



Spotted Wing Drosophila Traps

Supplies

- Live yeast (1 Tbsp)
- Sugar (4 Tbsp)
- 12 ounces water
- 4 to 6 foot stake and large clamp holder (for hanging cup)
- One-Pint **Red** deli containers with lids
- Electric drill or punch with 1/8-inch punch size or drill bit. Note hole size is important - if it is larger you will trap all kinds of flies making ID much harder

For the bait: Stir together live yeast, sugar and water in a container large enough to handle some expansion. Let the mixture ferment 24 hours. One can use pure apple cider vinegar as bait. It is easier to deploy and lasts longer in the field, but it is less effective in attracting SWD.

For the traps: Drill seven or punch 1/8-inch holes near the top of the deli containers, evenly spaced, leaving 1/8 of the rim diameter without a hole so you can pour used bait out that side without it leaking out of a hole. This works better if the drill bit or punch is hot.

Place stake at the edge of the field with the cup attached at about eye height 4-6 feet. In large fields, traps should also be placed in the field interior at 3-4 ft high.

Add fermented bait to containers (about 1 ½ inches of fluid in the bottom of the cup is enough, snap on the lids, and hang the traps.

Traps should be placed in multiples about 25-50 ft apart, so at least 2 traps along the field edge and 2 traps in the field interior in larger fields where the edge is a considerable distance from the field. Traps should be visited at least once per week, but preferably twice a week. During each visit, fly samples should be collected from the traps and then the traps should be emptied and replaced with fresh bait.

ID

The adults are small (2-3 mm) flies with red eyes and a pale brown thorax and abdomen with black stripes on the abdomen, see Figure 1. The most distinguishable trait of the adult is that the males have a black spot towards the tip of each wing.



Fig. 1. Spotted wing drosophila.



Fig. 2. Trap and holder, note holes on left, for monitoring spotted-wing drosophila.

Prepared by Frank Drummond, Professor of Insect Ecology/Entomology and David Yarborough, Extension Blueberry Specialist, The University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469. Revised April 2013.

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