

# Spotted-Wing Drosophila Management Update



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# Spotted-Wing Drosophila (SWD)

**Male**



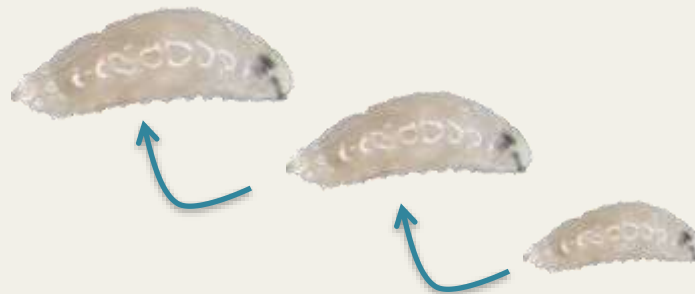
**Female**



# Life Cycle



10 – 15 Days



# SWD Damage

## Egg Laying



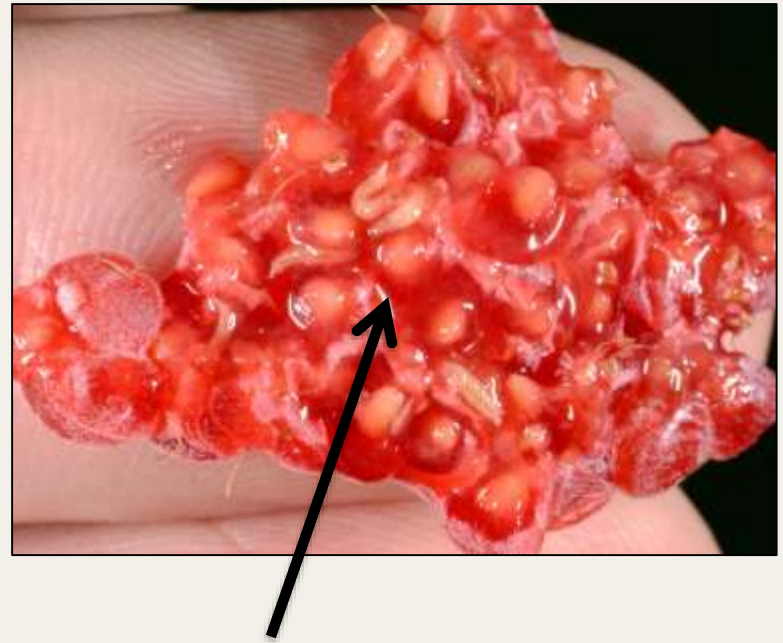
## Larval Feeding





# Chemical Controls

Insecticides mainly target adults



If fruit is already infested, surviving larvae will replace the adults

# Crop Specific Spray Tables

## Brambles (Blackberry and Raspberry)

Table 2. Examples of SWD-active insecticides for bramble (blackberry and raspberry) production. This is not an exhaustive list, and other formulations of these active ingredients or other active ingredients in these chemical classes may be similarly effective. **ALWAYS read and follow all instructions on the pesticide label; the information presented here does not substitute for label instructions.**

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Re-entry Interval	Preharvest Interval	Effectiveness <sup>A</sup>	Application Restrictions	Maximum Usage
<b>Pyrethroids and pyrethrins (IRAC activity group 3A)</b>						
Asana XL	Esfenvalerate	12 hrs	7 days	Excellent	Not specified	0.15 lb ai/acre per season
Brigade WSB	Bifenthrin	12 hrs	3 days	Excellent	1 post bloom	0.2 lb ai/acre per season
Danitol 2.4 EC	Fenpropathrin	24 hrs	3 days	Excellent	2 per season	0.6 lb ai/acre per season
Mustang Maxx	Zeta-cypermethrin	12 hrs	1 day	Excellent	Not specified	0.15 lb ai/acre per season
Bifenture 10DF	Bifenthrin	12 hrs	3 days	Good-Excellent	1 post bloom	0.2 lb ai/acre per season
Pyganic EC 5.0 II <sup>B</sup>	Pyrethrins	12 hrs	0 days	Weak-Fair	10 per season	Not specified
<b>Spinosyns (IRAC activity group 5)</b>						
Delegate WG	Spinetoram	4 hrs	1 day	Good-Excellent	6 per year	0.305 lb ai/acre per year
Entrust SC <sup>B</sup>	Spinosad	4 hrs	1 day	Good	6 per year	0.45 lb ai/acre per crop
Spintor 2SC	Spinosad	4 hrs	1 day	Good-Fair	6 per year	0.45 lb ai/acre per crop
<b>Organophosphates (IRAC activity group 1B)</b>						
Malathion 8 Flowable	Malathion	12 hrs	1 day	Good	3 per year	Not specified
<b>Carbamates (IRAC activity group 1A)</b>						
Sevin XLR Plus	Carbaryl	12 hrs	7 days	Fair-Good	5 per year	10 quarts product/acre per year

<sup>A</sup>Efficacy rankings summarized by Rufus Isaacs at Michigan State University and determined by surveys of WERA-1021 SWD Coordinating Committee members.

<sup>B</sup>OMRI approved for use in organic production.

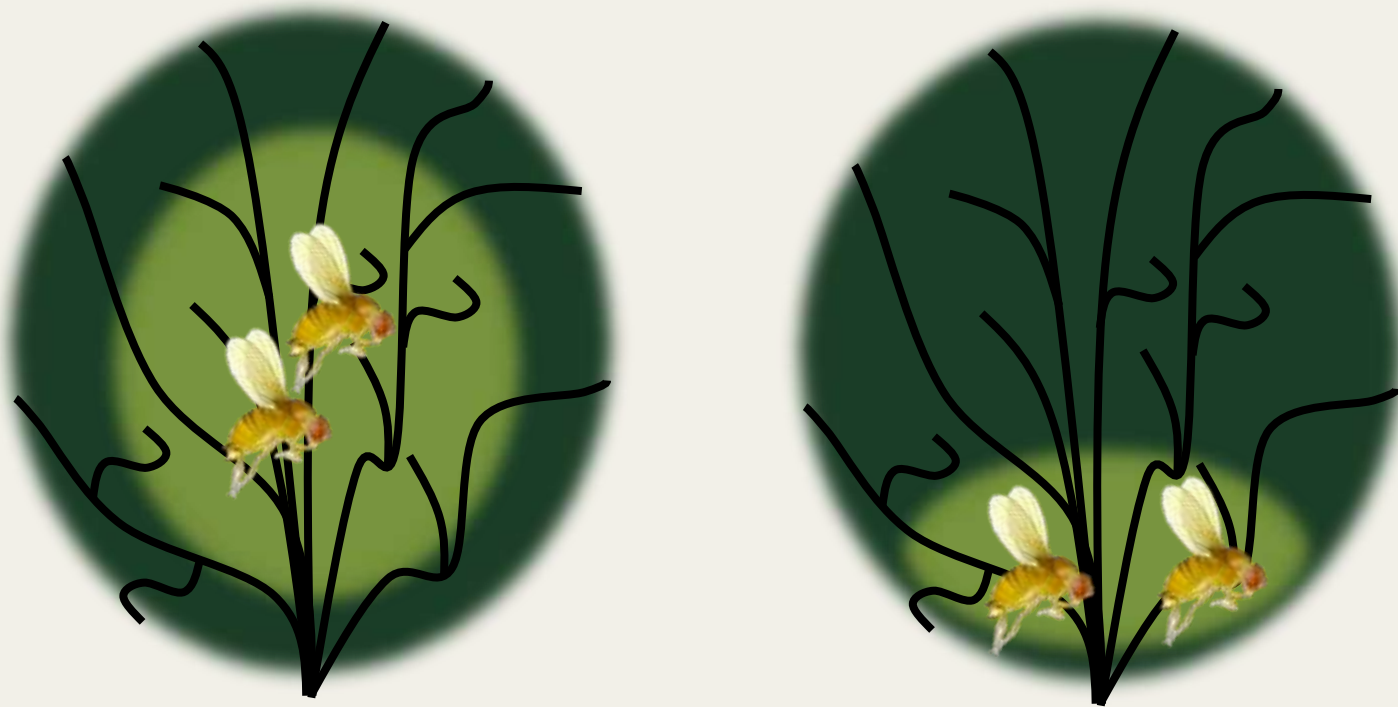
**ALWAYS read and follow all instructions  
on the insecticide label**

# Spray Coverage



Dense foliage may block pesticide dispersion  
Creating refuge for SWD?

# Spray Coverage



Adult SWD – higher activity levels in inner and lower plant canopy



# Outline

- **Is spray coverage important for SWD control?**
- Demonstration trials
- Optimizing spray coverage?
  - Adjusting carrier water volume
  - Sprayer calibration



# Laboratory Bioassays

Mustang Maxx



*or*

Water (Control)



Store-bought raspberries individually  
sprayed in fume hood

# Laboratory Bioassays



50 GPA

**High Droplet  
Concentration**

4 fl. oz. MM per 50  
gallons water



100 GPA

**Low Droplet  
Concentration**

4 fl. oz. MM per 100  
gallons water

# Laboratory Bioassays

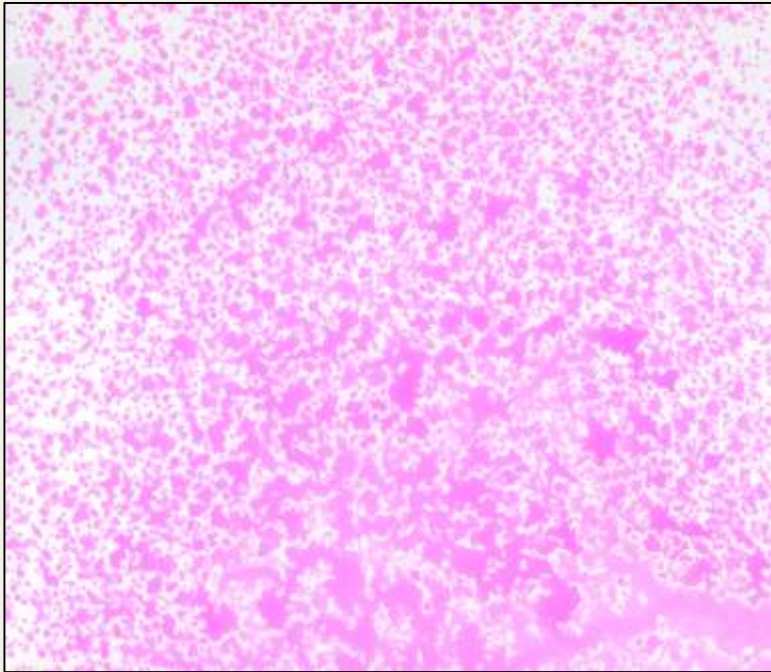


Adjusted “sprayer” speed to create variation in spray coverage

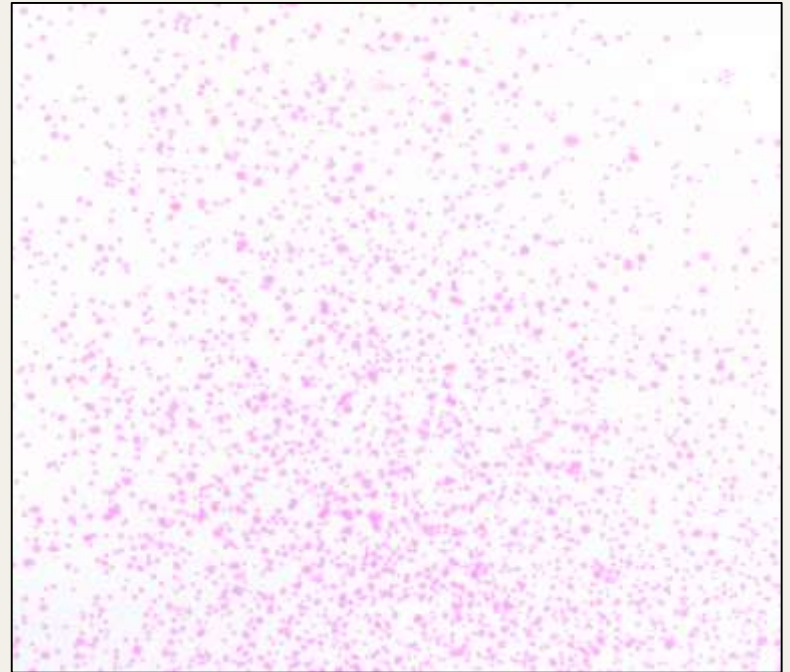


# Laboratory Bioassays

Two spray coverage treatments



**High spray  
coverage (~85%)**



**Low spray coverage  
(~20%)**

# Laboratory Bioassays



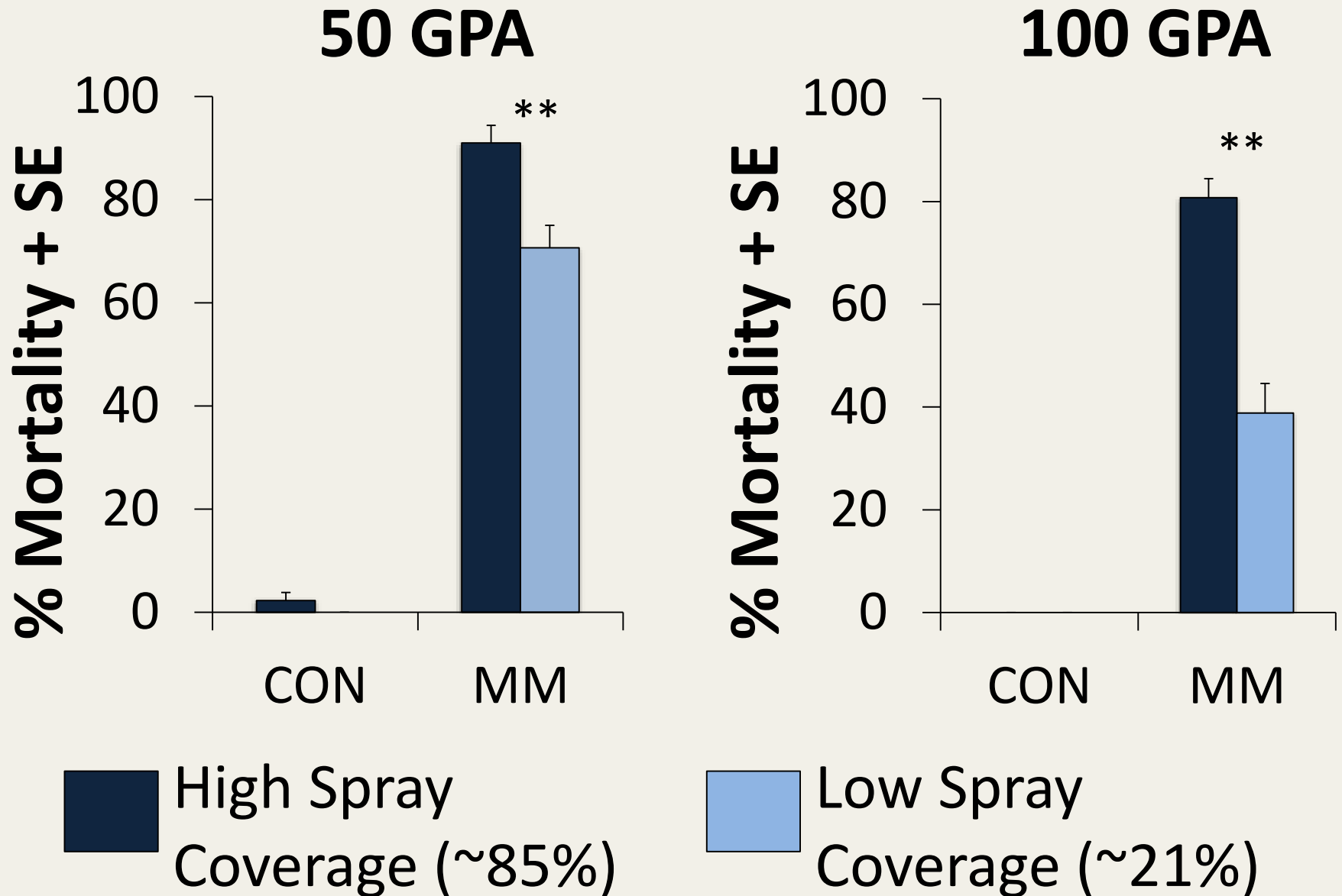
Hold 24 hours  
with treated  
raspberry

# Results: Larval Infestation



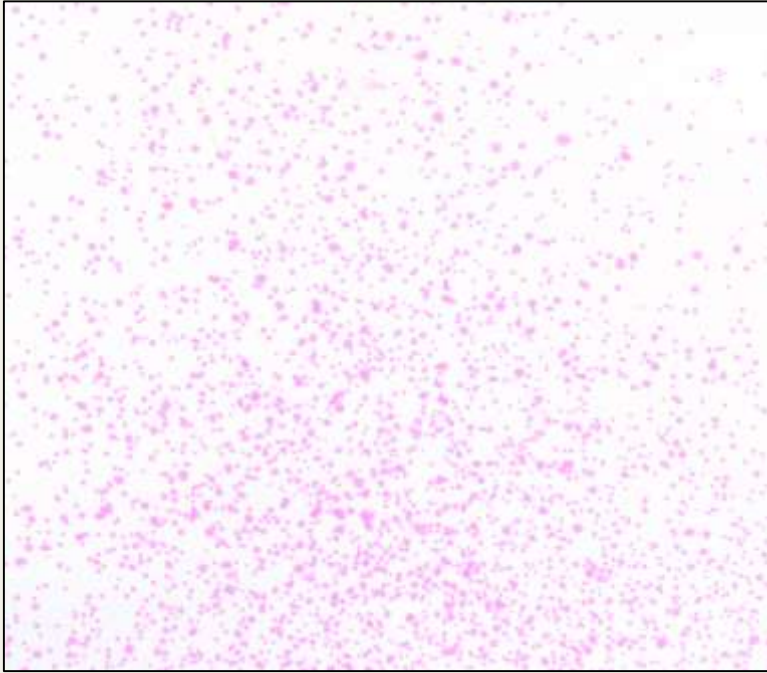
With Mustang Maxx, less than 1 larvae per female  
No difference between high and low spray  
coverage

# Results: Adult Mortality





# Conclusions

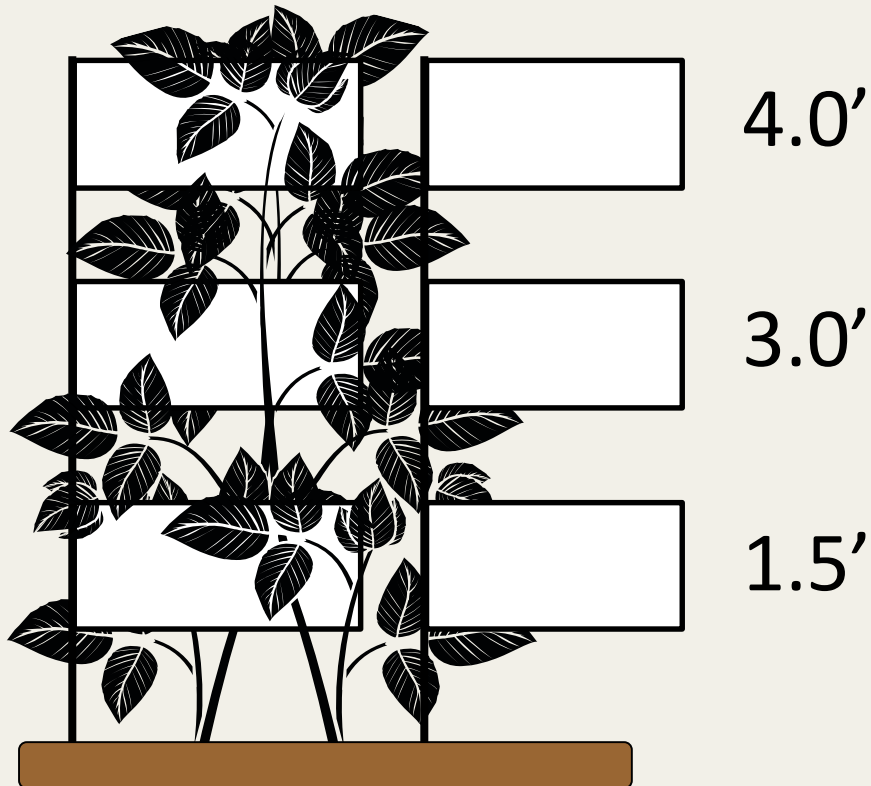


Reduced spray coverage may not effectively control adult SWD populations

# Outline

- ✓ Is spray coverage important for SWD control?
- **Demonstration trials**
- Optimizing spray coverage?
  - Adjusting carrier water volume
  - Sprayer calibration

# Demonstration Trials



Inner

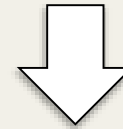


Outer



Spray cards deployed in inner and outer plant canopy at varying heights

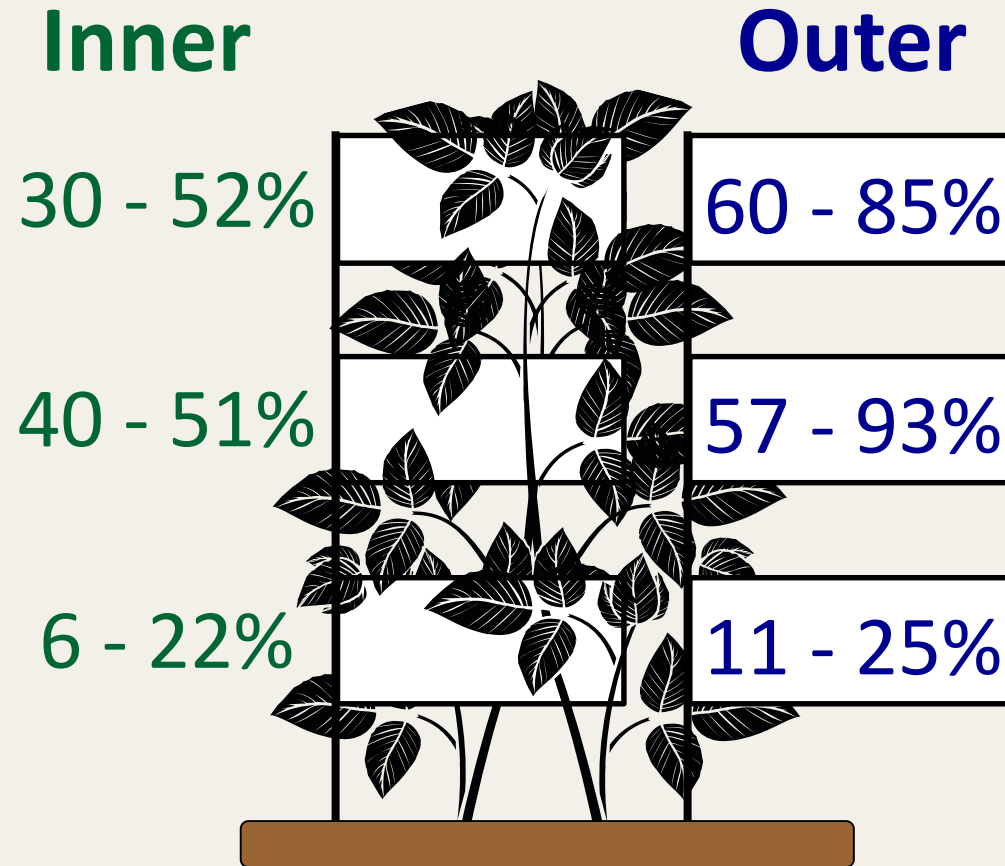
# Demonstration Trials



Visualize spray coverage using pink foam-marker dye



# Demonstration Trials



Reduced spray coverage in the inner / lower plant canopy (N=3 spray trials)

# Demonstration Trials



Lowest spray  
coverage in canopy  
regions with highest  
SWD activity

Sub-lethal exposure  
levels → insecticide  
resistance?

# Outline

- ✓ Is spray coverage important for SWD control?
- ✓ Demonstration Trials
  - **Optimizing spray coverage?**
    - **Adjusting carrier water volume**
      - Sprayer calibration



# Optimizing Spray Coverage?



Increasing carrier water volume often improves spray coverage



# Field Trials (2016 – 2018)



Airblast sprayer



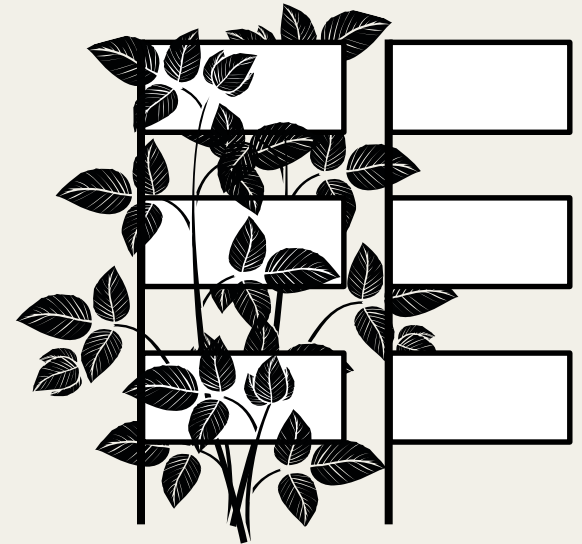
Backpack



Airblast sprayer with two-sided row crop head

Raspberries and/or blackberries sprayed at  
**50** or **100** gallons per acre (GPA)

# Airblast / Backpack Sprayer

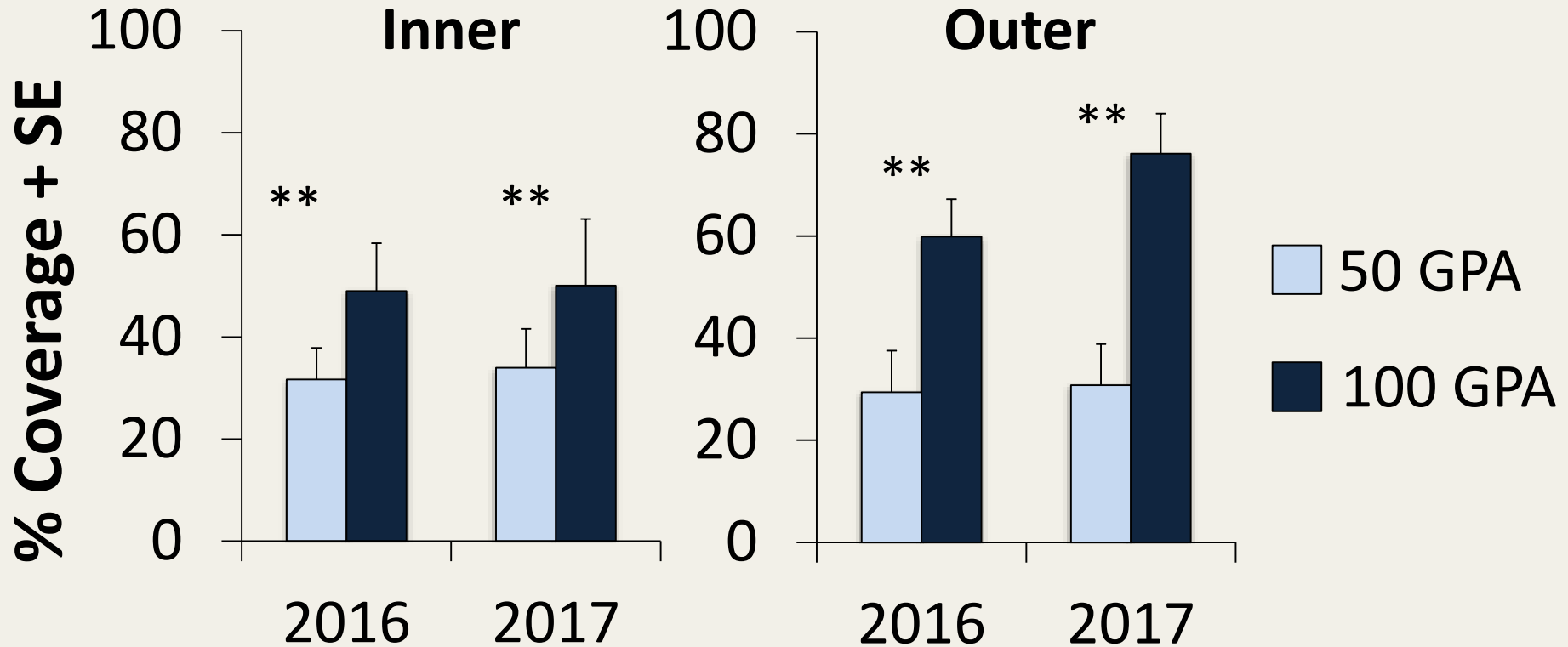


Higher coverage in outer and upper canopy

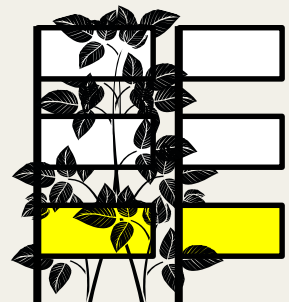
*Generally:* ↑ carrier water volume

↑ outer spray coverage

# Airblast Sprayer



**Most consistent improvements  
in the lower plant canopy**



# Airblast Sprayer + Row Crop Head



Improved spray coverage in inner/outer canopy and at 50/100 GPA application rate

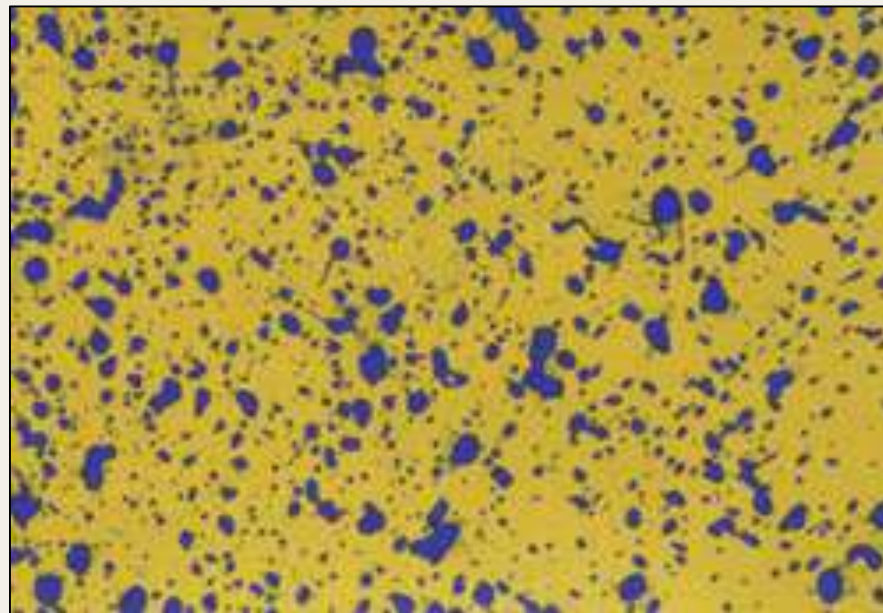
# Outline

- ✓ Is spray coverage important for SWD control?
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  - Optimizing spray coverage?
    - ✓ Adjusting carrier water volume
      - **Sprayer calibration**





# Measuring Spray Coverage



Ambient humidity can impact water sensitive  
spray cards

Phone apps available to analyze cards

# Measuring Spray Coverage



Marker dye not water sensitive

Hamby lab will be conducting spray coverage evaluations in 2020

# Troubleshooting Spray Coverage



Canopy management may improve spray penetration



# Troubleshooting Spray Coverage



Monitor environmental conditions  
High wind contributes to pesticide drift

# Troubleshooting Spray Coverage



Make sure air is directed into target plant canopy  
Adjusting deflectors on airblast sprayer may help



# Troubleshooting Spray Coverage



Include adjuvants (e.g. spreader-stickers) to improve coverage

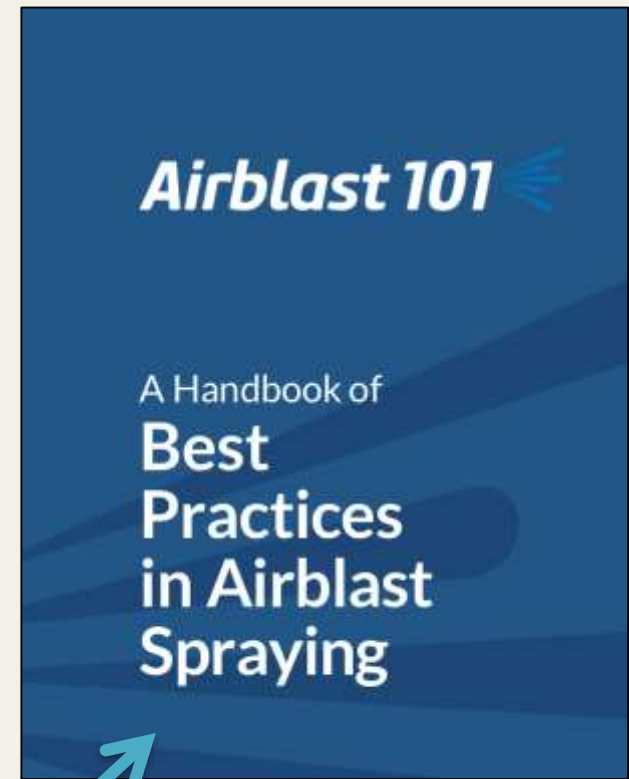
# Troubleshooting Spray Coverage



Other factors may include ground speed,  
sprayer height, nozzle angle

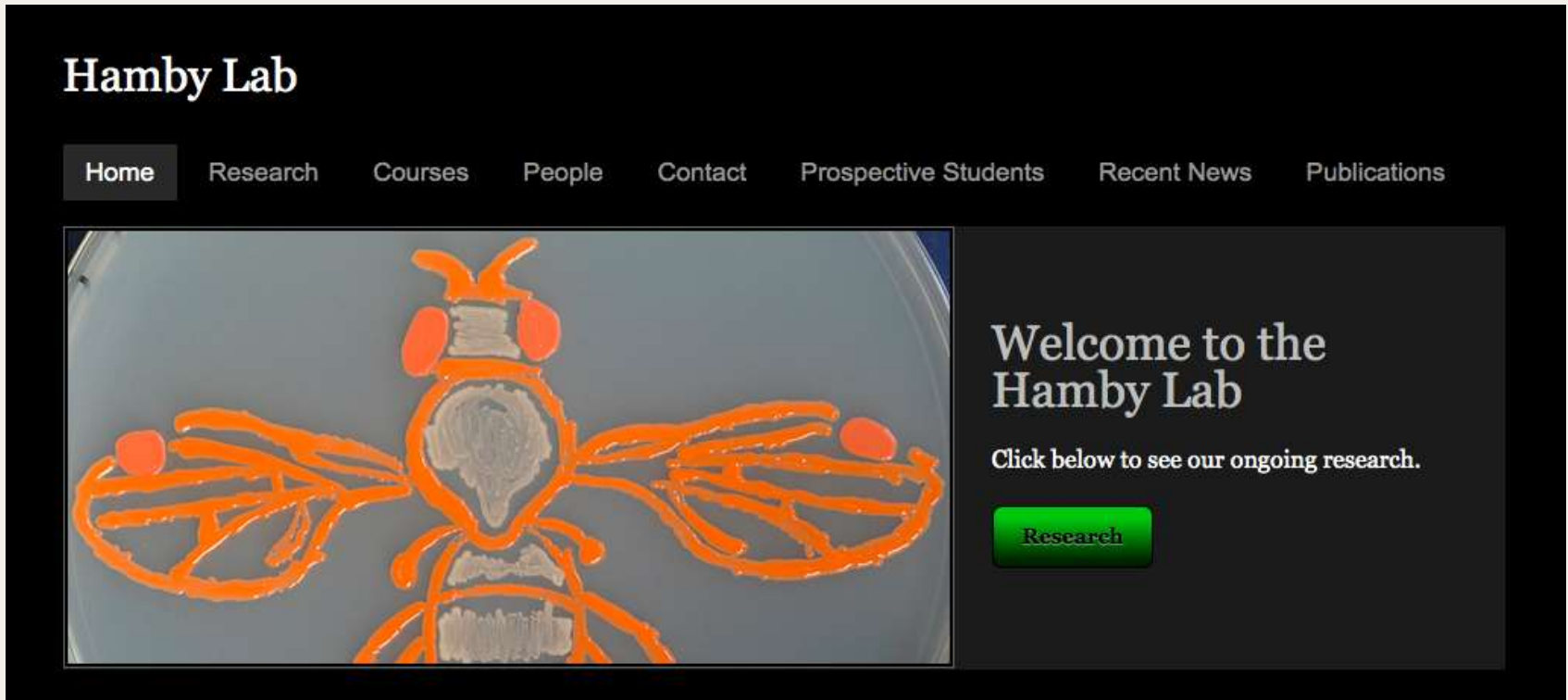
# For More Information

<http://www.sprayers101.com>



Free handbook available for download as a PDF or ebook

# For More Information



Lab website: **hambylab.weebly.com**

# Acknowledgements



**Hamby Lab**

**WMREC and WyeRec**

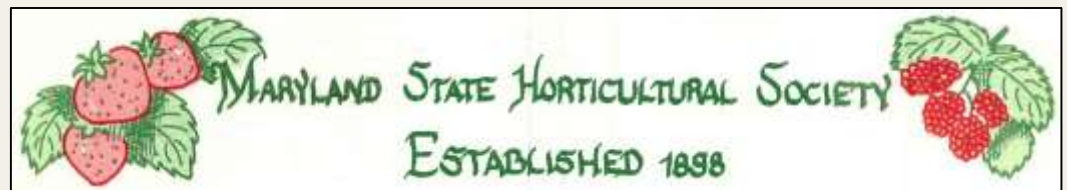
**Grower Collaborators**

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Agriculture





# Questions?

