



RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

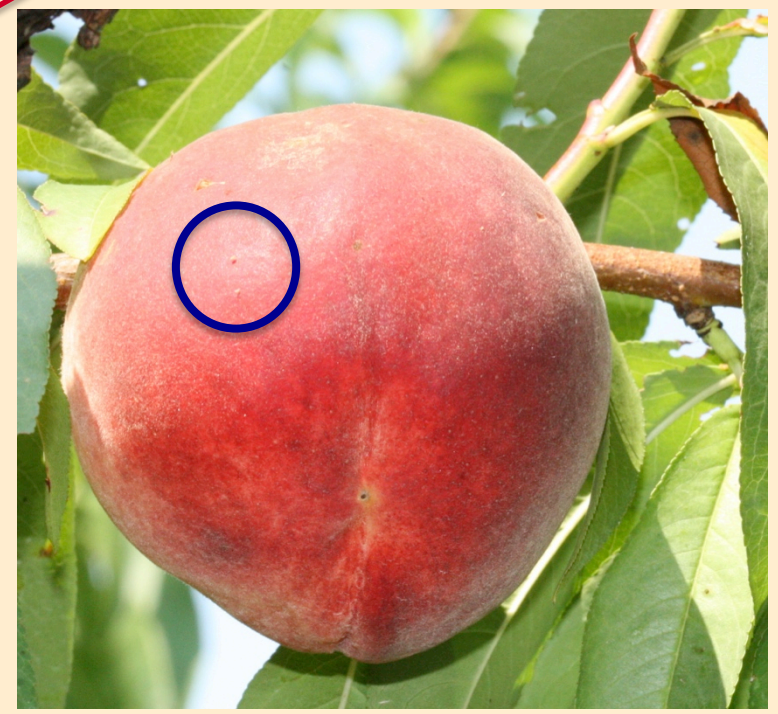
Drosophila and Diverse Farming Operations

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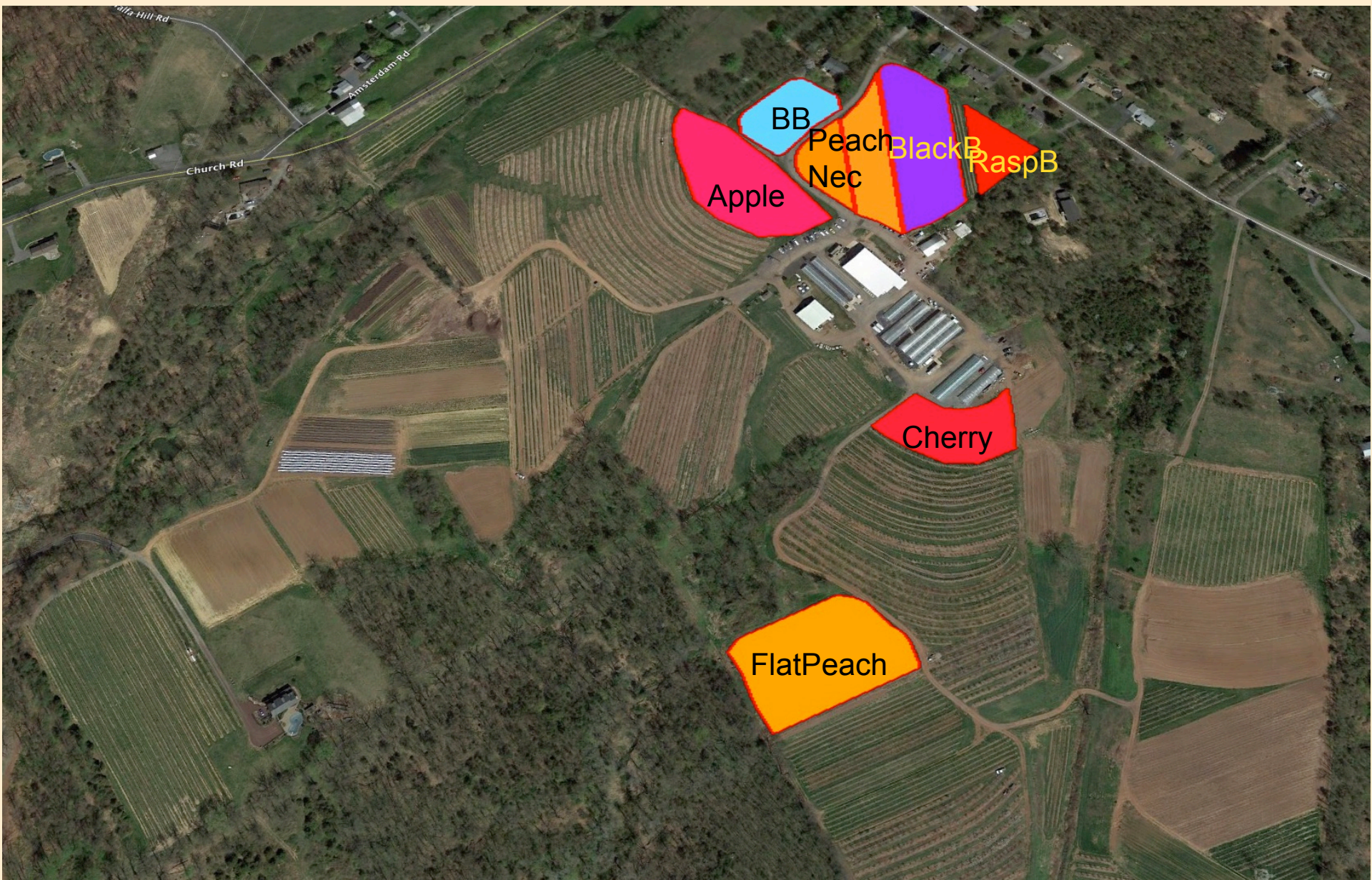
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

- Individual, highly susceptible crops are monitored and treated.
- Other, less susceptible crops may not be monitored for SWD & and may have other treatment/IPM systems.
- Peaches - Critical pests are:
 - Plum Curculio - early season only.
 - Tarnished plant bugs, native stink bugs - early season and ground cover.
 - Oriental fruit moth - model timed sprays and mating disruption.
 - Peachtree borers - Single application end of season or mating disruption.
- Diverse crops often means direct markets, PYO, close neighbors or other "incentives" to minimize insecticide use.
- 2 examples from 2017- Low insect pressure and mating disruption practices = No insecticide use from late June through mid- August
- Alternate and wild hosts can contribute to high SWD pressure.

Donut peaches often prematurely soften at calyx end, encouraging rot and insect infestation, Other peaches can start to soften when permitted to get 'table ripe', or produce skin splits or small holes.



- In Mid August 2017, 1 commercial farm reported SWD larvae in donut peaches, picked tree ripe for green markets in NY.
- Peach blocks had no (normal) insect pressure, and had not been treated with insecticide for 6 weeks.
- Diverse fruit crops, many hosts on the farm and off the farm.
- Fruit was sampled from farm, but SWD not recovered



- 10 days later intact 'Encore' were sampled from a research block at RAREC - No insecticides for at least 6 weeks.
- Solid ripe, but softening fruit was picked at the end of August.
- Fruit was placed in 1 gal emergence jars with yellow cards, for 2 weeks.



