

Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Tonga fruit flies (171)

Relates to: Fruit flies



Photo 1. Bactrocera kirki.



Photo 2. Bactrocera facialis.



Photo 3. Bactrocera xanthodes.



Photo 4. Pacific fruit fly, *Bactrocera xanthodes*, laying



Photo 5. Fruit fly eggs.



Photo 6. Fruit fly larvae or maggots.



Photo 7. Fruit fly pupae.



Photo 8. Newspaper with edges folded and stapled to form a bag in which to insert fruit to protect it from



Photo 9. 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.

Summary

- Bactrocera kirki abiu, avocado, guava, mango, noni, Malay apple, and more; B. facialis wide, on
 29 families of vegetables/fruit crops (notably, chilli, capsicum, guava); B. xanthodes abiu, avocado, breadfruit, jackfruit, papaya, soursop, and more.
- Females need protein before they can lay viable eggs.
- Cultural control: growing vegetables out of season; bag fruit with paper or leaves; collect fallen fruit and destroy; harvest early (papaya); some non-hosts, e.g., some chilli varieties and pineapple in Fiji.
- Chemical control: use a commercial protein bait spray, e.g. MPPIL, Royal Tongalure or Bactrogel.

Common Name

There are six fruit flies in Tonga. The species of economic importance are: (i) *Bactrocera facialis* (except the Niuas); (ii) Pacific fruit fly (*Bactrocera xanthodes*), (iii) *Bactrocera kirki*; (iv) *Bactrocera* species near *passiflorae* (Niuas only); and (v) *Bactrocera distincta*.

Scientific Name

Bactrocera facialis, Bactrocera kirki, Bactrocera xanthodes, Bactrocera passiflorae, Bactrocera distincta, and Bactrocera obscura.

Bactrocera xanthodes is closely related to three other species. These are: Bactrocera paraxanthodea in New Caledonia, and Bactrocera neoxanthodes in Vanuatu, and a species not yet described from Samoa

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