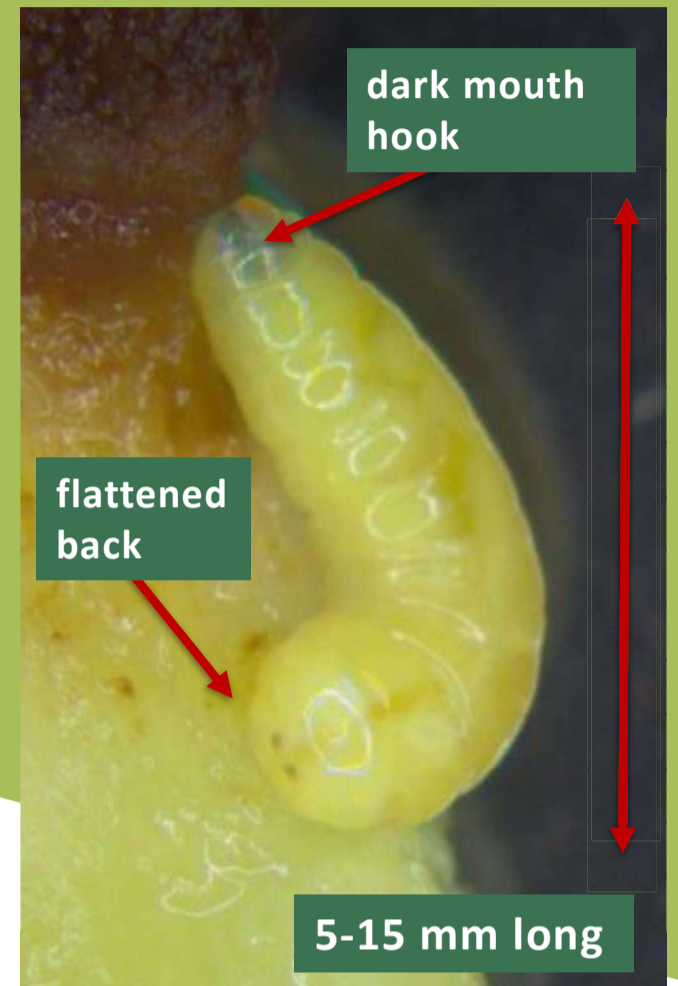
# JOIN US LOOKING FOR:

## Oriental fruit fly

A very destructive pest of fruit



Adult of the oriental fruit fly and its characteristic features © ICAR, modified



Larva of the oriental fruit fly © J. Bonte, ILVO

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### How do they look like?

- Adults: characteristic are the two yellow stripes on the edges of their thorax, two black bands on their wings and the T-shaped pattern on their abdomen
- Larva (right image): typical maggot shape, tapering towards the front (with a distinct, darkened mouth hook) and a vertically flattened back at the end

### Where to find them?

- Females preferentially lay eggs under the skin of ripe fruits
- The larval stage is the most damaging because of larval feeding on the soft flesh of fruits
- Highly polyphagous: economically important hosts are *Citrus* spp., *Prunus* spp., pome fruits, avocado and mango

### How harmful are they?

- Can cause major economic damage in the European fruit growing and horticultural sector; this has led to very strict measures to prevent its introduction
- In recent years, cases of *B. dorsalis* have been documented for several locations in Austria, France and Italy, as well as in Belgium (2023)

### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Bactrocera dorsalis*

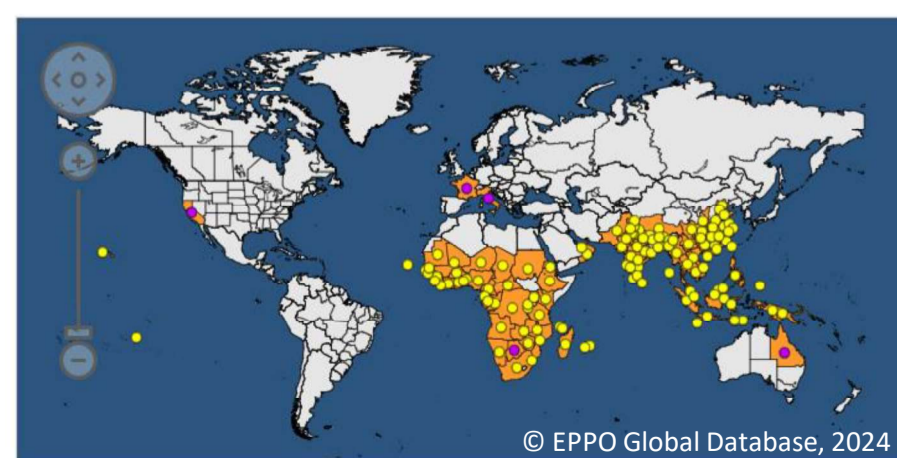
### NATIVE RANGE

southeast Asia & sub-Saharan Africa

### REGULATORY STATUS

EU priority quarantine pest

### DISTRIBUTION



© EPPO Global Database, 2024



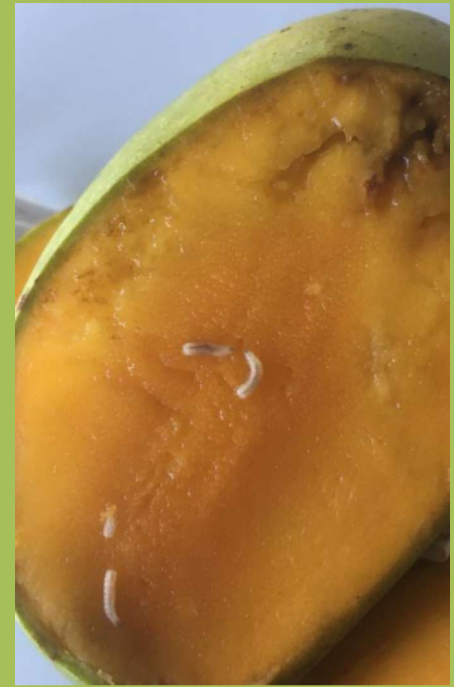
# Bactrocera dorsalis



Ovipositing female © Scott Bauer, USDA



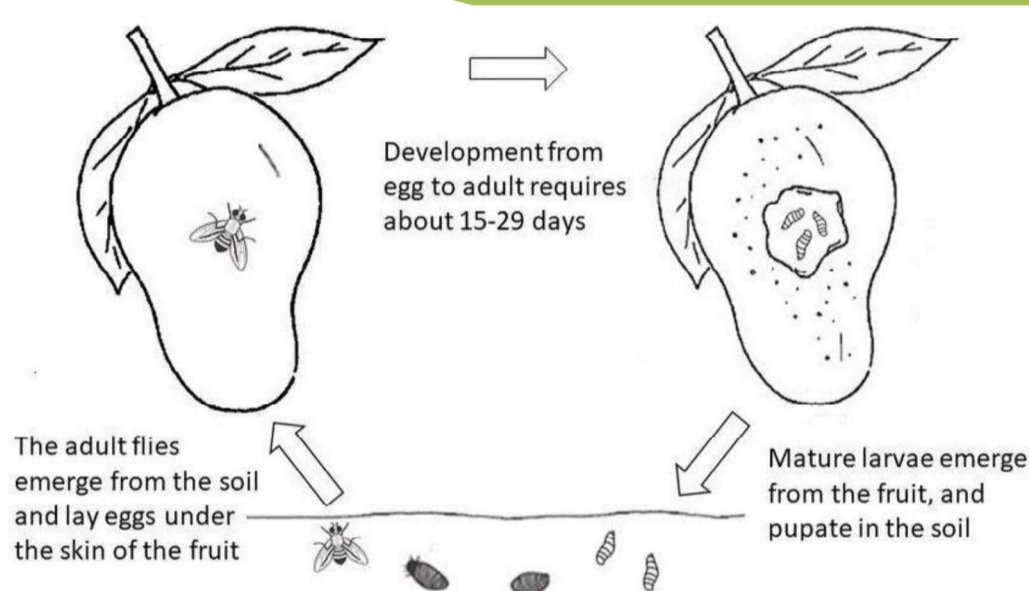
Eggs of the oriental fruit fly © ICAR



Larvae in mango © J. Bonte, ILVO

## Life cycle

© European Food Safety Authority, 2019



## Surveillance methods

- Males are efficiently attracted to the odour lure methyl eugenol
- Both sexes can be monitored by traps baited with protein-based attractants
- Detection is also possible by examination of fruit for oviposition punctures (often difficult to detect in the early stages of infestation) and subsequent rearing of the larvae to the adult stage

## Similar species

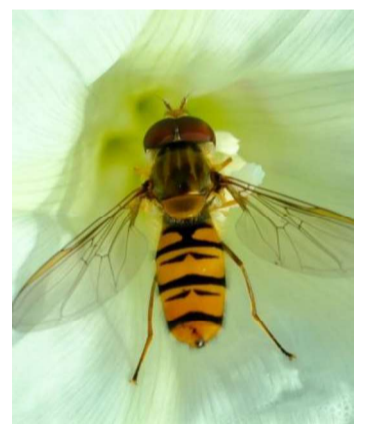
- Adults could be confused with wasps, but these are larger and, unlike fruit flies, have 2 pairs of wings
- Bees are very hairy, while this is not the case with the oriental fruit fly
- Hoverflies are usually larger than *B. dorsalis* and lack black bands on the wings



*Vespula germanica* - European wasp  
© Sil Vandenryt



*Apis mellifera* - European honey bee  
© Mieke



*Episyrphus balteatus* - marmalade hoverfly  
© Marc Vandenberghe

## Pathways

Transport of infested fruits is the main means of movement and dispersal to previously uninfested areas

Contact us!

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Learn more about *Bactrocera dorsalis*:

The research that yielded this info sheet, was funded in part by the Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

