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For more information see Website: spottedwing.org

Issue
One

Monitoring for Spotted Wing Drosophila in 2012-2013



Clear Cups with 10+ holes

Meet part of
the SWD Team

Amy J. Dreves

Assistant Professor, Sr Res.
Crop and Soil Science



Dr. Dreves displays a bee beard! She came to OSU in 1988, and is now one of many studying the seasonal development, behavior and movement of SWD to provide support and promotion for development of integrated pest management (IPM) practices. The knowledge gained will allow growers to make informed management decisions to lessen the impact of SWD on their fruiting crops. On the side, Amy loves gardening, hiking, biking, playing ultimate Frisbee and soccer. She was raised in Colorado, went to a one-room school house, rode horses, and was mentored by a neighbor Entomologist since age 9.

Developing partnerships to manage SWD for the benefit of fruit growers

The SWD FLYer

Current News >>>

Testing New Trap Designs

Researchers have been testing new trap designs and baits across the country. It is important to continue learning what works best in the field. The following features are being considered:

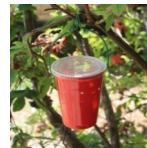
- Increased area for fly entry
- Trap color (red, yellow, and black revealed higher fly counts)
- Protective roofs
- Greater volatilization area between the bait line and air
- Small headspace (large bait surface area and short distance from bait to fly entry), so bait volatiles release easily to attract the fly
- Baits (including yeast-sugar solution, corn & millet-based baits, sugar addition to apple cider vinegar, fruit purees, wine/vinegar)



Which Monitoring Traps Show High Counts in 2012?



Haviland



Yellow-Red



Van Steenwyk



Dreves

Popular trap designs were tested in several crop types and conditions across states/provinces in North America in 2011-2012. The Haviland (mesh top with roof), Red & Yellow Cup (with 8 holes), Van Steenwyk (mesh top), Dreves (side mesh, 1/8-inch holes) and standard Clear Cups (with 10-holes).

Monitoring traps have not been sensitive enough for timing treatments or predicting fruit damage; and trap catch is not necessarily representative of the actual fly population in the field. Depending on crop type, number of traps placed, type of bait, trap placement, fly catch can vary widely.

Traps with greater entrance areas (characteristic of mesh entrances), caught more flies than traps with smaller entrances (hole). Presently, thresholds have not been established. Ripe fruit are most susceptible, so harvest in a timely fashion.

How Do I Monitor?

- **Check fruit for larvae and SWD-related damage**
 - Open up "suspect" fruit and look for 2-4 mm white larvae
 - Use salt or sugar solution to extract larvae out of fruit (see **SWD FLYer Two** for salt and sugar solution recipes and step-by-step process)
- **Make baited traps**
 - Obtain 32 oz. clear deli or 16-18 oz. red or yellow plastic cup with lid
 - Punch several 3/16-inch holes, approximately 3/4-inch apart around the cup, allowing space for pouring out liquid for servicing
 - Add pure apple cider vinegar plus a drop of liquid soap, or a yeast-sugar-water solution.
- **Service traps**
 - Service traps weekly by emptying contents; replace ACV
 - Place traps in as many locations as possible to increase chances of catching them.
 - Distinguish SWD from other insects; confirm with specialist

Ask the Experts

Q: Where should I place traps for monitoring SWD flies?

A: Place traps within shady, protective canopies of the crop borders. Trapping around perimeter of crop in the surrounding landscape may also be helpful to detect early season flies, as they appear to overwinter in protected areas. Set up as many traps as possible to help detect presence.

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