


SPOTTED  
WING  
DROSOPHILA  
101

SEVEN SPRINGS FARM SUPPLY



**Tight harvest schedule**

Ideally, ripe fruit should be harvested every day or two. Removing ripe fruit helps reduce SWD populations.



**Post-harvest handling**  
Cooling fruit quickly and storing it cold will slow the development of any SWD eggs that are present.




## **Crop management**

SWD thrives in warm temps and high humidity. Proper pruning and trellising can improve airflow and reduce SWD pressure. Using drip irrigation instead of overhead sprinklers can help keep humidity lower.



## **Ground cover**

Keeping the ground free of fallen fruit can help reduce SWD emergence. Landscape fabric can be a good solution for berry growers.



**Management of wild hosts**  
SWD also thrives on wild hosts like mulberries, honeysuckle, and pokeweed. It is not ideal to remove all wild fruits/berries from farmland, however, pruning back wild blackberries and wild raspberries can help lower SWD populations.

A close-up photograph of several ripe raspberries. The raspberries are bright red with a bumpy, textured surface. They are set against a blurred green background, likely the leaves of the raspberry plant. The lighting is bright, highlighting the individual drupelets on the raspberries.

## **Netting**

Growers can exclude SWD by installing fine mesh netting. Netting can negatively impact the amount of air and light that enter the canopy, so consider this before installing netting.