

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Treatment for the European Cherry Fruit Fly**

What is the European Cherry Fruit Fly?

The European Cherry Fruit Fly (ECFF) is a destructive pest of cherries and honeysuckle plants. Damage associated with this pest is caused by larval feeding in the fruits pulp, which can result in crop losses of up to 100% if left uncontrolled. With the United States being the second largest cherry producing country in the world, if ECFF were to become established in New York it would threaten U.S. commercial cherry production valued at more than \$850 million and severely impact the lives of New York cherry growers that rely on the fresh market value of their cherries.

Where and when was it detected?

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) detected the European Cherry Fruit Fly in 2017. It was caught in a survey trap located along the Niagara River in Niagara County, NY. This was the first time this pest was detected in the United States and since then ECFF has been found in Niagara, Erie and Orleans Counties.

What is being done to eliminate the European Cherry Fruit Fly from New York State?

In 2018 the USDA and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) established the Cooperative European Cherry Fruit Fly Program to suppress and control this invasive pest.

During the spring and summer of 2019 the USDA set over 11,000 insect traps on both private and public properties which resulted in 1,848 positive fruit fly trap detections in Niagara, Erie and Orleans Counties.

In order to combat this destructive insect USDA Officials are treating the undersides of leaves on host plants (see host list on reverse side) located on properties around positive sites with an organic insecticide spray called *GF-120 NF Naturalyte* (Spinosad), this product is used to reduce the adult fruit fly populations and will be applied every 7-10 days during late spring and summer.

Licensed control specialists are also using a soil treatment called *Warrior II with Zeon Technology* on soil under host plants to eliminate the fruit fly pupae in the soil. For soil treatments 1 to 4 applications will be applied throughout the late summer and fall months. After each treatment the USDA will post the treatment area with yellow pesticide placards and flags to warn the public to avoid the site for 24 hours to avoid any contamination. The USDA will then return 24 hours after the treatment is complete and remove the warning signs.

The USDA will contact property owners prior to treatment to secure permission to treat their properties.

Will This Cost Me Anything?

NO, treatments performed by USDA Officials for the European Cherry Fruit Fly will be at no cost to the property owner. The USDA pays for the cost of all products and labor used for the treatment of ECFF.

**Questions contact the USDA at 1-800-249-2363
or by email at ppq.ecff@usda.gov**

What alternatives are there if I don't want treatment on my property?

The USDA has a long history of successfully eradicating fruit fly infestations in other states, thanks in large part to homeowner support and cooperation. If we are unable to treat your property, the fruit fly pupae in the soil will complete their lifecycle, and the adult flies could damage U.S. cherry production.

If you will not allow treatment of your property it is strongly encouraged that you remove the invasive host plant Honeysuckle from your yard and landscaping, this is in alignment with other New York State conservation agencies who are trying to eradicate this invasive plant.

If you are unable or unwilling to remove Honeysuckle, we ask that you please remove all fruit from host plants (see host list below) and help support the control of the European Cherry Fruit Fly and the safeguarding of America's agriculture.

If you choose to perform a host plant or fruit removal you MUST notify the USDA at 1-800-249-2363 as soon as possible. Officials will need to determine if you are in close proximity to positive sites, and if you are, the USDA will schedule a time to pick up your regulated items (at no cost to the property owner) and properly dispose of the material to avoid the fruit fly expanding outside of the quarantine area.

European Cherry Fruit Fly Host List:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> Pursh	Holly barberry
<i>Berberis heteropoda</i> Schrenk ex Fisch. & C. A. Mey.	N/A
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Common barberry
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	Common dogwood
<i>Lonicera alpigena</i> L.	Alpine honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	N/A
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	European fly honeysuckle
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	Sweet cherry
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Sour cherry
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L.	Mahaleb cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Black cherry
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Cherries ¹
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> (L.) S. F. Blake	Common snowberry
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Moench	Coralberry

Additional Pesticide Information:

GF-120 NF Naturalyte manufacturer's label:

https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/www.agrian.com/pdfs/GF-120_NF_Natralyte_Fruit_Fly_Bait_Label3a.pdf

Warrior II with Zeon Technology manufacturer's label:

<http://www.syngenta-us.com/insecticides/warrior-ii-with-zeon-technology>

Where can I find more information about the European Cherry Fruit Fly?

USDA's European Cherry Fruit Fly website:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/2017/alert-ecff.pdf

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