

SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA (SWD) INSTRUCTION SHEET



PREPARING THE TRAP

1. Remove the lid.
2. Tie a knot in one end of a twist tie and thread the other end through the hole in the inside of the lid.
3. Pull the twist tie through so that the knot rests against the hole.

MAKING THE LURE

Two lures are recommended based on research to date.

- * apple cider vinegar (not plain vinegar).
- * 1:100 mixture (weight to volume) of yeast + apple juice.



Male *Drosophila suzukii* (SWD)

Consult your local research scientist, extension agent, or pest management consultant for up-to-date information on the latest lure developments.

Addition of a very small drop of dishwasher detergent per trap will reduce surface tension and ensure that captured SWD sink into the lure liquid. If you are using apple juice + yeast, excess detergent may kill the yeast.

BAITING AND HANGING THE TRAP

1. Remove the lid.
2. Pour 1.7 fluid ounces (50 ml) of your selected lure into the trap.
3. Replace the lid. Make sure it is tight.
4. Hang the trap from a branch or other rigid structure using the twist tie.

USE FOR DETECTION

Use baited traps to detect whether or not the SWD is present in your geographic area, field, orchard, or home garden. Also use to detect whether or not the SWD is present in reservoir hosts, e.g. wild blackberry thickets.

- * Hang traps in locations where you suspect that infestation could occur.
- * Check the traps every 1-2 weeks.
- * Replace lures as necessary. We suggest every two weeks during peak flight periods.

Positive detection can be made with the naked eye by observing the spotted wings of male flies (see picture). If you wish the trap to remain in place, unscrew the lid, observe the captured flies in the jar, and then re-attach the jar to the lid.

Confirm detection with your local extension agent or pest management consultant.

USE FOR MONITORING

Use baited traps to determine the onset of flight in the spring, as well as peak flights in late summer.

Consult an extension officer or pest management consultant to determine the action threshold for insecticidal sprays and the timing of spray applications.

To count the captured flies, pour the contents of the trap into a flat-bottom dish deep enough to hold the 1.7 fluid ounce (50 ml) contents. If you prefer to separate the flies from the liquid, pour the contents of the trap through a fine strainer, and then tap the flies from the inverted strainer into a dish.

To count females, you will need a dissecting microscope so that you can identify them by their serrated ovipositor.

USE FOR MASS TRAPPING TO PROTECT A CROP

Although it is common to catch hundreds of SWD in a trap during peak flights, it is not known whether mass-trapping is an effective pest management tactic.

For organic growers, this may be one of very few potential control options available to protect a crop prior to harvest.

If you plan to test mass-trapping, a 15-yard (15 m) grid will give a density of approximately 20 per acre (44 per hectare). A 10-yard grid would give a density of approximately 40 per acre (100 per hectare).

USE FOR MASS-TRAPPING FOLLOWING POST-HARVEST CLEAN UP

One component of an effective integrated pest management program for SWD is to dispose of all fallen and unpicked fruit and berries following harvest. However, even the most effective clean up will still leave some SWD in the field. We suggest that mass-trapping will be an effective way to mop up these residual flies, reducing next year's SWD population to the lowest possible level.