Female is distinguished by a long, slender egg-laying organ.

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
- Pale orange-yellow body
- Larger than a house fly
- Wings are clear with several yellow and brown stripes
- Female is distinguished by a long, slender egg-laying organ
- A female Mexican fruit fly can deposit 3 to 5 eggs at a time and may lay over 100 in a lifetime
- A Mexican fruit fly hatches from its pupa.
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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