

Mango Fruit Fly

Bactrocera dorsalis



Mango fruit fly adult (Clive Lau)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover fruit with brown paper bags at least 2 weeks before harvesting (note: only to be done on small tree varieties) Clear and destroy fallen fruits from the ground outside the field continually throughout the growing season (collect fruit and leave in the sun to kill the maggots) Hoe the ground underneath the mango tree canopy to expose young insects to sunlight and predators Late varieties are more susceptible to attack than early varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot weather conditions are favourable for fruit fly development Inspect the soil underneath the mango trees twice a week from April onwards: Hoe the ground and look for young fruit fly insects 1-2 inches under the soil (reddish brown casing the size of a grain of wheat) Place pheromone traps of methyl eugenol at the rate of 1 per acre from April onwards tied to a branch 1-2 metres above ground level Look for maggots (pure white worm the length of a fingernail) in the fruit, leaving a soft rot on the skin of the fruit Be ready to control pest when 1 in 50 mango fruits are infected with insects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove infected fruits from the tree and the ground Throughout the season, collect infected fruits and expose them to sunlight Use pheromone traps of methyl eugenol at the rate of 4 per acre continually throughout the season If possible, try to buy Biocontrol agents such as tiny wasps (e.g. <i>Bracon spp.</i>) to naturally control fruit flies in the field Note, this will only help your crop the following year and not this year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat chosen spray after 4 days to control the nymphs hatched from the eggs; Spray in the evening or early in the morning; Avoid drinking, eating and smoking during the spray; Use safety measures i.e. gloves, cloths, gum boots, masks and goggles while handling and spraying the pesticides Use pheromone trap Protein Hydrolysate plus GF-120 (Active Ingredient: Spinosad) for killing of females Spray of entire tree (need powerful machine) with GF-120 (Active Ingredient: Spinosad). Add 0.5 L of GF-120 to 3.5-4.5 L water to make 4-5 L of solution. This is enough to spray 1 acre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spinosad is WHO class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). When the pest is detected in more than 1 in 50 fruits in the field, control. Spinosad is WHO class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Number of sprays dependent on pest attack; use recommended measures on label.



Pakistan

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