

ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY

LIFE CYCLE



Eggs

The female can lay more than 1,000 eggs in her lifetime



Larvae

The larvae are white and legless and may grow to two-fifths of an inch long inside the host fruit



Pupa

The larvae drop from the fruit and burrow into the soil to pupate

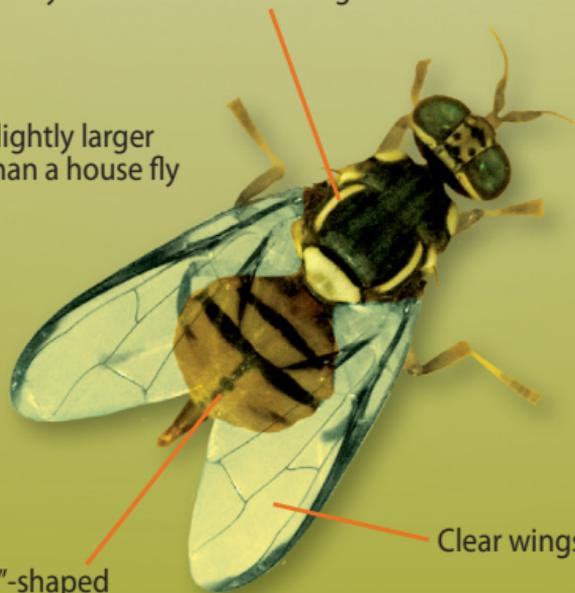
Body is brown and tan with yellow or white markings

Slightly larger than a house fly

"T"-shaped marking on the abdomen

Clear wings

Adult



WHAT TO LOOK FOR

The adult Oriental fruit fly is somewhat larger than a house fly. The body color is variable but generally has bright yellow markings and a dark "T"-shaped marking on the abdomen. The wings are clear. The female has a pointed slender ovipositor to deposit eggs under the skin of host fruit. Eggs are minute cylinders laid in batches.



Oriental fruit fly damage to papaya

THE HARM IT CAUSES

The Oriental fruit fly attacks more than 230 crops, including apple, apricot, avocado, bell pepper, fig, grape, grapefruit, lemon, lime, melon, nectarine, orange, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, pomegranate, tangerine, tomato, and walnut. This fly impacts the economy through increased control costs for commercial and residential growers and loss of revenue from export restrictions. Heavy infestations can cause the complete loss of crops.

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 in a quarantine area.
- **Allow authorized agricultural workers** access to your property to inspect for the Oriental fruit fly.
- **Report** any sightings 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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