



SWD DROSOPHILE
SUZUKII

Pheromone for the attraction and capture of
Drosophila suzukii

one₄all

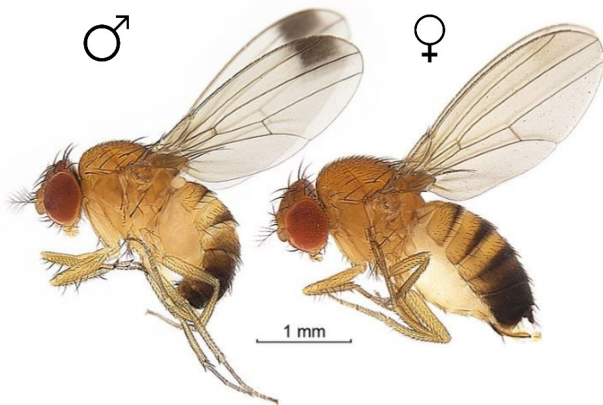


SWDph.

Drosophila suzukii: Monitoring trap and lures

Pheromone for the attraction and capture of *Drosophila suzukii*

At the end of winter, after wintering at the adult stage, sheltered in woods and hedges, *Drosophila suzukii* moves from the wintering sites to crops to feed on developing fruits.



Once temperatures exceed 10 °C, females begin to lay eggs and continue up to late autumn, often still in December. The generations follow each other with rhythms ranging from 2 to 11 weeks each, depending on the temperatures.

Installation of SWDtr traps.

- Place traps before the spread of *Drosophila*
- Where possible install in shaded areas
- In stone fruit, small fruits and vines, hang the traps at a third of the height of the canopy.
- On strawberry, place the trap above the ground but under the spray bar at a height of 10 cm.

Technical characteristics of the pheromone SWDph.

- Very high attractiveness
- Three months in duration keeping the release of the attractiveness unchanged
- Consistent release rate of attractive substances
- Reduced capture of non-target species compared to natural bait
- Can be used with or without natural bait
- Can be used with plain water or with soapy water
- Possibility of combining it with natural attractants
- Can be moved from a saturated SWDtr trap to a new one
- Clean and easy to use



Strategies for the control of *Drosophila suzukii*

- Early intervention is the key to effective control
- Monitor weekly using the pheromone SWDph., Starting from March, to determine dynamics of catches, to decide on any interventions and to check the effectiveness of implemented measures.
- Anticipate the beginning of the period in which the fruits become attractive to *Drosophila*, by placing SWDtr traps at intervals of 2 meters along the entire perimeter in order to reduce entry from the outside (80-100 traps per hectare).
- If the *Drosophila* is already inside the culture, use 1-2 SWDtr traps. every 1000 m² to monitor the insect presence levels.
- On cherry and stone fruit, place the SWDtr. about 10 meters inside the perimeter from the earliest stages of budding.
- For soft fruit, place SWDtr traps. in the plot as soon as the fruit begins to swell
- The most effective management of *Drosophila* infestations is based on the integration of early monitoring, fight against the insect when the populations are still contained, good hygiene, removal of attacked fruits (where possible), frequent or early harvesting and targeted spraying with effective phytosanitary products.