

How to use? The CSALOMON® PALZ trap, with *Rhagoletis* lure



European cherry fruit fly
(*Rhagoletis cerasi*)



Eastern cherry fruit fly
(*Rhagoletis cingulata*)



Walnut husk fly
(*Rhagoletis completa*)



Seabuckthorn fruit fly
(*Rhagoletis batava*)



Dog rose fruit fly
(*Carpomyia schineri*)



Sunflower maggot fly
(*Strauzia longipennis*)

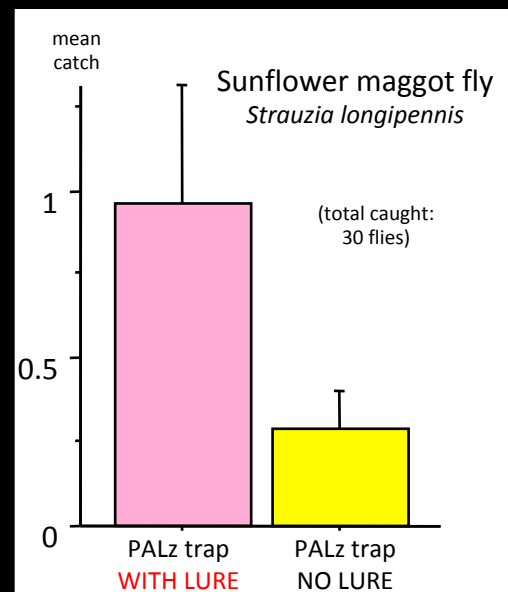
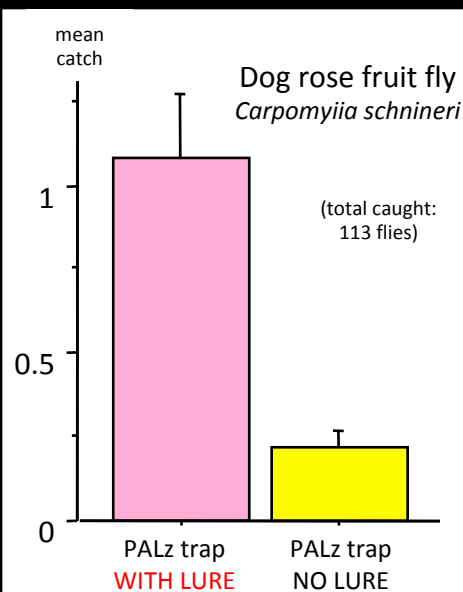
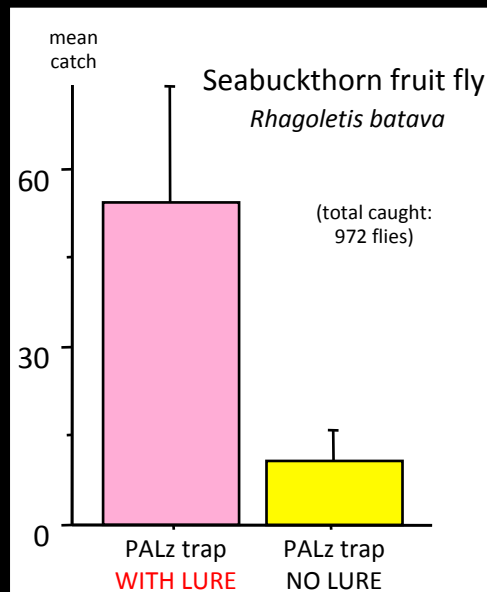
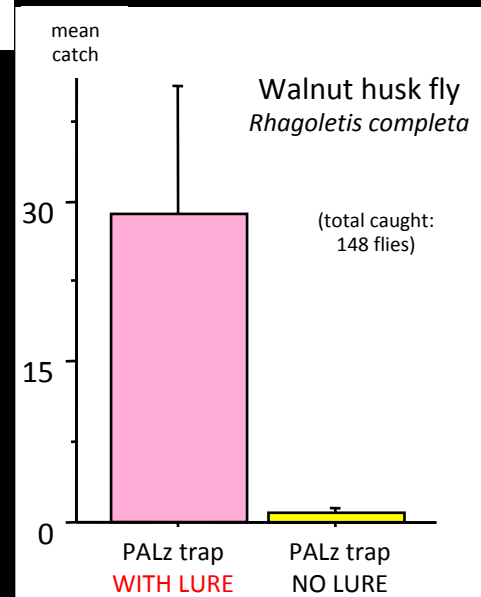
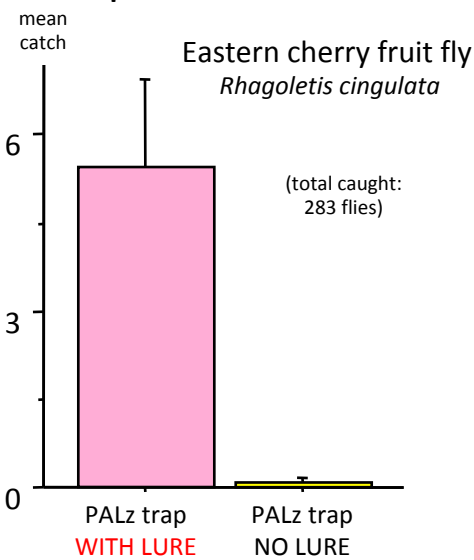
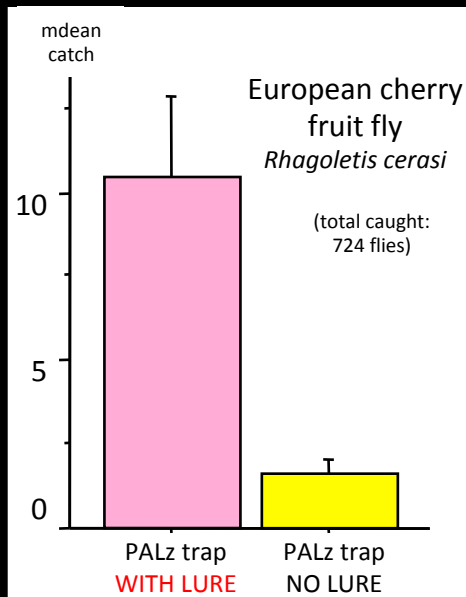
All six species can be captured with the same trap and lure!

The attractive optimal colour cue is fluorescent yellow!

The lure is a feeding attractant (not a pheromone!) therefore it catches FEMALES also beside the males.

Can be used for: detection of spread to new geographical regions, detection of seasonal occurrence (start of flight), flight pattern, timing of control measures (if necessary).

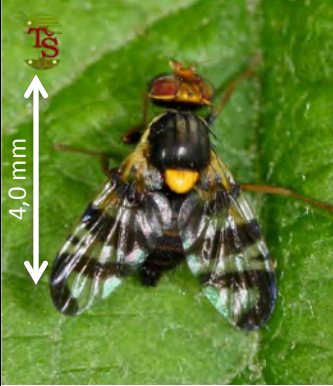
The importance of the lure



For trapping fruit flies yellow sticky sheets are generally used worldwide. However, the lure supplied with our CSALOMON® PALz trap (yellow sticky “cloak” trap) can very significantly increase catches, thus the sensitivity and applicability of the trap is much higher than that of just a yellow sticky sheet without lure!

(after [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 49:25-35, 2014](#); [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 51:69-76, 2016](#).)

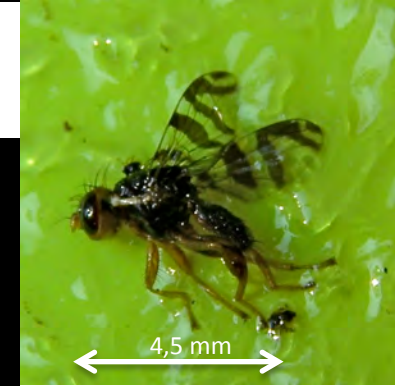
European cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*) and eastern cherry fruit fly (*R. cingulata*)



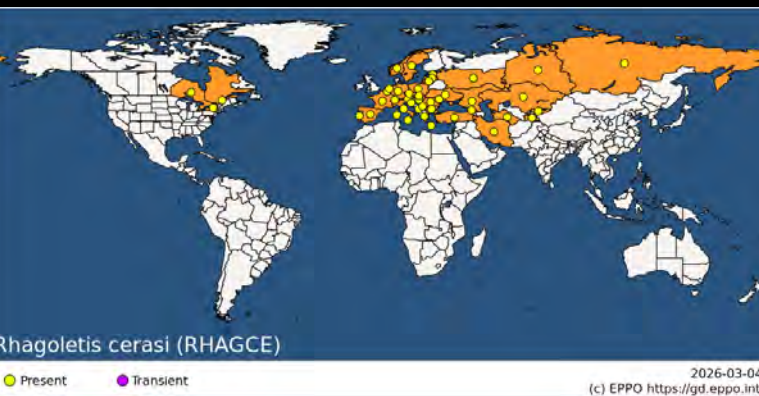
The adult fly
(*R. cerasi*)



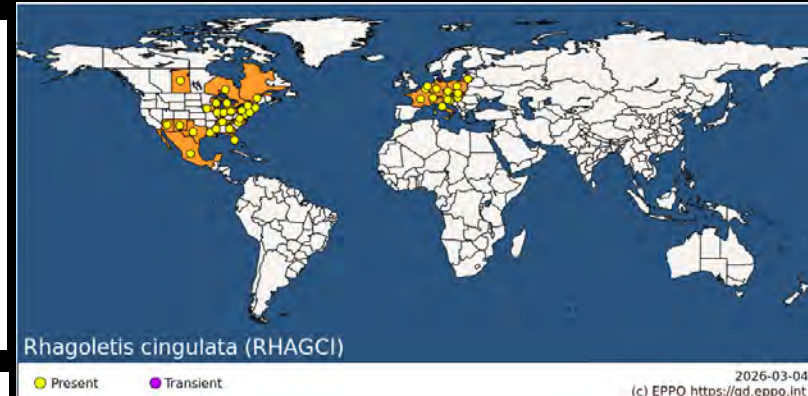
Maggots damaging the fruit (Foto: Voigt E.)



The adult fly
(*R. cingulata*)



R. cerasi occurs in Eurasia and part of North America.
R. cingulata originates from America, but has been introduced into several countries of Europe also.



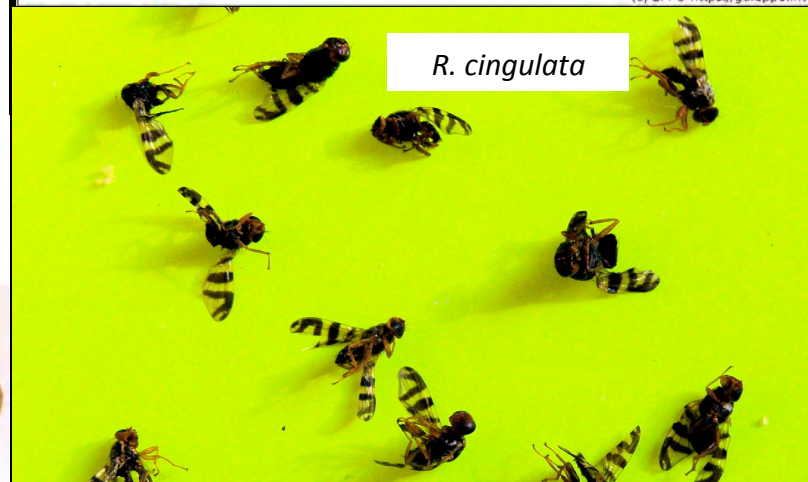
R. cerasi

Differences in wing patterns
(after www.agronaplo.hu)

R. cingulata



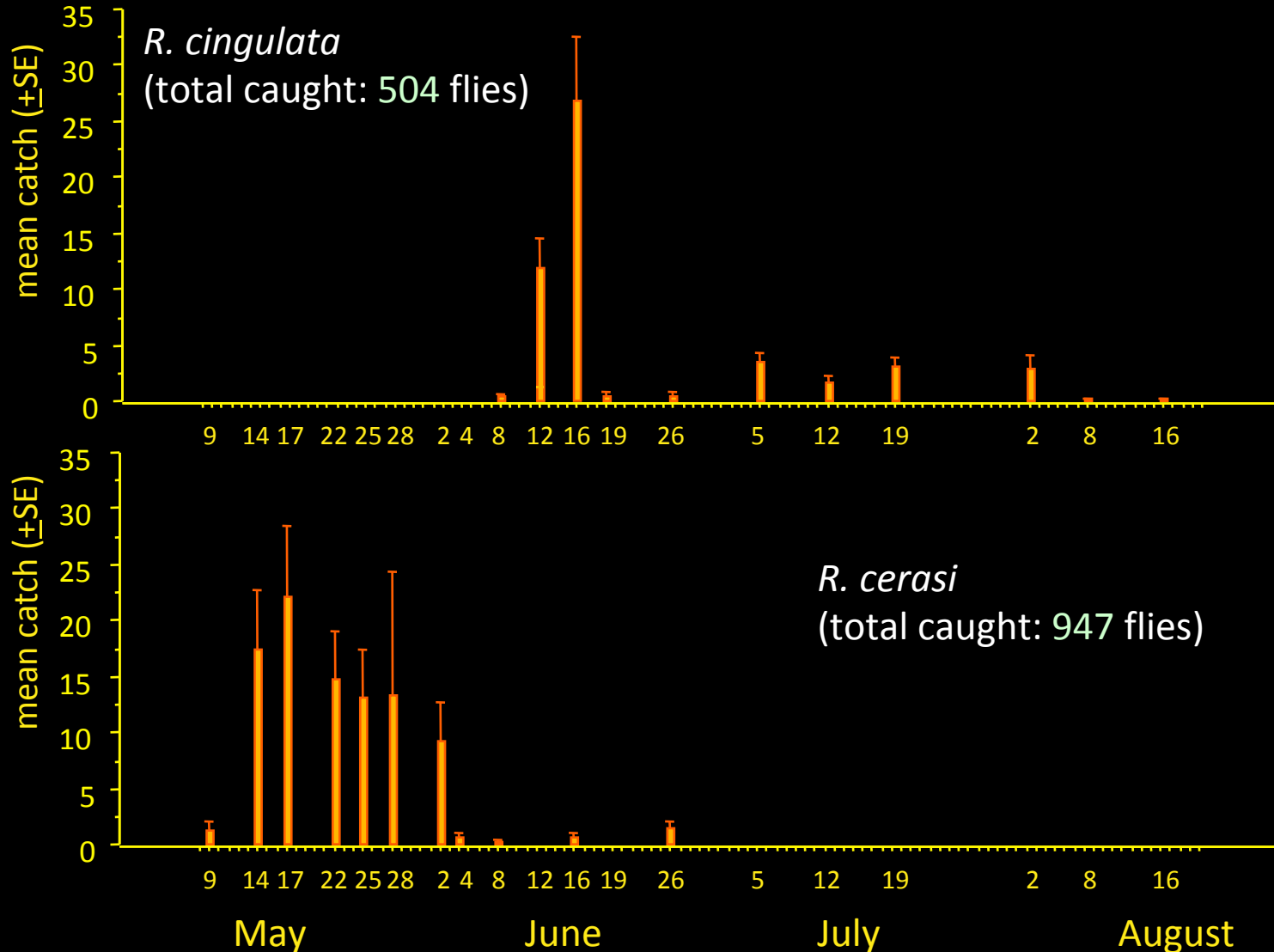
R. cerasi



R. cingulata

Flight pattern of the two cherry fruit flies in baited PALz traps set up high in the canopy

(sour cherry orchard, Agárd, Hungary 2007; after [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 49:25-35, 2014](#))

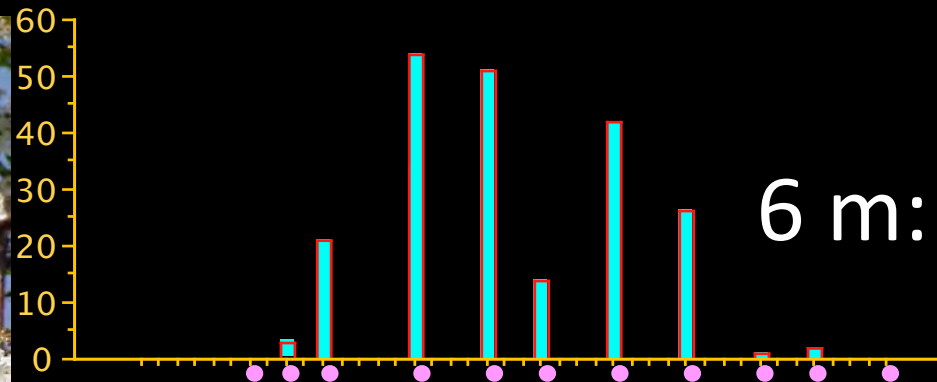


R. cingulata clearly flies later in the season, so this species may endanger late ripening cultivars.

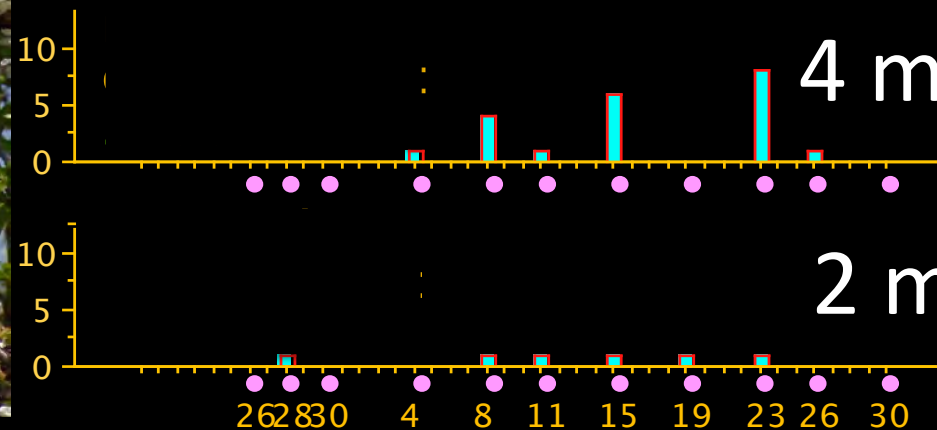
Flight pattern of the European cherry fruit fly (*R. cerasi*)

in PALz traps with lure set up at different heights in the canopy

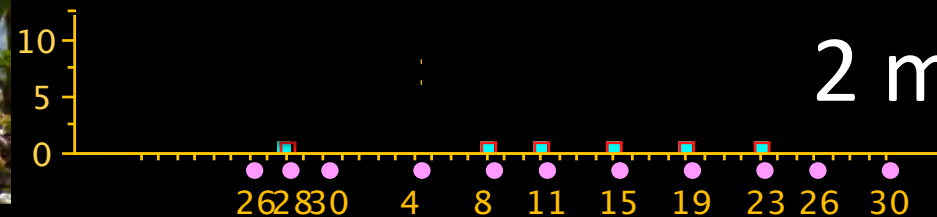
(backyard garden, Budapest, 2004; after [Növényvédelem 40:229-236, 2004](#))



6 m: 214 flies caught



4 m: 21 flies caught



2 m: 6 flies caught

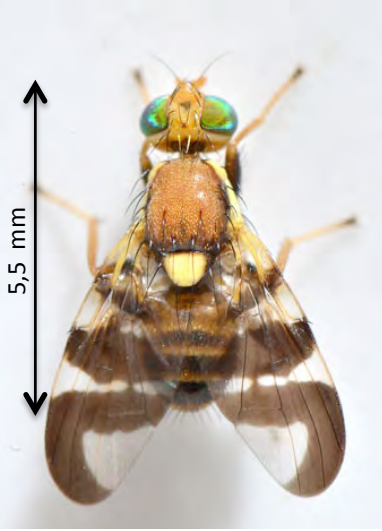
It is of utmost importance that our cherry fruit fly traps be set out into the higher portion of the canopy, at sunny branches, as flies prefer to swarm here. Traps set up at “easily accessible” lower positions detect the seasonal occurrence of the flies only late and cannot follow the quantitative pattern of the flight reliably enough.

One can set up the cherry fruit fly trap at the required height by the help of a pole,



or the trap can be set up at the required height also with the help of the [hanging loop wire](#) (which can be ordered as a supplement), and using a fishing rod or similar instrument.

Walnut husk fly (*Rhagoletis completa*)



The adult fly (*R. completa*)



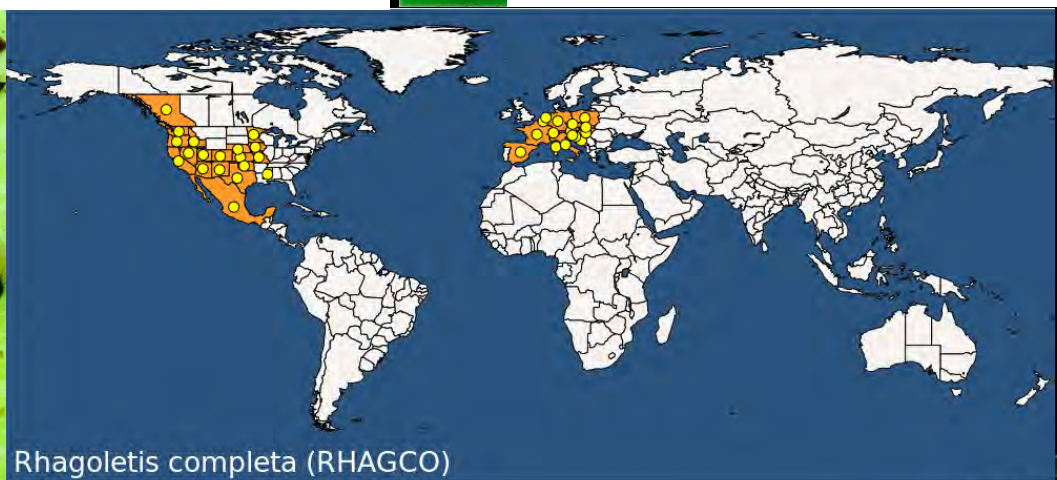
Damage of walnut husk fly maggots (Foto: Voigt E.)



Mating walnut husk flies (Foto: Jósvai J.)



R. completa flies in the trap (Foto: Tóth M.)



Rhagoletis completa (RHAGCO)

● Present ● Transient

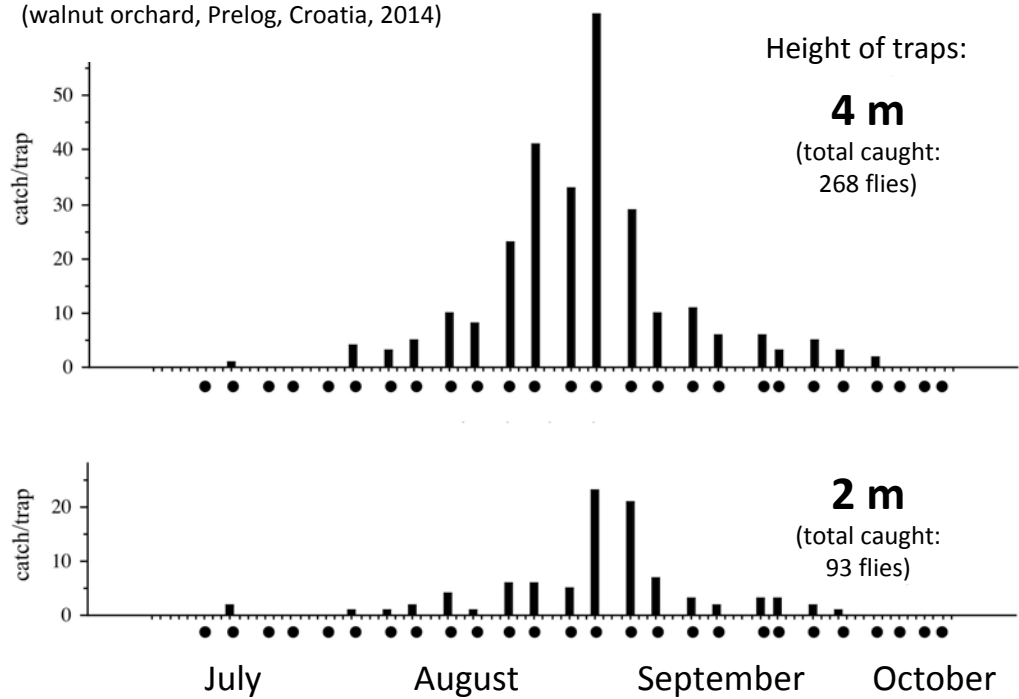
2026-03-04
(c) EPPO <https://gd.eppo.int>

R. completa originates from North America, but has been introduced into Europe where it spreads rapidly and causes very significant damages. For following its spread into new countries (quarantine), to detect its flight beginning and following its flight pattern the CSALOMON® PALz trap with lure is a cheap, easy-to-use and sensitive tool.



Flight pattern of walnut husk fly in baited PALz traps:

(walnut orchard, Prelog, Croatia, 2014)



Traps set out higher in the canopy detect the occurrence more sensitively and follow the flight pattern more reliably! (After [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 49:25-35, 2014](#))



With the help of the the hanging loop wire (available as a supplement), and using a fishing rod or similar device the trap can be suspended from a branch high in the canopy

Seabuckthorn fruit fly (*Rhagoletis batava*)

4,5 mm



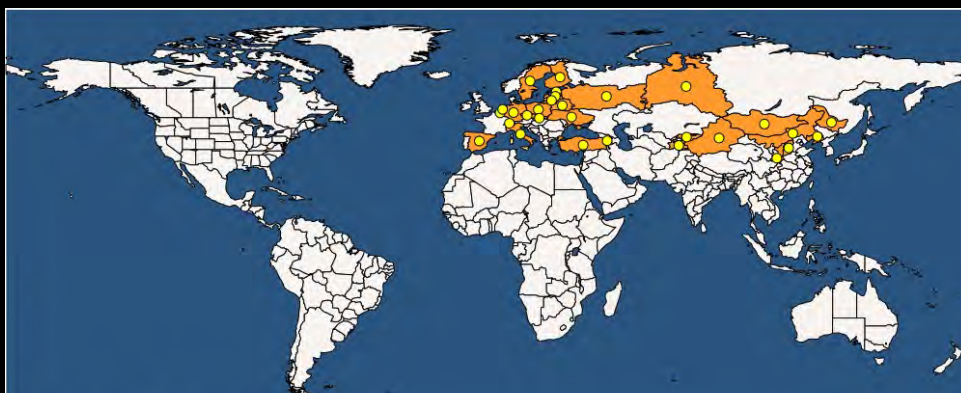
The adult fly (*R. batava*)



The damage of the maggots (Foto: L.D. Shamanskaya)



R. batava originates from Siberia, however, its presence and damages were unexpectedly detected in the 2010-s in several countries of Europe (Germany, Finland, Belorussia, Poland, Lithuania, etc.). For following its spread into new areas a sensitive and cheap tool is the CSALOMON® PALz trap with lure!

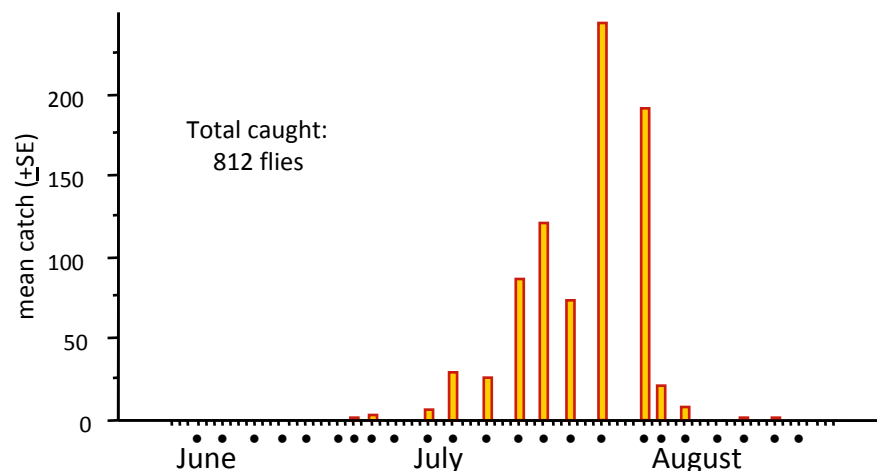


Rhagoletis batava (RHAGBA)

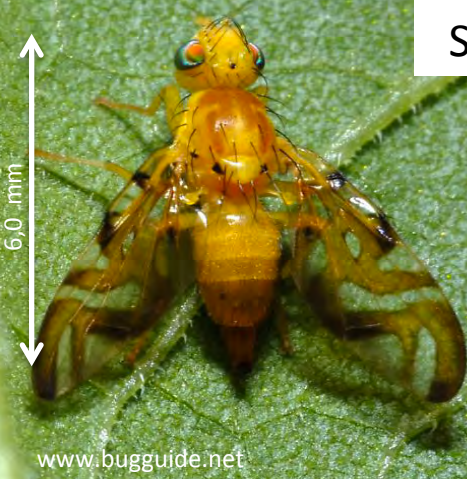
● Present ● Transient

2026-03-04
(c) EPPO <https://gd.eppo.int>

Flight pattern of seabuckthorn fly in baited CSALOMON® PALz traps (seabuckthorn plantation, Frankfurt/Oder, Germany, 2015)

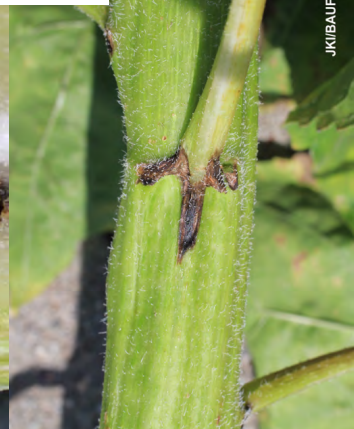


After: [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 51:69-76, 2016](https://doi.org/10.1515/aphy.2016.005)



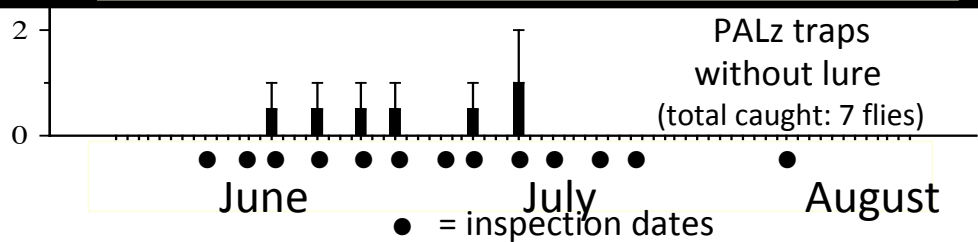
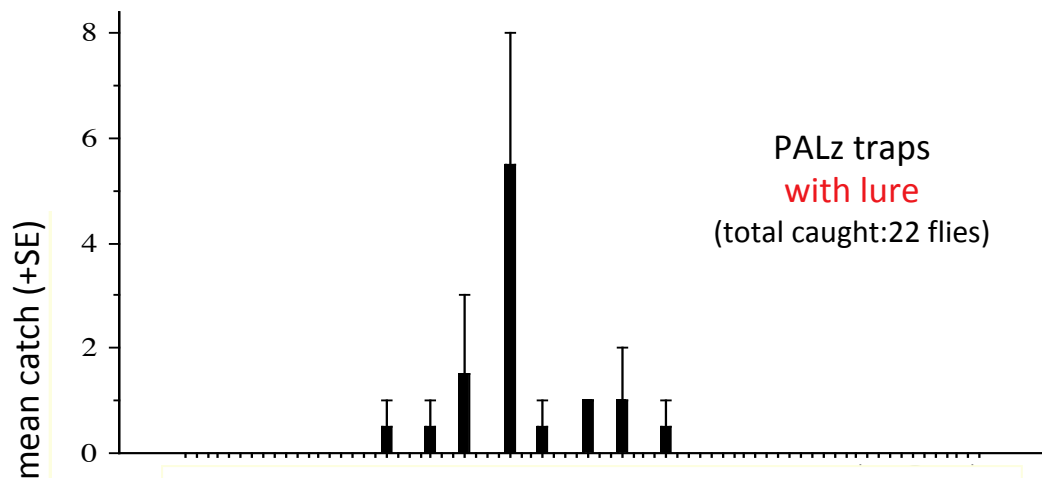
www.bugguide.net

Sunflower maggot fly (*Strauzia longipennis*)



The adult fly (*S. longipennis*)

Damage of the maggots, and a fly laying her eggs (Foto: P. Baufeld)



S. longipennis originally was a pest present in America. Therefore experts were surprised to detect its damage in sunflower fields in at the beginning of the 2010-s in Germany! Further spread of the pest in Europe can be followed easily using the cheap and effective CSALOMON® PALz trap with lure!

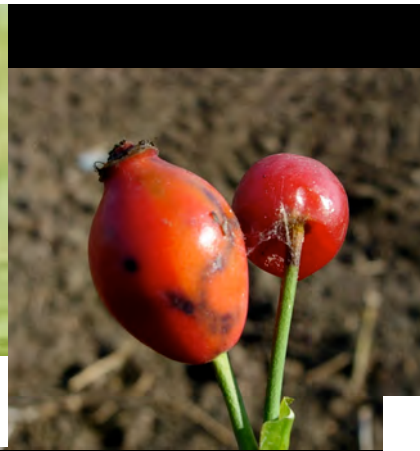
Flight pattern of the sunflower maggot fly in 2012 in Germany

(sunflower field, Berlin Dahlem, 2012; after: [Acta Phytopath. Acad. Sci. Hung. 49:25-35, 2014](#))

Dog rose fruit fly (*Carpomyia schineri*)



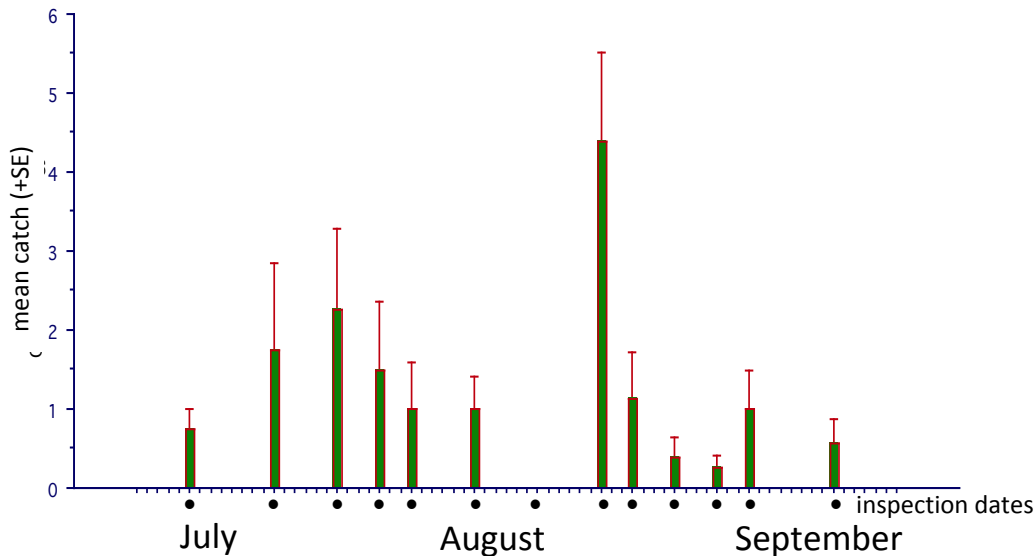
The adult fly (*C. schineri*)
www.inaturalist.nz/taxa



The damage of the maggots (Foto: Voigt E.)

The dog rose fruit fly (*C. schineri*) is an Euroasian species, occurring in most countries of temperate Europe and Asia.

The maggots damage fruits of *Rosa* species, the rosehips, which are an important source of ascorbic acid (vitamine C), are ingredients of the rosehip jam, and the dry fruits yield the tasty rosehip tea. For detection the seasonal occurrence and for following the flight pattern of the fly the CSALOMON® PALz trap with lure can be applied!

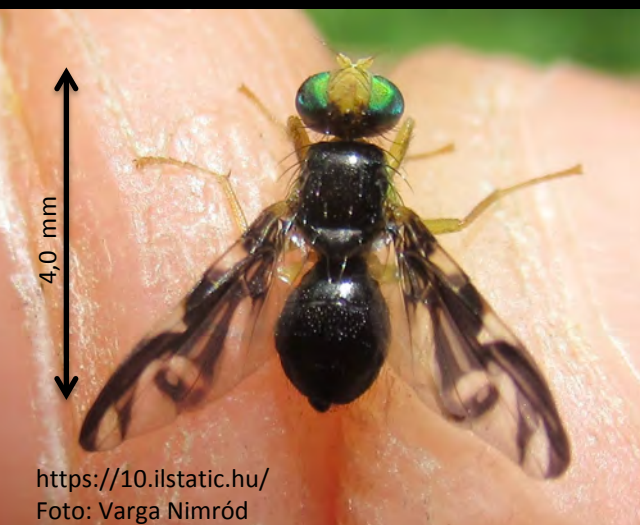


Flight pattern of dog rose fruit fly in PALz traps with lure (hedge with wild roses, Érd-Elviramajor, Hungary, 2015; after: [Acta Agraria Debreceniensis 66:96-99, 2015](#))

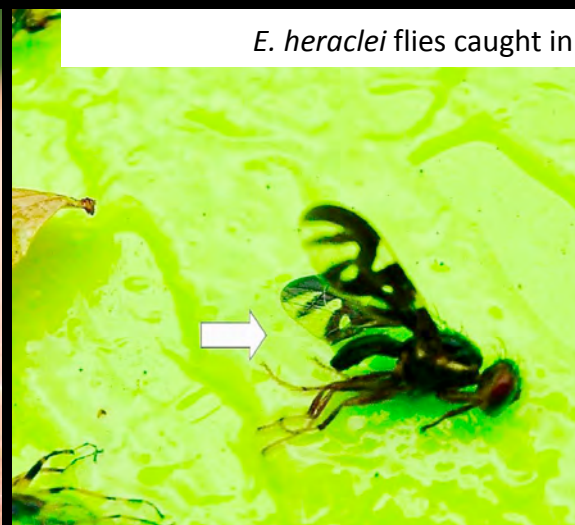


Dog rose fruit flies caught on the sticky surface of the CSALOMON® PALz trap with lure (Foto: Tóth. M.)

Non-target flies occasionally caught in the trap which look similar and can be confounded by an unexperienced eye with the target species and may lead to erroneous conclusions.



<https://10.ilstatic.hu/>
Foto: Varga Nimród



E. heraclei flies caught in a PALz trap (Foto: Tóth M.)



The celery fly (*Euleia heraclei*) does not cause damage on fruit trees, the maggot feeds on celery. It is conceivable that the PALz trap with lure may prove to be useful in the future for celery growers for detection and monitoring, but further studies are needed to prove this. We ourselves did not obtain any data in this respect.

The European non-pest *Chaetostomella cylindrical* flies are easy to confound with the adults of the sunflower maggot fly (*S. longipennis*)

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Assistance in preparing this advisory leaflet is deeply acknowledged to
M. Tóth and E. Voigt.



<https://arthropodafotos.de>



www.die-blende.eu

Mating *C. cylindrical* flies