

IS IT QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY?

ADULT

- Up to 8 mm long
- Reddish-brown body
- Distinctive yellow markings
- Narrow 'waist' between the thorax (the middle section of the body, between the head and the abdomen, with the legs and wings) and the abdomen
- Transparent wings
- Female has an obvious 'ovipositor' 'sting'

EGGS

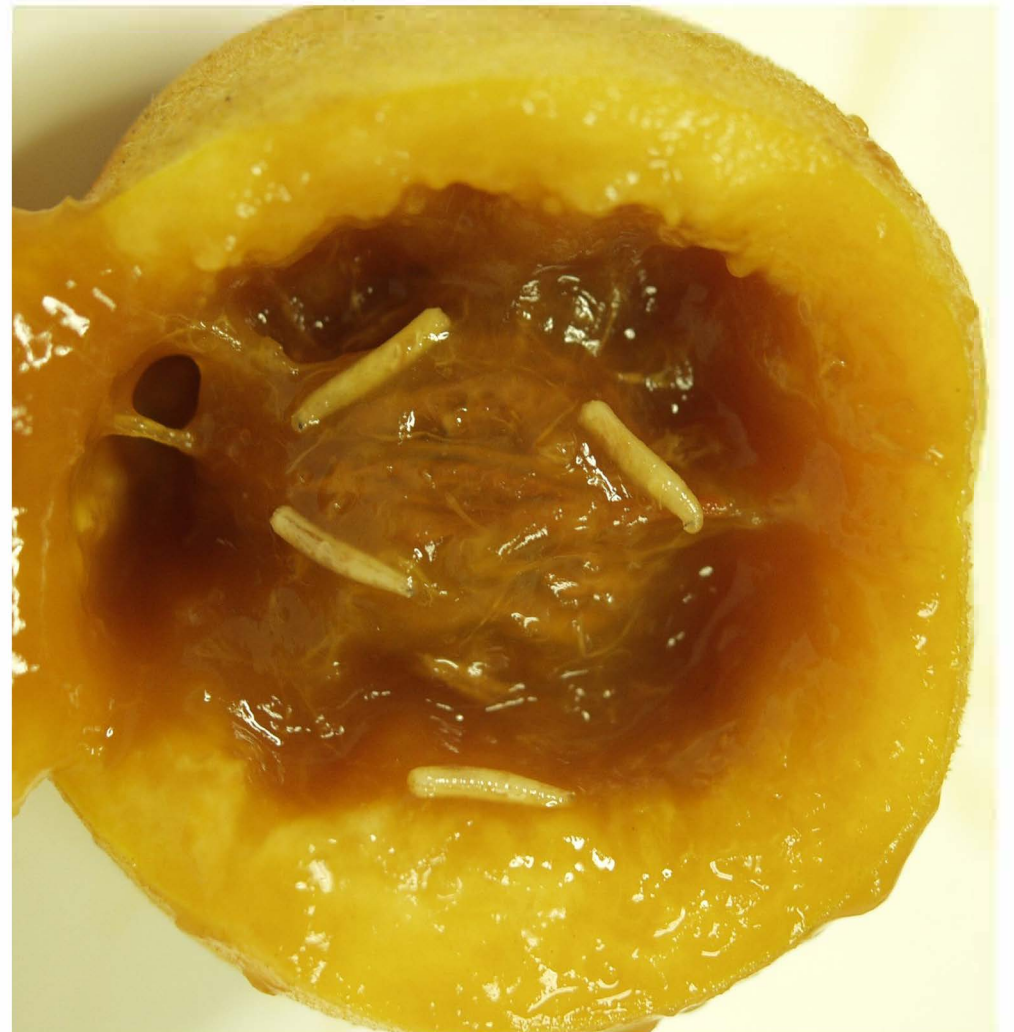
- Usually not visible

LARVAE

- 3 stages or 'instars'
- Up to 10 mm
- White body
- Difficult to distinguish from other fruit fly larvae

PUPAE

- Brown shell
- Usually in the ground (not seen)



LOOK OUT FOR

- Puncture wounds
- Rotting near wounds
- Larvae in fruit
- Adult flies

In Australia, Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) is found in the east (in parts of Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria). It is mobile over short distances on a day-to-day basis, and can potentially move from orchard to orchard, or from native host plants into fruit and vegetable-producing regions. Managing Qfly is difficult because they can infest many crops, plants and weeds.

Adult female flies lay eggs into maturing fruit, which hatch inside the fruit, where the larva then feeds. When the female 'stings' the fruit to lay eggs, a wound or 'sting' mark can result. Once the larva leaves the fruit, it drops to the ground to pupate in the soil. The pupa then develops into an adult fly, ready to emerge when environmental conditions are suitable. Larval and pupal stages can be completed in as little as 2 weeks, depending on temperature. Qfly can also overwinter as adults.

Whether you are a commercial or backyard grower, no-one wants to lose fruit to this pest. Qfly also affects market access opportunities for commercial producers. Producers need to manage Qfly in-field to ensure fruit is clean, and free of Qfly.

visit www.area-wide-management.com.au to learn more



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