



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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Samoa fruit flies (169)

Relates to: **Fruit flies**



Photo 1. *Bactrocera kirki*.



Photo 2. Pacific fruit fly, *Bactrocera xanthodes*.



Photo 3. Pacific fruit fly, *Bactrocera xanthodes*, laying eggs.



Photo 4. Fruit fly eggs.

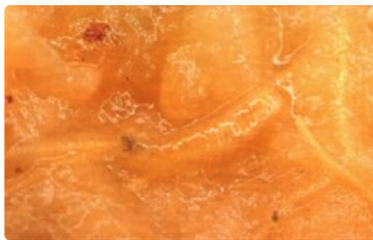


Photo 5. Fruit fly larvae or maggots.



Photo 6. Fruit fly pupae.



Photo 7. Newspaper with edges folded and stapled to form a bag in which to insert fruit to protect it from fruit flies.



Photo 8. Banana leaves used to wrap a fruit bunch to prevent attack by fruit flies, other pests, and to promote uniform ripening, in Papua New Guinea.

Common Name

There are seven species of fruit flies in Samoa. Two fruit flies are of major economic

importance: *Bactrocera kirki* (no common name) and the Pacific fruit fly (*Bactrocera xanthodes*), a third, *Bactrocera distincta*, is a minor pest of star apple (*Chrysophyllum cainito*).

Scientific Name

Bactrocera kirki, *Bactrocera xanthodes*, *Bactrocera distincta*, *Bactrocera obscura*, *Bactrocera aenigmatica*, *Bactrocera samoae*, and a new species similar to *Bactrocera paraxanthodes*. *Bactrocera xanthodes* is closely related to three other species. These are: *Bactrocera paraxanthodes* in New Caledonia, and *Bactrocera neoxanthodes* in Vanuatu, and a species not yet described in Samoa.

Distribution

The SPC Pacific Fruit Fly Project records 7 species in Samoa (<http://www.spc.int/lrd/country-profiles/samoa>):

The distribution of the Samoa fruit flies elsewhere in the Pacific is:

Bactrocera kirki: American Samoa, French Polynesia, Niue, Fiji (Rotuma), Tonga, and Wallis and Futuna.

***Bactrocera xanthodes* (Pacific fruit fly)**: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia (Austral Islands), Niue, Tonga, and Wallis and Futuna.

Bactrocera distincta: American Samoa, Fiji, Futuna, Samoa, Tonga.

Bactrocera obscura*, *Bactrocera aenigmatica*, *Bactrocera samoae* and *Bactrocera* new species near *paraxanthodes: Not recorded (non-economic species).

Hosts

The hosts of the species of economic importance are:

Bactrocera kirki infests: Abiu (*Pouteria cainito*), avocado, Brazil cherry (*Eugenia brasiliensis*), *Elaeocarpus tonganus*, guava, Indian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Indian or tropical almond (*Terminalia catappa*), Malay apple (*Syzygium malaccense*), mango, noni (*Morinda citrifolia*), Pacific lychee (*Pometia pinnata*), passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*), rose apple, Tahitian chestnut (*Inocarpus fagifera*), and water apple (*Syzygium aqueum*).

Bactrocera xanthodes infests: Abiu (*Pouteria cainito*), avocado, breadfruit, granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*), jackfruit, papaya, soursop, and Indian almond (*Terminalia catappa*).

Bactrocera distincta infests: star apple (*Chrysophyllum cainito*).

Symptoms & Life Cycle

Bactrocera kirki is black with yellow markings near the head and wings (Photo 1). The abdomen is glossy black with orange-brown bands in the middle, and from top to bottom. Mating occurs late morning or early afternoon.

Bactrocera xanthodes is a little larger than a house fly. It is brown-orange with three yellow stripes on the uppersurface of the middle part, the thorax (Photos 2&3). This fruit fly is found in villages, towns and coastal areas, but not forests. Mating occurs at dusk.

In general, adult flies pierce the fruits with their ovipositors to lay eggs under the skin (Photos 3&4). As the eggs are laid, bacteria are also inserted into the fruit; these rot the fruit and provide the larvae or maggots (Photo 5) with the food that they need.

The eggs hatch in about 2 days, and fruits start to rot after about 3 days. At 5 to 7 days after egg laying, rots are obvious. When completely rotted, the fruits fall to the ground, and the maggots enter the soil and pupate (Photo 6) until the adults emerge. Emergence is 18 to 20 days after the eggs were laid.

Fruit flies find the fruits to lay in by their colour, shape and the smell of the fruit, leaves and the bacteria on them.

The fruit flies feed on the juices from fruit, nectar from flowers, honeydew from insects, bird faeces and bacteria. Young females need protein foods before they become sexually mature and able to lay viable eggs.

Impact

Bactrocera kirki and *Bactrocera xanthodes* are species of economic importance, laying eggs in a wide range of fruits which subsequently develop bacterial rots upon which the larvae or maggots feed. The rotting causes the fruits to fall. Fleshy vegetables are virtually free from fruit fly infestation.

Detection & inspection

Look for a black fly with yellow markings (*Bactrocera kirki*), and a slender, almost translucent, light brown-orange fly with three yellow

stripes (*Bactrocera xanthodes*). Male *Bactrocera kirki* are attracted to Cue-lure. Male *Bactrocera xanthodes* are attracted to methyl eugenol.

Management

QUARANTINE

There is need for vigilance and public awareness programs to prevent the entry of other fruit fly species. Routinely, traps should be placed in villages, airports and seaports, some baited with Cue-lure, others with methyl eugenol plus insecticides, and checked monthly.

NATURAL ENEMIES

In general, predators (spiders, ants, assassin bugs and carabid beetles) have had little effect on populations of fruit flies. Parasitoids, too, have only been found at low levels in Pacific island countries, and introducing others is probably not worthwhile.

CULTURAL CONTROL

An integrated approach to fruit fly management is needed which combines bagging of fruit, fruit production during times of low fruit fly populations, the use of less susceptible varieties, hygiene measures, and protein bait sprays.

Before planting:

- Consider growing crops in the cooler months when fruit fly populations are at their lowest. For instance, during the cooler months of May to August the damage caused to capsicums in, e.g., Tonga falls to about 10%.

During growth:

- Bag the fruit with double layers of newspaper or use brown paper bags. On three sides, fold over the edge of the newspaper for 2 cm, and staple the folds in place (Photos 7). Place the fruit in the bags as shown. This is a suitable method for protecting starfruit (*Averrhoa carambola*), mangoes and also snake gourd (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*).
- Alternately, use leaves of coconut, *Pandanus*, betel nut, sago palm instead of paper to cover the fruit. Cover fruits of banana with leaves (Photo 8) to protect against banana fruit fly, birds, and also to improve appearance.
- Collect fallen and overripe fruit, and destroy by burning, burying or putting them in a plastic bag left in the sun for a day. Control by sanitation is best if all growers do it routinely over as wide an area as possible.
- Harvest early before the fruit is susceptible to fruit fly attack. This method is used for bananas and papaya. Bananas are harvested green and papaya at colour break.

After harvest:

- Collect all discarded fruit and destroy them using the methods listed above.

RESISTANT VARIETIES

Some fruit varieties have been tested and found to be "non-hosts" for fruit flies, for instance, the chilli varieties 'Hot Rod' and 'Red Fire' in Fiji. Also, pineapples are non-hosts for fruit flies in Fiji at any stage. Other crops that may be non-hosts or low risk are squash, pumpkin, zucchini, cucumber, and some varieties of watermelon, rockmelon, limes and papaya at colour break. Check with the agriculture authorities for the latest tests that have been done, and lists of appropriate varieties.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Female fruit flies need protein for their eggs to mature properly. Protein bait sprays make use of this need by combining a protein source with an insecticide. In Pacific island countries, the protein is either a commercial autolysed yeast product (*MPPIL*, *Mauri's Pinnacle Protein Insect Lure*) - broken up yeast cells in which the proteins have been converted into simpler compounds using enzymes - or protein autolysate from brewery yeast waste. In Tonga, the product is known as *Royal Tongalure*.

If *MPPIL* is used, place 50 ml *MPPIL* concentrate and 4 ml malathion 50% emulsifiable concentrate into a bottle and make it up to 1 litre with water. If *Royal Tongalure* is used, replace the *MPPIL*, with 100 ml of *Royal Tongalure* in the *MPPIL* recipe above.

The bait solutions are sprayed at a rate of 50 ml per m² on each tree in the orchard, and on surrounding trees. On capsicum, chillies and cucurbits, 20-25 litres per hectare are applied as a spray to every third row.

A third product called *Bactroge* has been developed; this is a powder containing fipronil. Add 50 g *Bactroge* to 9.7 litres water, stir to dissolve, and add 300 ml protein bait concentrate, and again stir to dissolve. Much smaller amounts are needed compared to the other

two. Apply 10 ml to lower surface of leaves on each tree. For vegetables, spray 5-10 ml at 4 m intervals along rows, and every 2-3 rows, depending on spacing. Small, hand-held sprayers can be used which deliver a coarse straight jet of liquid.

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