2011 Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD) Report

The goals of the 2011 SWD scouting project were to:

- coordinate scouting in western Washington
- deliver timely data to participating growers and others
- determine timing of 1st flight of SWD

Selected raspberry and blueberry fields were scouted weekly in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, Cowlitz and Clark Counties in Washington. A total of 200 apple cider vinegar traps were first placed in 89 fields representing 46 farmers. Scouting began in early June in most fields and scouting was continued until after harvest was completed, approximately mid-August.

Once fruit began to ripen, scouts randomly collected 30 ripe fruit from an area around each trap and used a salt solution to extract larvae from the fruit. This data was recorded using a scale of 0-2 and was provided to individual growers.

**Raspberry Results:**
Trapped SWD counts remained low in all regions through raspberry harvest, especially in fields where SWD was regularly treated; trap counts increased starting in August.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raspberry - Average weekly number SWD per Trap</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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Clark | Cowlitz | King | Pierce | Skagit | Snohomish | Whatcom
Raspberry growers using different treatment regimes saw different levels of SWD control. Grower 1 applied pesticides at a more regular basis than Grower 2 and appeared to gain more control through the end of harvest.

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**Average SWD Trapped per Field & Date of Spray Application**

**Grower 1: Raspberry**

![Graph showing SWD trapped per field and date of spray application for Grower 1.]

**Spray Dates**
- July 1
- July 20
- July 30
- Aug 12
- Aug 28

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**Average SWD Trapped per Field & Date of Spray Application**

**Grower 2: Raspberry**

![Graph showing SWD trapped per field and date of spray application for Grower 2.]

**Spray Dates**
- June 30
- July 18
Treated vs. untreated fields had similar levels of SWD trapped until late July, when SWD trapped increased greatly in the untreated fields. Fields applying more than one treatment for SWD management saw lower levels of SWD in traps during harvest.

![SWD Trap Counts of Raspberry Fields that Did Not Treat for SWD, Applied One SWD Treatment & Applied Multiple Treatments](chart1.png)

The average number of males and females caught per trap was similar for most of the trapping season, with slightly more females during 2 weeks in July.

![Male and Female Trapped SWD in Raspberry Fields](chart2.png)
**Blueberry Results:**
Trapped SWD counts remained fairly low in most regions through blueberry harvest. Fields with regular treatment regimes had very low counts. Trap counts increased in most regions starting in August. Steep increases seen were generally after harvest had ceased.

Trapped SWD counts varied across fields, with no clear division between fields where one or few treatments were made as compared to fields where treatments followed guidelines. Differences may be due to factors of surrounding landscape, proximity to other farms, and how nearby areas were treated for SWD.
Treated vs. untreated fields had similar levels of SWD trapped until early August, when SWD trapped increased greatly in the untreated fields.

![Average SWD trapped across different treatments](image1)

The average number of males and females caught per trap was similar for most of the trapping season, with slightly more females during 1 week in July.

![Average number of male and female SWD trapped](image2)