

# Chemical control of fruit fly

## Recognize the problem

The fruit fly causes fruit drop and rot.

## Background

The fruit fly perforates the fruit to lay its eggs. The worms that are born from the eggs eat the pulp and damage the fruits.

Damaged fruits fall onto the soil, where the offspring of the fruit fly soon develop into adults, which can then reproduce.

If one same insecticide is applied, fruit flies accustom to it, and the product does not kill them.

The fly is attracted by fruit juice and cane molasses.

## Management

Specific insecticides must be used for the chemical control of the fruit fly, and chemical group rotation should be practised. The fly must be monitored before this control. When 2 fruit flies are captured in traps, chemical products are needed for their control.

Use specific insecticides, with product rotation.

- For a 20L knapsack, use 5mL Spinosad with 4L molasses, fruit juice or another homemade attractant to reduce the use of insecticide. The insecticide with molasses must be applied on the tree trunk. Flies arrive due to the molasses and die
- Good results are also obtained with Thiamethoxam + Lambda-cyhalothrin application at 20 mL per 20L knapsack

These worms are born from the eggs laid by the fruit fly. (Photo by SENASA Peru)



Control with application of agrochemicals. (Photo by Elmer Vaca Justiniano)



When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, and pre-harvest interval.

Scientific name(s) > *Anastrepha spp.*, *Ceratitis capitata*

The recommendations in this factsheet are relevant to: Bolivia



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