



Drosophila suzukii adult phenology and fruit infestation levels in coastal and mainland sweet cherry orchards of Greece



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Introduction

Drosophila suzukii Matsumura (Diptera: Drosophilidae) is a native pest of Eastern Asia which, during the last decade, has invaded and established in Europe. Females infest a list of soft and stone fruits including sweet cherries. Up to date, little is known regarding its population dynamics in cherry producing areas of Mediterranean countries.

Materials and Methods

We studied the adult phenology of *D. suzukii* in coastal and mainland (semi-highland) sweet-cherry orchards of Greece, from 2018 to 2020 (Fig.1). Traps baited with apple-cider vinegar (Fig.2) were placed in conventional and unmanaged cherry orchards, and in neighboring wild growing hosts. Sampling of sweet-cherry fruit to assess infestation levels was conducted from early and late-ripening sweet-cherry cultivars in both areas.

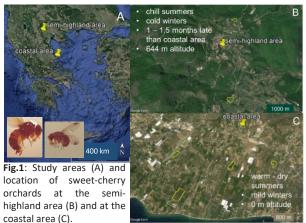
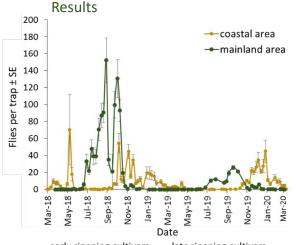
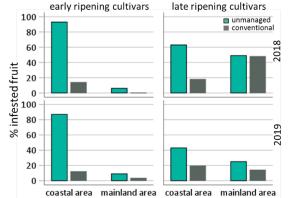


Fig.2: Apple-cider vinegar baited trap





Population dynamics at the coastal area

- trap captures throughout the year
- two peaks (spring and autumn)
- zero captures during hot summer months
 Population dynamics at the mainland area
- trap captures from spring to autumn
- one peak in autumn
- · zero captures during winter and spring

Sweet-cherry infestation levels

- higher infestation at coastal than at mainland area
- higher infestation in unmanaged than in conventional orchards
- high susceptibility of both early and lateripening cultivars at the coastal area
- higher susceptibility of late-ripening cultivars at the mainland area

Conclusions

- Drosophila suzukii is well adapted to coastal and mainland areas of Greece where sweet cherries are cultivated
- Both early and late-ripening sweetcherry cultivars are in high infestation risk at coastal areas but only lateripening ones at mainland areas