

## Sea buckthorn fly - *Rhagoletis batava* Hering

The bait of the CSALOMON® sea buckthorn fly trap attracts (apart from *R. batava*) also the flies *R. cerasi*, *R. cingulata*, *R. completa*, and *Strauzia longipennis*, etc. The lure IS NOT a pheromone, rather it is a feeding attractant, therefore it attracts both females and males

The sea buckthorn fly looks very similar to *R. cerasi*. Wingspan is 7 – 9 mm, the body length is 4 – 6 mm. The wings are with dark stripes, the cuneiform dot in the middle of the front edge so characteristic to the wing of *R. cerasi* is missing. The scutellum is yellow. The maggot lives in the fruit, it is milky white, it has no head or legs, and develops through 3 instars to pupation [1].

**Host plant** of the larva: **sea buckthorn** (*Hippophae rhamnoides*). Adult females lay their eggs below the skin of the fruit. Sometimes even 4 maggots can develop inside one fruit. After some weeks they leave the fruit, drop to the ground and pupate in the soil. Usually the pupa overwinters in the soil or in debris. The damage is the decrease of quantity and quality of the fruit flesh. Infected fruits will prematurely drop down, in many cases they dry out

Foto: D.L. Shamanskaya



*The adult fly which is caught in the trap*

Foto: D.L. Shamanskaya



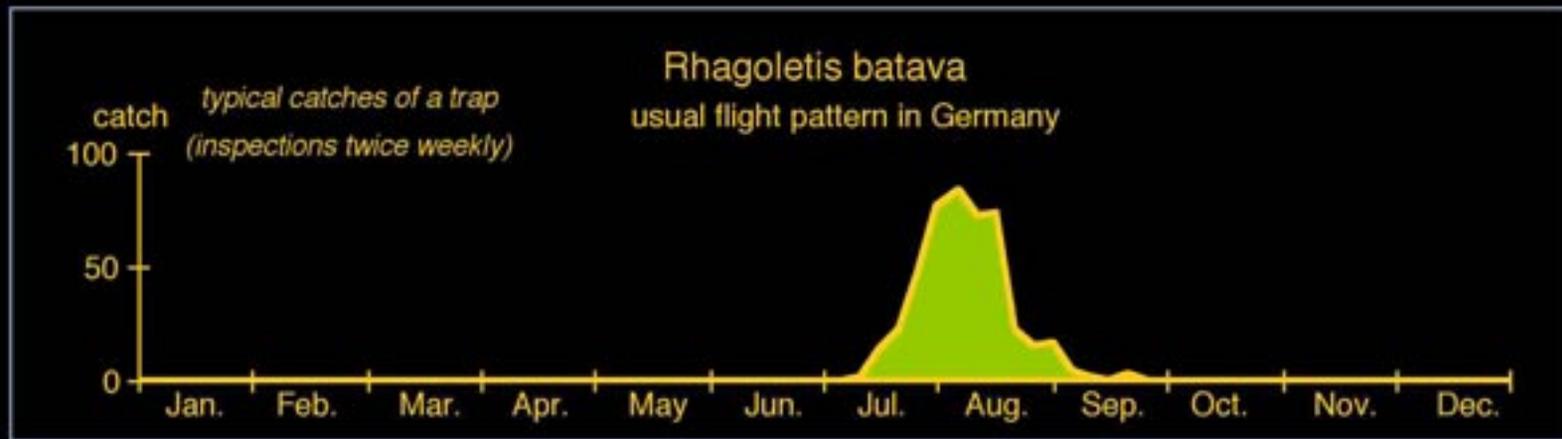
*The damage of the larva which should be averted*

Traps should be placed at the **top level** of plants, so that **sunshine** can reach the yellow surface of the trap **as long as possible**. Usual beginning of trapping is **beginning of July** (Germany; in other regions this may be different). In Germany the adult fly flies typically from the first decade of July to the middle of August. **Selectivity** of the CSALOMON® PALz sea buckthorn trap (based on tests performed in Germany): in case there are single trees or an orchard of cherries, sour cherries in the vicinity, the trap can catch specimens of *R. cerasi* and *R. cingulata* which are of similar shape and size, but can be told apart from *R. batava* based on their differing wing patterns. (Attention: these flies can develop also on several other trees and bushes of the

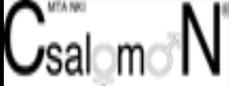
natural vegetation, i.e. *Cerasus mahaleb*, *Lonicera*, etc.) In the vicinity of walnut trees the trap can catch *R. completa*, which is larger in body size than *R. batava*. (Pls refer to advisory material with photos on all of these pests downloadable from our homepage [www.csalomontraps.com](http://www.csalomontraps.com)). Due to its fluorescent yellow colour the trap will catch also a high diversity of other flying insects as well, from which *R. batava* can be discerned on the basis of its characteristic shape and wing pattern.

**Longevity** of the CSALOMON® PALZ sea buckthorn trap in field conditions: the yellow colouring of the trap is partly responsible for attraction of the fly. The bait dispenser supplied contains an activity enhancing attractant. This bait can increase catches by many times. In contrast to pheromone traps, the trap will catch both male and female flies. Efficacy of the trap is retained until all of the sticky surface is covered by captured insects. This can happen within **6-8 weeks**, depending on weather conditions.

One can easily **detect** the occurrence and **monitor** the flight of *R. batava* with the traps. The pest had its origins in Siberia and Russia. In recent years its damages increased significantly in Finland, Sweden, and generally in the Balticum. In Germany it caused outstandingly high damages in 2014.



[1] Shamanskaya, L.D., *Bioecology of the sea-buckthorn fly (Rhagoletis batava obscuriosa Kol.) and pest control treatment in Altai*. pp. 7 – 20, in: <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-326-035-1>

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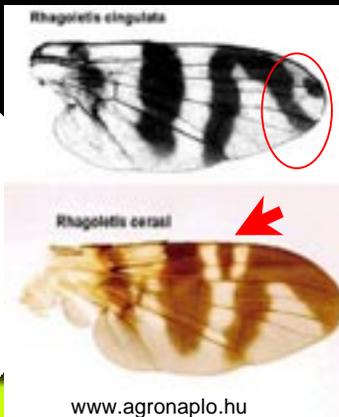


Fotó: Tóth M.



*R. batava*

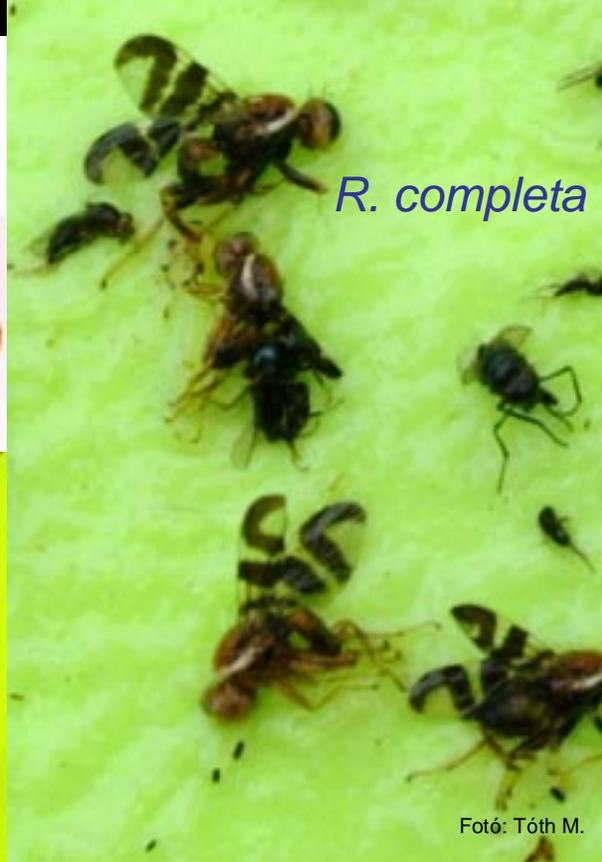
[www.la.lv/](http://www.la.lv/)



*Rhagoletis cingulata*

*Rhagoletis cerasi*

[www.agronaplo.hu](http://www.agronaplo.hu)



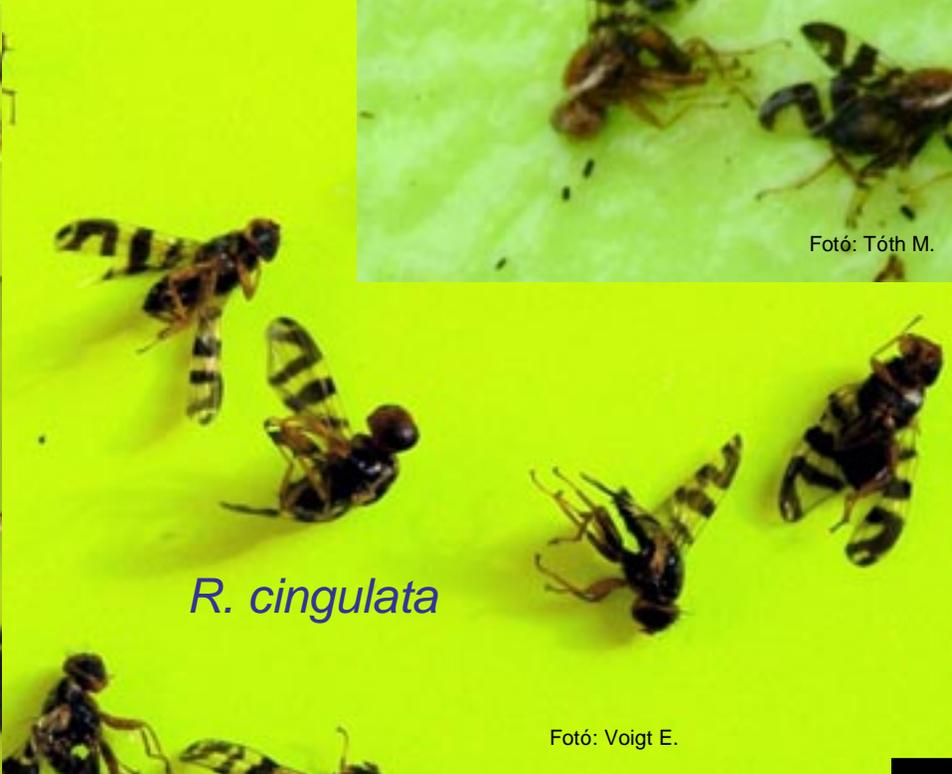
*R. completa*

Fotó: Tóth M.



*R. cerasi*

Fotó: Koczor S.



*R. cingulata*

Fotó: Voigt E.