

MEXICAN FRUIT FLY

LIFE CYCLE



Eggs

A female Mexican fruit fly can deposit 3 to 5 eggs at a time and may lay over 100 in a lifetime



Larva

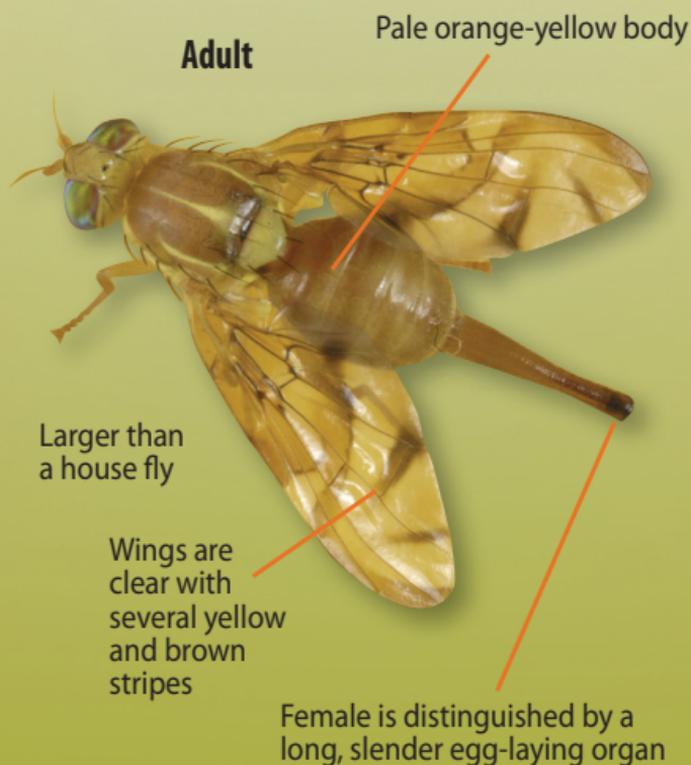
Larvae are legless and range in color from white to yellowish-orange



Pupa

A Mexican fruit fly hatches from its pupa

Adult



WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Visible adult flies are larger than a house fly and have a pale, orange-yellow body.
- The wings are clear with several yellow and brown stripes.
- The female is distinguished by a long and slender ovipositor, used to deposit eggs beneath the fruit.



Fruit covered with Mexican fruit flies

THE HARM IT CAUSES

The Mexican fruit fly is harmful to the environment and can cause billions of dollars in lost revenue for the U.S. agricultural economy, since a large number of commercially grown crops—including grapefruit, mango, orange, peach, and tangerine—would be rendered inedible if attacked by this pest's larvae.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **Do not bring or mail** fresh fruits, vegetables, or plants into your State or any other unless agricultural inspectors have cleared them beforehand.
- **Do not remove** fresh produce from your property if it's under quarantine.
- **Allow authorized agricultural workers** access to your property to inspect for the Mexican fruit fly.
- **Report** any sighting of this pest at HungryPests.com.

For more information visit:

HUNGRYPESTS.COM



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Program Aid No. 2125-MXF Issued September 2012