



Fruit Pest Identification

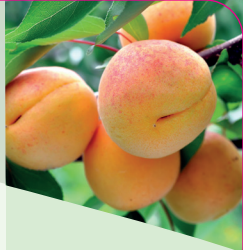


Fruit Growers Tasmania
262 Argyle St, Hobart TAS 7000

03 6169 2059



Tasmanian Fruit Pest Identification Cards



These identification cards are meant for in-field identification and monitoring of pests.

They include most major pests and beneficials affecting the Tasmanian Fruit Growing industry.

Pests that are not monitored regularly are not included.

Legend:



China



South Korea



Thailand



Phillipines



Japan



Taiwan



United States

Published By:



Fruit Growers Tasmania

262 Argyle Street
Hobart TAS 7000

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QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY (*Bactrocera tryoni*)



DPI NSW



Adult Size
up to 8mm long



DPI NSW

Queensland Fruit Fly

(*Bactrocera tryoni*)

Appearance:

Adults Wasp-like, up to 8mm long

Dark brown body with characteristic yellow spots and transparent wings.

Symptoms:

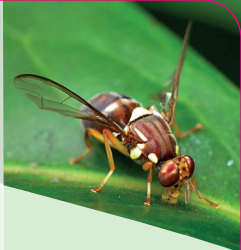
Mid-late spring: Spots appear on fruit surface from flies laying eggs (stinging) fruit.

Spots become more apparent as fruit ripens/matures. Fruit rot quickly (1-2 days after stinging) as eggs hatch and bacteria proliferate to decay the fruit to feed the pupae.

Summer: Fruit rot on the tree, fall to ground. Adult flies seen feeding on leaves and fruit, mating and "hanging-out" on the host tree.

Notes:

Adults can overwinter as pupae in the soil beneath fruiting plants.



EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:



MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY (*Ceratitus capitata*)



SCOTT BAUER—ARS/USDA



Adult Size
up to 5mm long

Mediterranean Fruit Fly

(*Ceratitus capitata*)



Appearance:

Up to 5mm long

Dark brown body with transparent wings.

Symptoms:

Mid-late Spring: Spots appear on fruit surface from flies laying eggs (stinging) fruit. Spots become more apparent as fruit ripens/matures. Fruit rot quickly (1-2 days after stinging) as eggs hatch and bacteria proliferate to decay the fruit to feed the pupae.

Later Summer: Fruit rot on the tree, fall to ground. Adult flies seen feeding on leaves and fruit, mating and 'hanging-out' on the host tree.

Notes:

Adults can overwinter as pupae in the soil beneath fruiting plants.

EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

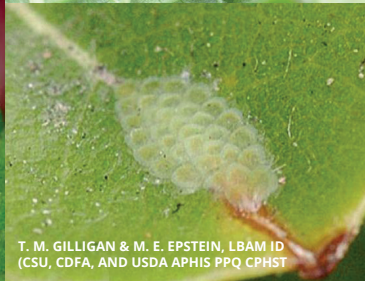


Berries:

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH AND LESSER LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH (*Epiphyas postvittana*)



USDA FLICKR MEMBER SHANE58



T. M. GILLIGAN & M. E. EPSTEIN, LBAM ID
(CSU, CDFA, AND USDA APHIS PPQ CPHST)



Adult Size
up to 10mm long
Wingspan up to
25mm long

Light Brown Apple Moth and Lesser Light Brown Apple Moth

(*Epiphyas postvittana*)

Appearance:

Eggs: Opaque white when first laid, yellowing with time.

A dark spot (head of larvae) becomes apparent prior to hatching.

Tiny (<1mm long), laid in clumps of up to 80 eggs on leaves upper surface.

Larvae: Yellow/pale green, can have a central strip of darker green. Emerge ~1mm long and mature up to 15 mm long.

Pupae: Average 12 mm long.

Adults: Moths are pale yellow to pale brown, up to 10mm long, wingspan up to 25mm long.

The Lesser Light Brown Apple Moth is slightly smaller than the Light Brown Apple Moth but otherwise it is extremely difficult to distinguish between the two.

Damage:

Irregular brown areas form on the surface of buds, fruit, flowers and leaves from larvae feeding. Larvae will occasionally enter the fruit to feed.

Notes:

Larvae spin a fine white web on the underside of leaves which is used for leaf rolling.

Populations of (L)LBAM can produce up to 3 generations if environmental conditions are favourable.



EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

CODLING MOTH (*Cydia pomonella*)



Adult Size
up to 10mm long
wingspan up to
20mm long



CODLING MOTH

(Cydia pomonella)



Appearance:

Eggs: Oval-shaped, flat and about 1mm long, laid singly.

White when first laid, then develop a reddish ring with time.

Larvae: First appear as a 2mm grub then mature to a 15mm larvae.

First appear as a white grub with black head, mature to cream/pink larvae with a brown head.

Adults: up to 1 cm long, wingspan up to 2cm long. Mottled grey wings with dark brown tips.

Damage:

Spots and holes on fruit surface from larvae chewing and boring into the fruit.

Brown 'frass' or secretion form on fruit surface at points of entry from the larvae feeding on seeds.

EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (*Grapholita molesta*)



BUGWOOD.ORG



WALDENEFFECT.ORG



UC STATEWIDE IPM PROJECT,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Adult Size
up to 7mm long
wingspan up to
16mm long

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH

(*Grapholita molesta*)



Appearance:

Eggs: The eggs are small (6mm) and circular or oval-shaped.

Translucent white when first laid, changing to yellow/orange within of 1-2 weeks depending on temperature.

Larvae: first appear 1.5mm long and mature to 12mm long.

Creamy pink with a black head.

Adults: Adult wingspan can vary from 10-16mm with mottled grey wings.

Damage:

Shoot wilting and dieback is first seen on new shoots and young leaves caused by burrowing larvae.

Abnormal tree development can result from heavy infestation on young trees.

Spots on fruit from larvae entering and feeding, most likely to occur on ripening fruit and under humid conditions. Fungal infections result from fruit damage and humid conditions.

Notes:

Pupation cocoons attach to lower parts of the trunk and also surrounding plants and debris.

EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

BLACK CHERRY APHID (*Myzus cerasi*)



INFLUENTIALPOINTS.COM



ROBIN ROSETTA, OREGON STATE



Adult Size
Approximately
2mm long



BLACK CHERRY APHID

(Myzus cerasi)

Appearance:

Eggs: Shiny black oval eggs, found on the underside of leaves on buds and bark.

Nymphs: dark brown to black in colour

Adults: ~2mm in size, dark

Damage:

Terminal leaf shoots curl inwards from aphids feeding on underside of young, emerging leaves.

'Honeydew' is secreted from feeding aphids within the curled leaves and droplets fall onto lower leaves.

Fungal infections are exacerbated by sugar-rich honeydew, also attracting other insects.

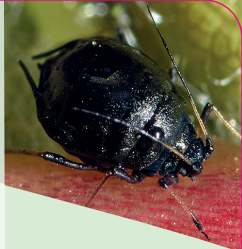
Leaves may brown and drop during heavy infestations.

Fruit may decay, develop with abnormalities or with a reduction in size.

Notes:

The only dark-coloured aphid known to attack cherry trees.

Generally, aphids will not be seen after mid-summer, when winged adults migrate to summer host plants (plants from the mustard family).



EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

BLACK PEACH APHID (*Brachycaudus persicae*)



INFLUENTIALPOINTS.COM



INFLUENTIALPOINTS.COM



INFLUENTIALPOINTS.COM

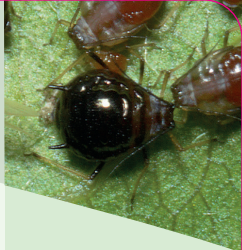


Adult Size
Approximately
2mm long



BLACK PEACH APHID

(Brachycaudus persicae)



Appearance:

Eggs: Shiny black oval eggs, found on the underside of leaves on buds and bark.

Nymphs: reddish brown to brown in colour.

Adults: ~2mm in size, dark brown/black.

Damage:

Terminal leaf shoots curl inwards from aphids feeding on underside of young, emerging leaves.

'Honeydew' is secreted from feeding aphids within the curled leaves and droplets fall onto lower leaves.

Fungal infections are exacerbated by sugar-rich honeydew, also attracting other insects.

Leaves may brown and drop during heavy infestations.

Fruit may decay, develop with abnormalities or with a reduction in size.

Notes:

May infest stonefruit trees but not likely to infest cherry trees.

Generally, aphids will not be seen after mid-summer, when winged adults migrate to summer host plants (plants from the mustard family).

EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:



FULLERS ROSE WEEVIL (*Naupactus cervinus*)



[FLICKR.COM/PHOTOS/RUNDSTEDT](https://www.flickr.com/photos/rundstedt)



UCANR.EDU



[FLICKR.COM/PHOTOS/SLIMBREAK](https://www.flickr.com/photos/slimbreak)



Adult Size
Approximately
8mm long



FULLERS ROSE WEEVIL

(Naupactus cervinus)

Appearance:

Eggs: Clumps of 20-30 and papery appearance and white when first laid, darkening to black with age.

Larvae: pale yellow, pupating after 4-11 instars.

Pupae: Pupae have short bristles.

Adults: 7-8 mm long and grey to dark brown in colour.

Damage:

Lay eggs on fruit surface rendering them unmarketable.

Occasionally spots or holes in fruit from weevils feeding.

'Shot holes' and ragged edges of leaves from weevils chewing.

Damage also appears on nearby weeds in the orchard.

Notes:

Adult weevils can be found all year, but peak levels are during summer.



EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

GARDEN WEEVIL (*Vine calandra*)



PHIL BENDLE



Adult Size
Approximately
8mm long



GARDEN WEEVIL

(Vine calandra)



Appearance:

Eggs: Appear in clumps. White when first laid, darkening to black with age.

Larvae: Pale yellow, pupating after 4-11 instars. Pupae have short bristles.

Adults: 7-8 mm long and grey to dark brown in colour. Lighter V-shaped marking on the back of the weevil.

Damage:

Adult garden weevils attack foliage, flowers, buds and fruit. Leaves usually have distinctive round holes and scalloped edges.

Larvae feed on the roots of fruit trees and other plants. Larvae feeding on vine roots can severely damage young plants such that they become stunted and appear water-stressed.

Notes:

Adult weevils can be found all year, but peak levels are during summer.

EXPORT CONCERN

Cherries:



Apples:

Berries:

Reporting Suspected Fruit Fly in Tasmania

Reporting suspected Queensland or Mediterranean fruit fly or suspect produce.

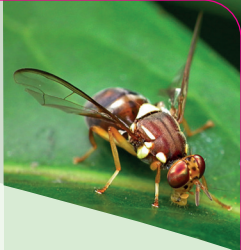
If you see what you think may be signs of fruit fly contact

Biosecurity Tasmania (03) 6165 3777.

You are most likely to see larvae in a piece of fruit, either fruit you have bought or fruit on your farm or in your backyard. They look similar to blowfly maggots. If you are not sure, please report it anyway.

Do not dispose of any fruit that has a maggot you think might be fruit fly.

Instead place fruit in a plastic bag or plastic container and put it in your fridge until a Biosecurity Tasmania officer collects it.



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