

Maggots From Fruit Flies

About 6,000 species in 200 genera have been described. Hoverflies are common throughout the world and can be found on all continents except Antarctica. Hoverflies are harmless to most mammals, though many species are mimics of stinging wasps and bees, a mimicry which may serve to ward off predators. Hoverfly hovering behavior is unlike that of hummingbirds since...

Fly The hindwings have evolved into halteres, organs that sense rotation, giving flies precise control of their flight. (flies) is an insect of the order Diptera (from Ancient Greek δι- di- 'two' and πτερόν pteron 'wing'), named for the single pair of wings. Diptera is a large order containing more than 150,000 species, including horse-flies, crane flies, hoverflies, mosquitoes and others. More than 150,000 have been formally described and the actual species diversity is much greater, with flies from many A fly (pl. black flies, midges and fruit flies

Calliphoridae the maggots hatch, they begin feeding on the sheep and thus irritating it. The maggot larvae, often used as fishing bait, are known as gentles. g. As soon as the first wave of maggots hatch, they attract more blow flies, causing The Calliphoridae (commonly known as blowflies, blow flies, blow-flies, carrion flies, bluebottles, or greenbottles) are a family of insects in the order Diptera, with almost 1,900 known species. The family is known to be polyphyletic, but much remains disputed regarding proper treatment of the constituent taxa, some of which are occasionally accorded family status (e. , Bengaliidae and Helicoboscidae)

Rhagoletis mendax It is a major pest of plant species in the Ericaceae family, such as blueberry, cranberry, and huckleberry. tephritid fruit fly known by the common name blueberry maggot. 75 mm in length, males are slightly smaller. The blueberry maggot is closely related to the apple maggot (R. The larva then falls to the soil and pupates. Adult flies emerge, mate, and females oviposit when blueberry plants are producing fruit. The adult female fly lays a single egg per blueberry, and when the larva hatches it consumes the fruit, usually finishing the entire berry in under 3 weeks and rendering it unmarketable. Both adults are mostly black in color with white stripes, orange-red eyes, and a single pair of clear wings with black banding. Female adults are 4. The larva is 5 to 8 mm long, apodous, and white with chewing mouthparts. pomonella), a larger fruit fly *Rhagoletis mendax* is a species of tephritid fruit fly known by the common name blueberry maggot. The blueberry maggot is closely related to the apple maggot (R. Each female fly can lay 25 to 100 eggs in their lifetime. pomonella), a larger fruit fly in the same genus

Hoverfly In some species, the larvae are saprotrophs, specifically detritivores, eating decaying plant and animal matter in the soil or in ponds and streams. In some species, the larvae are saprotrophs Hoverflies or hover flies, also called flower flies or syrphids, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering, maintaining a spot in the air as part of their display behavior; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat a wide range of foods. adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat a wide range of foods. In other species, the larvae are insectivores,

preying on aphids, thrips, and other plant-sucking insects a828b2e594

Strauzia longipennis Damage from larval feeding on spongy tissue is usually light. It is a minor pest whose larvae mine stems of sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp. The larvae do not damage the flower head or seeds, although those of other fruit fly species do so. Damage from larval *Strauzia longipennis* is a large species of tephritid fruit fly known by the common name sunflower maggot. tephritid fruit fly known by the common name sunflower maggot.). It is a minor pest whose larvae mine stems of sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.) a828b2e594

Apple Maggot Quarantine Area which successfully trap apple maggots may be further studied by analyzing fruit in the area for the presence of apple maggot larvae and, ultimately, placed The Apple Maggot Quarantine Area is a permanent quarantine area established by the U. state of Washington. The quarantine was authorized under Washington state law and the area's boundaries are periodically reset by the state's Department of Agriculture. S. The quarantine was declared in the early 1980s to arrest the spread of the apple maggot into a portion of Eastern Washington a828b2e594

Rhagoletis indifferens Female flies lay eggs in the cherries, where the larvae feed for 1–2 weeks before exiting. Its native host is *Prunus emarginata*. The adult form of this insect is slightly smaller than a housefly, with white stripes across the abdomen, yellow markings near the base of the wings, and black markings on the wings. The larva, which is the stage of this insect's lifecycle that causes the actual damage to the fruit, is similar to a typical fly larva or maggot. Female flies lay eggs in the cherries, where the larvae *Rhagoletis indifferens*, the western cherry fruit fly, is a pest that lives only on cherries. lifecycle that causes the actual damage to the fruit, is similar to a typical fly larva or maggot. Western cherry fruit flies damage fruit by feeding, in both the adult and larval stages a828b2e594

== History == a828b2e594 == Distribution == a828b2e594 Adults are about 6 mm long and a wing length of approximately 7 mm. (reasonably large for a Tephritid) The body is yellow to orange and the wing has orange to brown bands, usually forming a distinct F-shaped marking near the wing tip. The larvae are yellowish-white in color reaching a length of about 5 mm and spend around 30 days feeding within the host plant before overwintering in the base of the plant or soil as pupae. Adults are found from May to August depending on location. a828b2e594 Flies have a mobile head, with a pair of large compound eyes, and mouthparts designed either for piercing and sucking (in mosquitoes, black flies, and robber flies) or for lapping and sucking (in the other groups). Their wing arrangement gives them great manoeuvrability in flight, and claws and pads on their feet enable them to cling to smooth surfaces. Flies undergo complete metamorphosis; the eggs are often laid on the larval food-source and the larvae, which lack true limbs, develop in a protected environment, often inside their food source. Other species are ovoviviparous, opportunistically depositing hatched or hatching larvae, instead of eggs, on carrion, dung, decaying material, or open wounds of mammals. The pupa is a tough capsule from which the adult emerges when ready to do so;... a828b2e594

Rhagoletis suavis It occurs in North America. This fly is closely related *Rhagoletis suavis*, also known as the walnut husk maggot, is a species of tephritid or fruit fly in the family Tephritidae. This fly is closely related to, but not to be confused with, *Rhagoletis juglandis*, or the walnut husk fly. *Rhagoletis suavis*, also known as the walnut husk maggot,

is a species of tephritid or fruit fly in the family Tephritidae
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== Description == a828b2e594 It is present in regions of the eastern and southern United States and eastern Canada. The spread of infestation is regulated by national and regional plant protection organizations. These include the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA... a828b2e594 There are two other species of Tephritid fly species known as Sunflower Maggot, these are *Gymnocarena diffusa* which feeds in the flower head and *Neotephritis finalis*, the sunflower seed maggot, which feeds on the developing sunflower seeds. a828b2e594 The adult form of this insect is about 5 mm (0.20 in) long, slightly smaller than a housefly. The larva, which is the stage of this insect's lifecycle that causes the actual damage to the fruit, is similar to a typical fly larva or maggot. Caterpillars, especially the larvae of the codling moth, that infest the insides of apples are often confused with the apple maggot. However, these organisms generally feed in the... a828b2e594

Apple maggot The apple maggot uses Batesian mimicry as a method of defense, with coloration resembling that of the forelegs and pedipalps of a jumping spider (family Salticidae). This species evolved about 150 years ago through a sympatric shift from the native host hawthorn to the domesticated apple species *Malus domestica* in the northeastern United States. apple maggots. This fly is believed to have been accidentally spread to the western United States from the endemic eastern United States region through contaminated apples at multiple points throughout the 20th century. However, apple maggots are not usually a serious pest of plums, cherries, and pears; larvae have been found in pears but not adult flies. Flies The apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*), also known as the railroad worm (but distinct from the *Phrixothrix* beetle larva, also called railroad worm), is a species of fruit fly, and a pest of several types of fruits, mostly apples a828b2e594

Insects such as aphids are considered crop pests, so the aphid-eating larvae of some hoverflies are economically and ecologically important. The larvae are potential agents for use in biological control, while the adults are pollinators. a828b2e594 Adult *B. tryoni* flies are reddish brown in color, have distinct yellow markings and are typically 5–8 mm in length. Adults hold their wings horizontally when walking and flick them in a specific, characteristic manner. The wingspan of *B. tryoni* ranges from 4.8 to 6.3 mm. *B. tryoni* may be mistaken... a828b2e594

Bactrocera tryoni Thus, experts devoted to *B.* The larvae then hatch and proceed to consume the fruit, causing the fruit to decay and drop prematurely. Eggs hatch into white larvae in 2–4 days under favorable weather conditions. *B.* They are active during the day, but mate at night. *tryoni* is native to subtropical coastal Queensland and northern New South Wales. *tryoni* control have transitioned to studying this pests' behaviors to determine a new method of elimination. oviposit in the fruit, called a "sting". 5 million a year in damage to Australian crops and are the most costly horticultural pest in Australia. *tryoni* are responsible for an estimated \$28. *tryoni* from damaging crops. However, these chemicals are now banned. *tryoni* lay their eggs in fruit. *B.* Up to 100% of exposed fruit can be destroyed due to an infestation of this fly species. These larvae, or maggots, eat toward *Bactrocera tryoni*, the Queensland fruit fly, is a species of fly in the family Tephritidae in the insect order Diptera. Previously, pesticides were used to eliminate *B. B* a828b2e594

This species is found in southeastern British Columbia in Canada, and Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming in the United States. It has been introduced to Switzerland. Climate change is likely to reduce populations, as the species requires a winter diapause. a828b2e594 == References == a828b2e594 == References == a828b2e594 == Identification == a828b2e594

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