Radiation of Knowledge
J. Sugano

Whether it is securing cooperator support, informing the public about environmentally safer fruit fly suppression methods, or recruiting youth fruit fly inspectors, HAW-FLYPM’s grower & community educators are in full swing. Next stop: a statewide fruit fly education/ awareness program.

In preparation, HAW-FLYPM will team up with UH CTAHR’s statewide IPM program in October 2002 to conduct a ‘Train the Trainers’ workshop in Maui, Hawaii. Educators from internal and external agencies around the state will be participating in the two day event.

Community Cooperators: Tsuyoshi & Ann Tagamori
L. Fujitani

New HAW-FLYPM community cooperators Tsuyoshi and Ann Tagamori are busy moving biolure traps into their persimmon orchard in preparation for the 2002 persimmon season. The Tagamori farm has over twenty five persimmon trees on their two acre farm and a variety of fruit trees including peach, kelsey plum, loquat, pear, apple, cherimoya, lemon, avocado, and coffee.

They reported that fruit flies prevent them from a profitable harvest. “We want better yields and more edible fruits,” say the Tagamoris. Once barren, their persimmon trees are now heavy with fruit, thanks to the HAW-FLYPM program. The Tagamori farm and other persimmon growers in the Upper Kula area are looking forward to a profitable harvest.
Melon Fly

Melon fly, introduced in 1895, is a major economic pest of cucurbits such as melons, squashes, and pumpkins as well as solanaceous vegetables such as eggplants, tomatoes, and peppers. The Melon Fly typically has a large black spot on wing tip and black cross streak on wing.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Medfly)

Medfly, introduced in 1907, became well established throughout the Hawaiian Islands within four years. Important hosts include coffee, citrus, loquat, persimmon, guava, papaya, and peach. Med Fly has characteristics “picture wings” with a brownish yellow band across the middle of each wing.

Oriental Fruit Fly

Oriental fruit fly, introduced in 1945, became a major pest of almost every economically important fruit in the Hawaiian Islands. The Oriental Fruit Fly has clear wings with black T-shaped mark on the top of abdomen.

Can you correctly identify your fruit fly pests? Match these wings with their fly. Answers below.

Answers:
1. c, 2. a, 3. b.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide you with current updates on fruit fly populations in statewide. We hope this information will be useful to you.

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Photo Credit: USDA-ARS & UH-CES