

Recognize Fruit Damage from Spotted Wing *Drosophila* (SWD)

Drosophila suzukii

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Spotted wing *Drosophila* (*Drosophila suzukii*; SWD) attacks several fruits in Oregon. It is crucial that growers identify an infestation early. Trapping can determine the presence of adult SWD in fields. The fruit-dunk method can be used to identify larval fruit infestation, but larvae must be large enough to be easily identified in the liquid mixture. In addition to these methods, early field identification of damage symptoms may be a tool to help growers identify SWD in fruit.

This publication shows damage caused by SWD on blueberries (Duke), raspberries (Malahat), strawberries (Seascape), cherries (Bing, Montmorency, and Rainier), and grapes (Pinot Noir, Chardonnay). Pictures show each fruit type a day or two after egg laying, 3 to 4 days later, and approximately 1 week after egg laying. Some pictures show uninfested berries and symptoms observed among fresh commercial fruit in Oregon fields.



Trapping to determine SWD presence

Summary of Symptoms

Observed symptoms due to SWD infestation

- Early mold, wrinkling and softening seen at 2 to 3 days
- Soft spots and collapse of berry structure
- Small holes created by larvae for breathing. Sometimes breathing tubes visible
- Expulsion of berry sap from oviposition holes
- Scarring of tissue
- Dark spots in white grapes, light spots in dark grapes. (Do not confuse with lenticells)
- Splitting of grape berries
- Larvae emerging from berries
- Pupae in or outside berries

Observed damage likely due to aging

- Most mold in approximately 4 to 5 days
- General wrinkling and softening without specific soft spots
- Darkening of skin

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