STUDY CASE

Ceratitis capitata found by Russians during import inspection of peach fruit of certainly BiH origin

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Content

- ID *Ceratitis capitata*
- Range of host plants
- Means of local movement
- Means of dispersal
- Scenario of a possible crisis situation

ID *Ceratitis capitata*

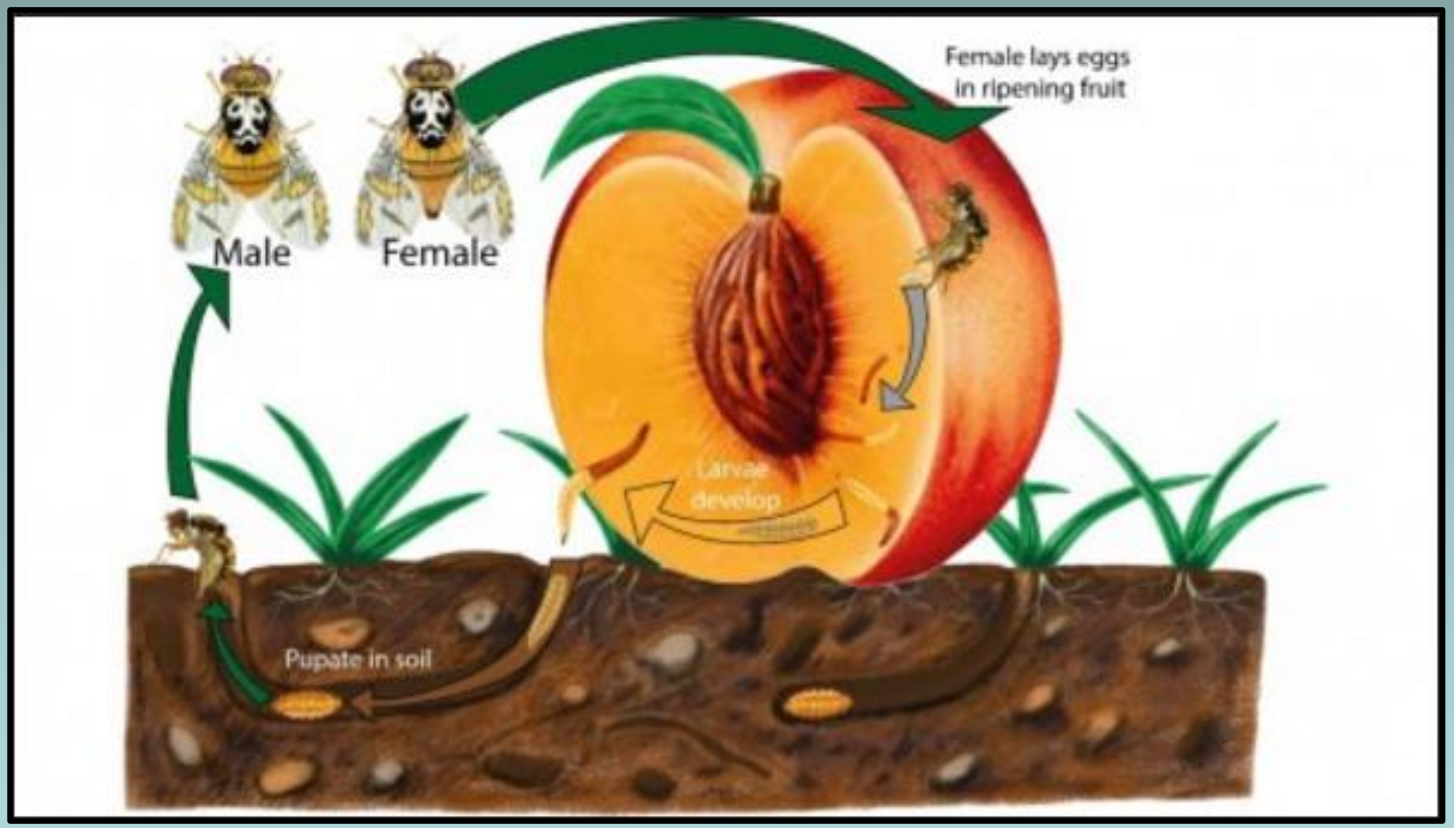
•- Adult: yellowish head, emerald green eyes, yellowish-grey thorax and abdomen; wings have three yellow-orange bands, one longitudinal and two transversal

•- Egg: white, tapering, 1 mm long

•- Larva: yellowish-white

•- Pupa:reddish-brown

Fruit fly life-cycle



Range of host plants

- The Mediterranean fruit fly has one of the widest host range of any pest fruit fly and is considered the most important agricultural pest in the world.
- It has been recorded infesting over 250 cultivated and wild fruits.
- The host list includes apple, apricot, avocado, bell pepper, carambola, coffee, dates, fig, grape, grapefruit, guava, lemon, lime, loquat, lychee, mango, nectarine, orange, papaya, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, pomegranate, pummelo, quince, sapote, tangerine, tomato, and walnut.

Damage on peach

Means of local movement

Means of dispersal

On longer distances medfly can be carried in infested fruits

Possible scenario

- At the beginning of July Russian phytosanitary inspectors intercept a consignment of peaches coming from BiH
- Within some fruit they found medfly larvae
- Russian NPPO alerts BiH plant protection service
- Infested fruit were shipped by a wholesaler trader having 3 different storage rooms in BiH

The task for you:

To identify measures to be taken by plant health services in order to:

- Identify possible source of infestation
- Avoid other infested consigments