



FruitFlyNet II

The Olive Fly:

Bactrocera oleae

The Olive Fly (*Bactrocera oleae*) is an insect pest of the olive fruit. It is responsible for substantial damage in the Mediterranean basin and in the areas of the world with a Mediterranean climate. This fly attacks only the olive tree.



EXIT HOLE AND DAMAGE ON OLIVES



PUPA



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What are its damages?

- The accelerated fall and the loss of fruit weight due to the development of the larva inside it.
- The pulp contact with the air and the presence of larva inside the fruit leads to an alteration of the oil quality.

How to recognize it?

Orange-yellow head with blue-green eyes, with antennas ending with cilia.

The thorax is yellow red with a back and grey bands ending in a straw yellow triangular scutellum.

The abdomen is brown with spots, in the female it ends with an ovipositor.

The wings are transparent with veins and a black spot at their end.



Factors favouring the development of the fly:



Weather conditions

If the humidity is high and above 50%, the conditions become ideal.



Varieties

The early and table varieties are more attacked than the small fruit varieties.



Size

Larger olives are more attacked by the fly.



Irrigation

Olive trees supplied with water develop ripen fruit earlier, therefore more attractive for the fly.

Methods of control:

Several trapping methods have been developed for the capture and monitoring of the olive fly, including:

Mc Phail traps

They must be implemented at the frequency of 5 traps /Ha.

These traps baited with protein hydrolysate, ammonium bicarbonate or 3% diammonium phosphate are more effective in hot regions.



Sticky pannels

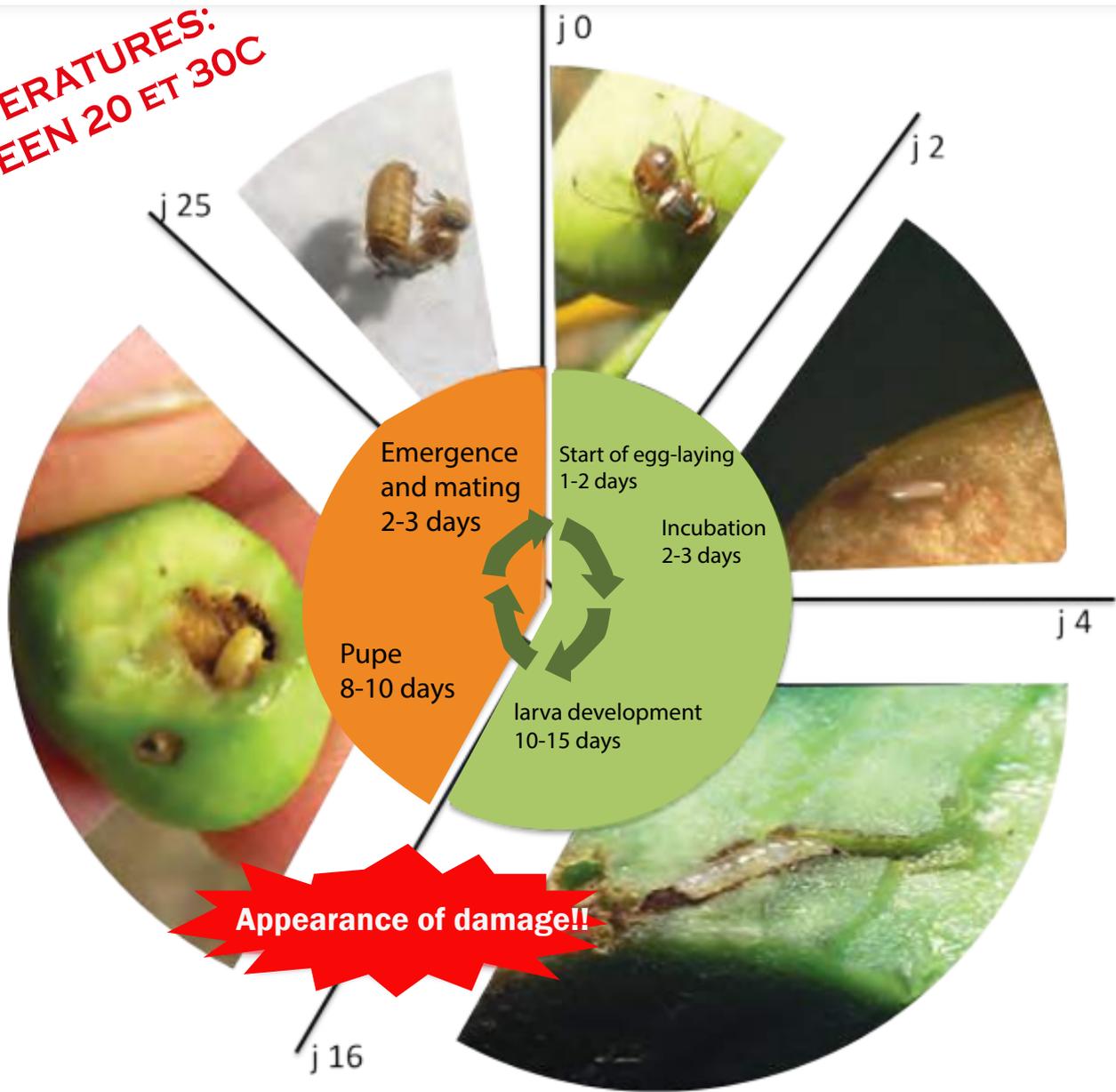
The plasticized yellow sticky pannels baited with ammonium bicarbonate (10g) could be hanged on each tree.

This trap gives quite satisfactory results.



The life cycle of the Olive Fly

TEMPERATURES:
BETWEEN 20 ET 30C



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Website: enicbcmed.eu/projects/fruitflynet-ii



FruitFlyNet-ii