

Invasive Fruit Pests

2A

Spotted Wing
Drosophila



Photo: ©Matt Bertone 2014

2B

Japanese
Beetle



Photo: Roger Schmidt, University of
Wisconsin-Madison, Bugwood.org



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Spotted Wing Drosophila

Class: Insecta

Order: Diptera

Species: *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura)

ripening fruit of cherry, peach, plum, raspberry, strawberry, apple, grape, blueberry, and persimmon crops. SWD thrives at cooler summer and fall temperatures; the same time most berry and fruit crops ripen. This continuous fruit ripening allows SWD's to move from one crop to another, damaging several different varieties of ripening fruit during a single growing season. SWD's reproduce rapidly, with the potential to complete at least 15 generations each year in warm climates. Within 1 day of females laying their eggs in fruit, SWD larvae hatch to begin feeding inside the fruit. In as little as 2 days, the fruit begins to collapse around the feeding site with "dents" appearing on fruits such as cherries. This allows mold and infestation by secondary pests to create further damage to our fruit crops. SWD larvae are small, white, and cylindrical. Adult SWDs are active in mid-June with eggs being laid in July through August. There are likely two or three generations per growing season in Montana. Adult fruit flies overwinter as adults. You can help stop SWD invasion in Montana by reporting any sightings to your local Extension office. For more information and to visit the source link to:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/content/printable_version/Drosophila_Suzukii.pdf

<http://www.mtagalert.org/alertDocs/O%27NeillDrosophilaSuzukii.docx.pdf>

<http://spottedwing.org/>



Roger Schmidt, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Bugwood.org

Japanese Beetle

Class: Insecta

Order: Coleoptera

Species: *Popillia japonica* Newman

bodied beetles with bronze colored outer wings and six small tufts of white hairs along the sides and backs of their body under the wing edges. Female JB's mate and lay eggs over a period of four to six weeks, laying anywhere from 40 to 60 eggs. JB eggs, which are generally laid about 3 inches deep in turf, hatch and the larvae emerge hungry and looking to devour lawns in our yards, parks, golf courses, and pastures. The JB larvae eat the roots of grasses which keeps the grass from taking up water. This eventually kills the grass and leaves brown dead spots. During the winged adults short life span (30 to 45 days) it can travel for miles by flying short distances at a time and invade new areas. The adult JB feeds on foliage of trees, shrubs, and other plants eating the area of the leaf between the stem and veins. JB life stages are egg, pupa, larva, and adult. You can help stop this invader by reporting any sighting of this metallic green beetle to your local Extension agent. For more information and to visit the source link to:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/content/printable_version/jbidcard5-07.pdf

<http://store.msuextension.org/publications/YardandGarden/mt201404AG.pdf>