**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.

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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