





















## Do not mistake SWD larvae for these contaminants:

- Floating plant parts, such as pistils (stigma and style), achenes (seeds), or corollas
- Thickened pulp pieces/threads, straw, miscellaneous fine debris
- Small narrow thrips
- Fruitworms, sap beetle, or leafroller larvae
- Aphids and aphid skins
- Hover fly (syrphid fly) or lacewing larvae
- Other *Drosophila* larvae



**Figure 9.** Sap beetle larvae and fruitworms look like SWD larvae.

Get to know the look of *Drosophila* larvae and establish a search image in your mind: (small size, no legs, no head, white to glossy, pale-yellow color with black mouthparts on pointed end; two small knobs for breathing on posterior end; squirming movement) that will help you identify them correctly.

There are other species of *Drosophila* with similar characteristics, but infestations in intact fruit tend to be dominated by SWD. There is no key for distinguishing between different species of *drosophila* larvae. If it is necessary to know the species, raising the larvae to adulthood is the only way to confirm species at this time. For help in adult fly identification, see the Oregon Department of Agriculture SWD key ([oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT\\_suzukii\\_id\\_guide10.pdf](http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT_suzukii_id_guide10.pdf)) or watch an Oregon State University identification webinar ([gpdn.org/webinar\\_2012](http://gpdn.org/webinar_2012)).



10a.



10b.

**Figure 10a, 10b.** An observer (left) closely examines crushed fruit for larvae. Others (above) hold plastic bags of crushed fruit in solution up to the light to see if larvae are floating on the surface of the liquid.

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