

GPDD Tutorial

This document serves as a reference and 'first-look' guide to the GPDD.

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The Home Tab

Clicking on the home tab reveals four links:

About	A short description of what the GPDD is and disclaimers about GPDD usage
My Profile/Preferences	Manage contact information, affiliations, and password
Contact Us	Contacting the GPDD with general questions about the website
Site Map	Provides a list of the pages found in the different parts of the GPDD



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GPDD) is a secure electronic repository of scientific information about potentially invasive pests of concern to United States documents. Sources used for data collection are archived as PDF files, retaining data context at the time of collection. Hyperlinks to web pages and databases are provided when possible.

We encourage users to go directly to the sources referenced, for the full context of data. Information viewed on this site should be cited from the original source rather than the GPDD. This database houses data collected from outside sources and makes no claims concerning source data validity or accuracy.


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My Profile/Preferences

The Profile page is where users can change their account password, update contact information, and set preferences.

Log out



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My Profile/Preferences

Enter information and click **Update**
Please verify your Organization before clicking the Update button
(* = required)

* Username	Address	
<input type="text" value="p06"/>	<input type="text" value="1730 Varsity Dr."/>	
* Password	City	
<input type="password" value="••••••"/>	<input type="text" value="Raleigh"/>	
* Re enter Password	State/Prov.	Zip/Postal Code
<input type="password" value="••••••"/>	<input type="text" value="NC"/>	<input type="text" value="27606"/>
* Organization	Country	
<input type="text" value="GPDD Team"/>	<input type="text" value="USA"/>	
* Last Name	Phone Number	Ext.
<input type="text" value="06"/>	<input type="text" value="919-515-0505"/>	<input type="text"/>
* First Name		
<input type="text" value="Presenter"/>		
* Email		
<input type="text"/>		
Job Title		
<input type="text"/>		

Select preferred default view for pest page.

Note: Selected preference will be default for all of your pest pages and reports. You can override the default view by selecting other options under "View Pest Data" on the pest page.

Views



☒ View all data

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Contact Us

The Contact Us form is used to ask general questions or comments for the GPDD as a whole, such as access restrictions, adding new pests, and questions about information found on the GPDD.

Log out



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Global Pest and Disease Database (GPDD)
NSF Center for Integrated Pest Management (CIPM)
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Send Us Your Comments:
(* = required)

*Your Name

*Email Address

Phone Number

*Comments

☐ Email me a comment copy


Send Email

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The Search Tab

The GPDD currently has 6 different “types” of searches:

Pest Information	Search for information about a specific pest by using the PestID, scientific name or common name
Pests by Host	Search for pests found on a specific host or hosts
Pest by County	Search for pests found in a certain country, state, territory, etc.
Pest List (Country x Host)	Search for pests for a specific country and host
Citations	Search the GPDD catalogue for peer-reviewed journal articles cited
Justification for Inclusion in GPDD	Search for pests included in the GPDD by their justification (PAGS request, PPQ priority, etc.)

Log out

Home	Search	My Pests	Help
Home The Global Pest and Disease Database (GPDD) is a comprehensive database of pest and disease information for agriculture. Compiled data is brought together from various sources (web sites and databases), primary literature, expert correspondence, and internal documents. Sources used for data collection are listed when possible. We encourage users to go directly to the sources referenced, for the full context of data. Information viewed on this site should be cited from the original source rather than the GPDD. This database houses data collected from outside sources and makes no claims concerning source data validity or accuracy.	Pest Information	Scientific information about potentially invasive pests of concern to United States (web sites and databases), primary literature, expert correspondence, and internal documents. Hyperlinks to web pages and databases are provided for context at the time of collection.	
	Pests by Host		
	Pests by Country		
	Pest List (Country x Host)		
	Citations		
	Justification for Inclusion in GPDD		

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Pest Information

Pest Information allows users to search by scientific name, common name, synonyms, genus, or the PestID. For best accuracy, it is recommended to search by the full scientific name or PestID.

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Pest Search by Name or ID

Begin typing pest scientific name, common name, taxonomic group, or GPDD Pest ID in search field. Click "Search" to retrieve all matches. Use * as wildcard character in name searches.

Pest Name or ID Number


Search

Display scrollable list of [preferred names \(including synonyms\)](#)

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Type in the keywords to search for, and click Search.

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Pest Search by Name or ID

Begin typing pest scientific name, common name, taxonomic group, or GPDD Pest ID in search field. Click "Search" to retrieve all matches. Use * as wildcard character in name searches.

Pest Name or ID Number

Dickeya

Search

Display scrollable list of [preferred names \(including synonyms\)](#)


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A list containing the keywords searched will appear. If there was only one pest in the results, that pest page will load directly.

Log out



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Pest Name

7 pests found with a name containing search term Dickeya

Search for another pest by name or ID

Search result table

Scientific Name	Preferred Common Name	Expand all
Dickeya dadantii	Bacterial Rot	▼
Dickeya dianthicola	Slow Wilt of Dianthus and Potato	▼
Dickeya dieffenbachiae	None	▼
Dickeya fangzhongdai	None	▼
Dickeya paradisiaca	Fruit Soft Rot of Banana	▼
Dickeya solani	Blackleg of Potato	▼
Dickeya zeae	Bacterial Rot	▼

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Pests by Host

Search by the full scientific name of the desired host. In the newest update of the GPDD, only the most recently approved scientific name will display (i.e. *Solanum lycopersicum*). Once selected, all scientific and common name synonyms will be displayed in the search results

Log out



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Pest Search by Host

Search by only one host at a time. However, this host may be listed under multiple names.


1. Begin typing host scientific or common name in search field.
2. Click "Search" to retrieve all host matches.
3. Use * as wildcard character in name searches.

Note: The [Pest List \(Country x Host\)](#) feature can be used to query multiple hosts.

Host Genus Species

Search

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Pest Search by Host

Search by only one host at a time. However, this host may be listed under multiple names.


1. Begin typing host scientific or common name in search field.
2. Click "Search" to retrieve all host matches.
3. Use * as wildcard character in name searches.

Note: The [Pest List \(Country x Host\)](#) feature can be used to query multiple hosts.

Host Genus Species

Search

When the search returns more than one host, the Possible Hosts window will contain those results matching the search terms. Multiple hosts can be selected if needed.



Global Pest & Disease Database

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Possible Hosts

Choosing a host automatically searches its synonyms

You searched for "Solanum "

Use Ctrl to select multiple hosts

Solanum acaule Bitter (Potato, Wild Andean)

Solanum acerifolium Dunal (Solanum acerifolium)

Solanum aculeastrum Dunal (Nightshade, Sodaapple)

Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. (Love-apple)

Solanum aethiopicum L. (Nightshade, Ethiopian)

Solanum ajanhuiri Juz. & Bukasov (Solanum ajanhuiri)

Solanum americanum P. Mill. (Nightshade, American Black)

Solanum andreanum Baker (Solanum andreanum)

Solanum anguivi Lam. (Solanum anguivi)

Solanum angustifolium Mill. (Solanum angustifolium)

Solanum anomalum Thonn. (Solanum anomalum)

Solanum arboreum Humb. & Bonpl. ex Dunal (Solanum arboreum)

Solanum arcanum Peralta (Solanum arcanum)

Solanum arundo Mattei (Solanum arundo)

Solanum asperolanatum Ruiz & Pav. (Solanum asperolanatum)

Solanum atropurpureum Schrank (Potato Vine)

Solanum aviculare G. Forst. (Kangaroo Apple)

Solanum bahamense L. (Berry, Canker)

Solanum berthaultii Hawkes (Solanum berthaultii)

Solanum betaceum Cav. (Tomato, Tree)

Find Pests

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Possible Hosts

Choosing a host automatically searches its synonyms

You searched for "Solanum "

Use Ctrl to select multiple hosts

Solanum opetatum (Bitter) Hawkes (Solanum opetatum)

Solanum jamaicense Mill. (Solanum jamaicense)

Solanum jamesii Torr. (Potato, Wild)

Solanum jasminoides Paxton (Nightshade, Jasmine)

Solanum juzepczukii Bukasov (Solanum juzepczukii)

Solanum kurtzianum Bitter & Wittm. (Solanum kurtzianum)

Solanum laciniatum Ait. (Kangaroo Apple)

Solanum lancifolium Jacq. (Solanum lancifolium)

Solanum lasiocarpum Dunal (Nightshade, Indian)

Solanum laxum Spreng. (Nightshade, Jasmine)

Solanum lycocarpum A. St.-Hil. (Wolf Apple)

Solanum lycopersicum L. (Tomato)

Solanum lycopersicum L. var. lycopersicum (Tomato)

Solanum lycopersicum L. var. cerasiforme (Alef.) Fosberg (Tomato)

Solanum lyratum Thunb. (Hiyodoriougo)

Solanum macrocarpon L. (Eggplant, African)

Solanum maglia Schltdl. (Solanum maglia)

Solanum mammosum L. (Macawbush)

Solanum marginatum L. f. (Nightshade, White-edge)

Solanum mauritanum Scop. (Nightshade, Earleaf)


Solanum mediana Bitter (Solanum mediana)

Find Pests

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From here users can select the pest recorded on the queried host, which will load the [Pest Profile](#) Page.

Users can also select the sources from which this information is derived. These sources can be downloaded directly to EndNote as an EndNote library file (.ris).



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List of pests recorded on the following hosts (including host synonyms):

1. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Tomato)
2. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Tomato, Santa Clara)
3. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Tomate)
4. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Gold-apple)
5. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (Tomato)
6. *Solanum esculentum* Dunal (Tomato)
7. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. (Tomato, Garden)
8. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. (Tomate)
9. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. (Tomato)
10. *Solanum lycopersicum* L. (Tomato, Cultivated)

Pest records supported by direct evidence		
Pest Scientific Name ▲	Pest Common Name	Cited Sources
1. Aegopsis bolboceridus	Coró-das-hortaliças	<input type="checkbox"/> Oliveira, C. M., & Frizzas, M. R. (2013). Field biology of the beetle <i>Aegopsis bolboceridus</i> in Brazil, with a list of host plants. <i>Journal of Insect Science</i> ,13(48), 1-15.Retrieved July 7, 2016, from http://jinctscience.oxfordjournals.org/content/13/1/48...
2. Aleurodicus dispersus	Spiralling Whitefly	<input type="checkbox"/> Mware, B., Olubayo, F., Narla, R., Songa, J., Amata, R., Kyamanywa, S., et al. (2010). First record of spiralling whitefly in coastal Kenya: emergence, host range, distribution and association with cassava brown streak virus disease. <i>International Journal of Agriculture and Biology</i> ,12(3), 411-415.Retrieved November 11, 2010, from http://www.cabi.org/cabdirect/FullTextPDF/2010/20103153646.p...
3. Alfamovirus alfalfa mosaic virus	Alfalfa Mosaic Virus	<input type="checkbox"/> Parrella, G., Greco, B., Cennamo, G., Griffo, R., & Stinca, A. (2013, October). Araujia sericifera New Host of Alfalfa mosaic virus in Italy. <i>Plant Disease</i> ,97(10), 1387.Retrieved September 18, 2013, from http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/abs/10.1094/PDIS-03-13-030...
4. Aphis gossypii	Melon Aphid	<input type="checkbox"/> Ao, W. M. A. (2015). Efficacy of some insecticides against aphids (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>) and serpentine leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>) in tomato under Nagaland condition. <i>Environment and Ecology</i> ,33(1), 10-13.Retrieved January 5, 2016, from http://www.cabdirect.org/abstracts/20153071934.html <input type="checkbox"/> Charaabi, K., Carletto, J., Chavigny, P., Marrakchi, M., Makni, M., & Vanlerberghe-Masutti, F. (2008, August). Genotypic diversity of the cotton-melon aphid <i>Aphis gossypii</i> (Glover) in Tunisia is structured by host plants. <i>Bulletin of Entomological Research</i> ,98(4), 333-341.Retrieved

Pest by Country

Search for the pests found in a certain country or territories. After clicking in the left window, users can type in the country name and the country will highlight. Click "Add Country" to add the country to the search.



Log ou ^

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Pest Search by Country

Select one or several countries from the list on the left. Click "Add Country" to add specified countries to the list of selected items at right. Use "Add Territories" to add a country, its alternate names, and all associated territories. Use "Remove" to remove specified countries, and "Remove All" to clear the list at right. Click "Search" to retrieve all country matches. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries.

Select from list of countries

Add to this list for query

Ceylon

Chad

Chafarinas, Islas

Chagos Archipelago

Chandigarh

Channel Islands

Chatham Islands

Chesterfield, Iles

Chhattisgarh

Chile

China

China (Republic : 1949-)

Choiseul

Chongqing

Add Country

Add Territories

Remove

Remove All

Pest Search by Country

Select one or several countries from the list on the left. Click "Add Country" to add specified countries to the list of selected items at right. Use "Add Territories" to add a country, its alternate names, and all associated territories. Use "Remove" to remove specified countries, and "Remove All" to clear the list at right. Click "Search" to retrieve all country matches. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries.

Select from list of countries

Add to this list for query

Abu Dhabi

Abu Zaby

Acre

Aden

Aden (Protectorate)

Admiralty Islands

Aegean Islands

Afars

Afghanistan

Agalega Islands

Agrihan Island

Aguijan Island

Ahvenanmaa

Ailinglapalap Atoll

Alabama

Add Country

Add Territories

Remove

Remove All

China

Search


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When the country has territories, states, provinces, etc. related territories can be added by selecting the country and clicking "Add Territories." Territories can be selectively removed.

A selected territory will also add the country and other territories it is associated with by using "Add Territories."



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Pest Search by Country

Select one or several countries from the list on the left. Click "Add Country" to add specified countries to the list of selected items at right. Use "Add Territories" to add a country, its alternate names, and all associated territories. Use "Remove" to remove specified countries, and "Remove All" to clear the list at right. Click "Search" to retrieve all country matches. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries.

Select from list of countries

Ceylon

Chad

Chafarinas, Islas

Chagos Archipelago

Chandigarh

Channel Islands

Chatham Islands

Chesterfield, Iles

Chhattisgarh

Chile

China

China (Republic : 1949-)

Choiseul

Chongqing

Christmas Atoll

Add Country

Add Territories

Remove

Remove All

Add to this list for query

Search

Pest Search by Country

Select one or several countries from the list on the left. Click "Add Country" to add specified countries to the list of selected items at right. Use "Add Territories" to add a country, its alternate names, and all associated territories. Use "Remove" to remove specified countries, and "Remove All" to clear the list at right. Click "Search" to retrieve all country matches. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries.

Select from list of countries

Abu Dhabi

Abu Zaby

Acre

Aden

Aden (Protectorate)

Admiralty Islands

Aegean Islands

Afars

Afghanistan

Agalega Islands

Agrihan Island

Aguijan Island

Ahvenanmaa

Ailinglapalap Atoll

Alabama

Add Country

Add Territories

Remove

Remove All

Add to this list for query

Anhui

Beijing

China

Chongqing

Fujian

Gansu

Guangdong

Guangxi Zhuang

Guizhou

Hainan

Hainan Island

Hebei

Heilongjiang

Henan

Hubei

Search

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The Pest by Country report gives all the pests found in the country, the records separated by those supported by direct evidence and those not supported.

From here the pest recorded on the queried host can be selected, which opens the [Pest Profile Page](#).

The sources for this information can be selected and downloaded as a PDF. Users can also take these selected sources and export them directly to EndNote as an EndNote library file (.ris).

Log out

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Pests by Country report

The country search returns results for pests that have been designated as "present" at any point in history. The distribution status of a pest may have since changed. Refer to the distribution section on individual pest pages for more information.

List of pests recorded in the following countries:

- China

[Select/unselect all sources](#)[Export selected direct sources to EndNote](#)

Pests records supported by direct evidence

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cited Sources
1. Aceria litchii	Litchi Mite	<input type="checkbox"/> Waite, G. K., & Gerson, U. (1994). The predator guild associated with <i>Aceria litchii</i> (Acari: Eriophyidae) in Australia and China. <i>Entomophaga</i> ,39(3/4), 275-280.Retrieved July 16, 2007, from http://www.springerlink.com/content/v7785188m733l659/fulltex...
2. Acleris fimbriana	Yellow Tortrix	<input type="checkbox"/> AQSIQ (2008). Plant Profile for Exported <i>Prunus avium</i>. 1-14.Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, People's Republic of China..
3. Acrida cinerea	Oriental Longheaded Grasshopper	<input type="checkbox"/> Ren, B.-Z., Zhao, Z., & Yu, Y.-P. (2004). Study on composition and seasonal dynamic of locust communities in Siping suburbs of Jilin province [Abstract]. <i>Journal of Jilin Agricultural University</i> ,26(3), 267-271.Retrieved August 1, 2007, from http://www.cababstractsplus.org/google/abstract.asp?AcNo=200...

Pest List (Country x Host)

The Pest List search is comprised of a combination of the [Pest by Host](#) and [Pest by Country](#) searches. The search cross references the host records to the country records. This is a list of pests that have both been found on the specified [host](#) plant species and the country, and not always in the same source.

To generate a Pest List, start by selecting and adding the host to the search list, in the same fashion as the **Pest by Host** search. We recommend selecting one host (all synonyms will automatically be searched).

Pest List (Country x Host)

Please select search criteria for the Pest List (Country x Host), then click "Search" to retrieve all pest matches.

The search returns records that match:

- Any Selected **Host**
- And any selected **Country**
- And any selected **Pest Type**

☒ **Host ***

Search by only one host at a time. However, this host may be listed under multiple names.

1. Start typing the host's scientific name in the "Host Name" field. An auto complete function will assist you.
2. In the "Select Host(s)" list, select all names that represent the desired host. Use Ctrl to select multiple names.
3. Click "Add All" to add all selected names to "Host Search Term(s)".
4. Click "Remove" to remove one or more search terms

Host Genus Species

Begin typing here...

Select Host(s)

Host Genus Species

Select Host(s)

Dieffenbachia leopoldii W. Bull (Dieffenbachia leopoldii)
Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott (Dumbcane)
Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott var. seguine (Dieffenbachia seguine var. seguine)
Dieffenbachia spp. Schott (Dumbcane)

Add HostAdd AllRemoveRemove All

Host Search Term(s)

☒ **Country ***

Select one or several country names in the "Select Country" list. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries. Click "Add Country" to add selected countries to "Country Search Term(s)". Click "Add Territories" to add a country, plus associated territories and any alternate/historical names. Repeat the process to add more countries to your search terms.

Host Genus Species

Select Host(s)

Dieffenbachia leopoldii W. Bull (Dieffenbachia leopoldii)
 Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott (Dumbcane)
 Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott var. seguine (Dieffenbachia seguine var. seguine)
 Dieffenbachia spp. Schott (Dumbcane)

Host Search Term(s)

Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott (Dumbcane)

☒ **Country ***

Select one or several country names in the "Select Country" list. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries. Click "Add Country" to add selected countries to "Country Search Term(s)". Click "Add Territories" to add a country, plus associated territories and any alternate/historical names. Repeat the process to add more countries to your search terms.

Select the country or territory and click "Add Country" to add the single item selected.

☒ **Country ***

Select one or several country names in the "Select Country" list. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries. Click "Add Country" to add selected countries to "Country Search Term(s)". Click "Add Territories" to add a country, plus associated territories and any alternate/historical names. Repeat the process to add more countries to your search terms.

Click "Remove" to remove a selected country, and "Remove All" to clear all country search terms.

Select Country

Iles Belep
 Iles Chesterfield
 Iles de Horne
 Iles de la Petite Terre
 Iles des Saintes
 Iles du Vent
 Iles Glorieuses
 Iles Sous le Vent
 Ilha da Trindade
 Ilha de Atauro
 Ilhas Martim Vaz
 Ilheu de Jaco
 Illinois
 Inaccessible Island
 India

Country Search Term(s)

☐ **Pest Type**

Host and Country selections are required.

☒ **Country ***

Select one or several country names in the "Select Country" list. Use Ctrl to select multiple countries. Click "Add Country" to add selected countries to "Country Search Term(s)". Click "Add Territories" to add a country, plus associated territories and any alternate/historical names. Repeat the process to add more countries to your search terms.

Click "Remove" to remove a selected country, and "Remove All" to clear all country search terms.

Select Country

- Iles Belep
- Iles Chesterfield
- Iles Glorieuses
- Iles Sous le Vent
- Iles de Horne
- Iles de la Petite Terre
- Iles des Saintes
- Iles du Vent
- Ilha da Trindade
- Ilha de Atauro
- Ilhas Martin Vaz
- Ilheu de Jaco
- Illinois
- Inaccessible Island
- Indiana

Country Search Term(s)

- India

☐ **Pest Type**

* Host and Country selections are required.

The results are displayed in a table showing the citations for each record. For a more detailed look at the information, the Export to Excel link downloads the information to an .xls spreadsheet.

As with both the other searches, select the wanted sources, and have them exported to an EndNote library (.ris), as well as click on the pest names to go directly to the [Pest Profile Page](#).

Pest List (Country x Host) Results

The country search returns results for pests that have been designated as "present" at any point in history. The distribution status of a pest may have since changed. Refer to the distribution section on individual pest pages for more information.

5 pests found

PRA Pest list (Country x Host - Risk Assessment Report)

[Perform new search](#)

Search terms





[Export to Excel](#) 

- Hosts(including host synonyms):
 - Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott (Dumbcane)
- Country:
 - India

PRA Search Results

Pest Scientific Name	Pest Order: Family	Hosts	Distribution - Selected Countries	Distribution - United States
Glomerella cingulata (Stonem.) Spauld. & Schrenk, 1903	Incertae sedis: Glomerellaceae	63	6, 63	6, 13, 16, 63
Hoplolaimus seinhorsti Luc, 1958	Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae	28	8, 11, 14, 32, 45	2, 19, 27, 44, 46, 55
Ischnaspis longirostris (Signoret, 1882)	Hemiptera: Diaspididae	61	61	61
Lissachatina fulica (Bowdich, 1822)	Stylommatophora: Achatinidae	29, 60	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 35, 36, 58, 59, 64, 65	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis, 1843)	Hemiptera: Diaspididae	62	62	62

Cited Sources

-   1. Armed Forces Pest Management Board (1990). **Technical Information Memorandum No. 5: Land Snails**. 1-16. Defense Pest Management Information Analysis Center. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from <http://www.uscg.mil/miclant/Kdiv/Envrn%20Hlth/IPM/AFPMB%20TI...>
-   2. Bea, C. H., Szalanski, A. L., & Robbins, R. T. (2008). **Molecular Analysis of the Lance Nematode, *Hoplolaimus* spp., using the First Internal Transcribed Spacer and the D1-D3 Expansion Segments of 28S Ribosomal DNA**. *Journal of Nematology*, 40(3), 201-209. Retrieved March 4, 2013, from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2664666/pdf/201...>



This is an example of the results of the Export to Excel function. Notice that when there is Direct Evidence available for the host or distribution records, only the Direct Evidence will show.

Count	Hosts	Pest type	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Scientific name	Authority	Evidence for host status	Evidence for presence in Exporting Country	Evidence for presence in United States
India	Dieffenbachia amoena hort. (Cane, Dumb)	Fungus	Ceratobasidiales	Ceratobasidiaceae	Thanatephorus	cucumeris	Thanatephorus cucumeris (A. B. Frank) Donk, 1956	1956	No Direct Evidence available: • Fungal Databases: Thanatephorus cucumeris	No Direct Evidence available: • Crop Protection Compendium [CD] • Fungal Databases: Thanatephorus cucumeris	Direct Evidence: • Characterization and pathogenicity of Rhizoctonia isolates associated with cauliflower in Belgium • High levels of Gene Flow and heterozygote Excess Characterize Rhizoctonia solani AG-11A (Thanatephorus cucumeris) from Texas • Characterization of Rhizoctonia solani from potato in Great Britain
India	Dieffenbachia amoena hort. (Cane, Dumb)	Fungus	Hypocreales	Nectriaceae	Fusarium	oxysporum	Fusarium oxysporum Schlechtendahl, 1824	1824	No Direct Evidence available: • Fungal Databases: Fusarium oxysporum • Penn State - Fungal Plant Pathogen Database: Fusarium oxysporum	Direct Evidence: • First Report of Fusarium oxysporum causing Fusarium wilt on Thuja orientalis in India • First report of alstroemeria wilt caused by Fusarium oxysporum in India • Comparison of intra- and extracellular isozyme banding patterns of Fusarium oxysporum • Potato tuber rots and associated incitants	Direct Evidence: • The occurrence in England of a potato wilt disease due to Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht • Fusarium oxysporum Causing Leaf and Stem Blight of Jacquemontia tamiifolia in Alabama • First Report of Fusarium Wilt of Basil in California • Highly diverse endophytic and soil Fusarium oxysporum populations associated with field-grown tomato plants • Distribution and Frequency of Fusarium Species Associated with Soybean Roots in Iowa • Analysis of vegetative compatibility groups in nonpathogenic populations of Fusarium oxysporum isolated from symptomless
India	Dieffenbachia amoena hort. (Cane, Dumb)	Fungus	Incertae sedis	Glomerellaceae	Glomerella	cingulata	Glomerella cingulata (Strom.) Spauld. & Schrenk, 1903	(Strom.) Spauld. & Schrenk, 1903	No Direct Evidence available: • Fungal Databases: Glomerella cingulata	No Direct Evidence available: • Crop Protection Compendium [CD] • Fungal Databases: Glomerella cingulata	Direct Evidence: • Species identification and pathogenicity study of French Colletotrichum strains isolated from Strawberry using morphological and cultural characteristics • Population Diversity within isolates of Colletotrichum spp. Causing Glomerella Leaf Spot and Bitter Rot of Apples in Three Orchards in North Carolina
India	Dieffenbachia amoena hort. (Cane, Dumb)	Mite	Acar	Tenuipalpidae	Cenopalpus	pulcher	Cenopalpus pulcher (Canestrini & Farazago, 1876)	(Canestrini & Farazago, 1876)	Direct Evidence: • Study of mites fauna and their natural enemies on the ornamental plants in greenhouses of Guilan and West Mazandaran province	No Direct Evidence available: • A Revision of the Genus Cenopalpus in Greece (Acar: Tenuipalpidae) • Cenopalpus pulcher (Canestrini & Farazago) (Acar: Tenuipalpidae) • Cenopalpus pulcher (Canestrini and Farazago): A mite that is a serious fruit pest in Africa, Asia, and Europe has been found in Oregon, U.S.A., representing the first report of this species in the Western Hemisphere	• Field Biology of Cenopalpus pulcher (C. & F.) (Tenuipalpidae), an Invasive Mite New to Oregon Apple and Pear Orchards [Abstract] • Discovery of Cenopalpus pulcher (C. & F.) (Acar: Tenuipalpidae) in the New World

Citation Search

The citation search allows users to search through the GPDD's library of quality literature. Only primary literature such as books, catalogs, and peer-reviewed journal articles are returned in this search. Databases and websites are excluded (e.g. Fungal Databases, Crop Protection Compendium, etc.).

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Citation Search

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Caution: Listing all citations may take up to one minute to load the result page.

Title:

and

Author:

Year:


Pest Scientific Name:

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Justification Search

Search through the different justifications for entry of a pest into the GPDD.



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Search by Pest List/Justifications

Select one or several pest lists below. Click "Find Pests" to retrieve all pest list matches. Use Ctrl to select multiple lists.

Pest Lists

Acarological Society of America Exotic Tetranychosidea List 2003
Acarological Society of America Exotic Tetranychosidea List 2006
Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 List
American Malacological Society 2002
American Phytopathological Society Pest List 2001 - Exotic Pests
American Phytopathological Society Pest List 2001 - Limited Distribution Pests
CAPS Asian Defoliator Pathway-based National Survey Reference
CAPS Citrus Commodity-based Survey Guidelines
CAPS Citrus Commodity-based Survey Reference
CAPS Corn Commodity-based Survey Guidelines

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Pest Lists

CAPS FY 2010 Priority Pest List Part 1- Commodity and Taxonomic Focus Surveys
CAPS FY 2010 Priority Pest List Part 2 - AHP Prioritized Pest List
CAPS FY 2011 Additional Pests of Concern
CAPS FY 2011 Priority Pest List Part 1- Commodity and Taxonomic Focus Surveys
CAPS FY 2011 Priority Pest List Part 2 - AHP Prioritized Pest List
CAPS FY 2012 Additional Pests of Concern
CAPS FY 2012 Priority Pest List - AHP Prioritized Pest List
CAPS FY 2012 Priority Pest List - Commodity and Taxonomic Surveys List
CAPS FY 2013 Additional Pests of Concern
CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commodity and Taxonomic Surveys List

Find Pests

Pests Found

87 pests found in the list(s):

Scientific Name	Common Name	List
Adoxophyes orana	Summer Fruit Tortrix Moth	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Aeolesthes sarta	City Longhorn Beetle	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Agrilus biguttatus	Oak Splendour Beetle	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Agrilus coxalis auroguttatus	Goldspotted Oak Borer	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Agrilus planipennis	Emerald Ash Borer	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Alectra vogelii	Yellow Witchweed	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Anoplophora chinensis	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Anoplophora glabripennis	Asian Longhorned Beetle	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Anthonomus grandis	Boll Weevil	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Archips xylosteana	Variegated Golden Tortrix	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Autographa gamma	Silver Y Moth	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Bactrocera zonata	Peach Fruit Fly	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense	Australia Grapevine Yellow's Phytoplasma	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod
Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum	European Stone Fruit Yellow's	CAPS FY 2013 Priority Pest List - Commod


Pest Profile Page

This is the pest profile. Important parts include:

Taxonomic Position Notes will include information related to taxonomic corrections or addendums.

Additional Pest Information from Selected Resources will contain links to other databases that contains relevant information.

APHIS Documents contains download links to the referenced document.


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GPDD Pest ID 1578

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Pest Record Created August 27, 2004
Last Full Review March 9, 2016



Scientific Name
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxonomic Position
Animalia : Arthropoda : Insecta : Diptera : Tephritidae

+/- Note
There are also forms and subspecies, which are doubtfully distinct, called *R. cerasi fasciata* Rohdendorf, *R. cerasi nigripes* Rohdendorf and *R. cerasi* form *obsoleta* Hering. *R. cerasi* has two races which are referred to as northern and southern. There is a unidirectional incompatibility between the races, such that southern females and northern males are interfertile, but crosses between southern males and northern females are sterile. The phenology of *R. cerasi* differs between cherry and honeysuckle associated populations (Haisch & Chwala, 1979) and the honeysuckle population is either a well differentiated host race or possibly a distinct species (G.L. Bush, pers. comm., 1991). (66)

Preferred Common Name
European Cherry Fruit Fly

+ Additional Common Names

Additional Pest Information from Selected Resources

APHIS Documents
Non Pest Risk Assessments
Disclaimer: Please be aware that the documents listed may not be the most recent version.

- 1983-09 PNKTO No. 34: European Cherry Fruit Fly. September 1983
- 2011-05 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Reference. May, 2011
- 2011-07 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Guideline. July, 2011
- 2012-03 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Guideline. July, 2011 (Revised March 2012)
- 2013-10 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Reference. October, 2013

Synonyms

- Musca cerasi* L. : (14, 15, 63)
- Musca cerasi* Linnaeus : (66)
- Rhagoletis cerasi* L. : Synonym of: *Rhagoletis cerasi* (17)
- Rhagoletis cerasi f. obsoleta* Hering : (15)
- Rhagoletis cerasi fasciata* Rohdendorf : (14)
- Rhagoletis cerasi nigripes* Rohdendorf : (14)
- Rhagoletis cerasi obsoleta* Hering : (14)
- Rhagoletis cerasorum* (Dufour) : (63, 66)
- Rhagoletis liturata* (Robineau-Desvoidy) : (63, 66)
- Rhagoletis obsoleta* Hering : (14)
- Rhagoletis signata* (Meigen) : (63, 66)
- Spilograpta cerasi* : (14)
- Spilograpta cerasi* L. : (63)
- Tephritis cerasi* : (14)
- Trypeta signata* (Meigen) : (63, 66)
- Trypeta signata* Meigen : (14, 15)
- Urophora cerasorum* Dufour : (63)
- Urophora cerasorum* Dufour : (14, 15, 66)
- Urophora liturata* Robineau-Desvoidy : (14, 15, 63, 66)
- Zonosema cerasi* (L.) : (14)
- Zonosema cerasi* (Linnaeus) : (25)

+/- Note

Many sections will have a collapsible “Note” that contains information pertaining to the section it is attached to, but does not exactly fit within the parameters of that section. These notes are collapsed by default.

Host records are separated into 3 categories: those supported by [direct evidence](#), those that aren’t, and those that are based on disqualified or erroneous evidence.

The numbers next to each record refer to the reference. Clicking the number move the page to the [Cited Sources](#) section. Hovering over the number with the cursor will display the bibliographic information.


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Synonyms

Musca cerasi L. : (14, 15, 63)
Musca cerasi Linnaeus : (66)
Rhagoletis cerasi L. : Synonym of: *Rhagoletis cerasi* (17)
Rhagoletis cerasi f. obsoleta Hering : (15)
Rhagoletis cerasi fasciata Rohdendorf : (14)
Rhagoletis cerasi nigripes Rohdendorf : (14)
Rhagoletis cerasi obsoleta Hering : (14)
Rhagoletis cerasorum (Dufour) : (63, 66)
Rhagoletis liturata (Robineau-Desvoidy) : (63, 66)
Rhagoletis obsoleta Hering : (14)
Rhagoletis signata (Meigen) : (63, 66)
Spilographa cerasi : (14)
Spilographa cerasi L. : (63)
Tephritis cerasi : (14)
Trypeta signata (Meigen) : (63, 66)
Trypeta signata Meigen : (14, 15)
Urophora cerasorum Dufour : (63)
Urophora cerasorum Dufour : (14, 15, 66)
Urophora liturata Robineau-Desvoidy : (14, 15, 63, 66)
Zonosema cerasi (L.) : (14)
Zonosema cerasi (Linnaeus) : (25)

+/- Note

The synonyms listed are mostly only of historical interest and have never been in regular use, at least since 1900. Some workers refer to *Rhagoletis obsoleta* as a distinct species. These authors may well be describing a distinct species but the name *obsoleta* does not belong to such a distinct species and is a synonym of *cerasi*. The type specimen of *Rhagoletis cerasi obsoleta* was collected at the same time and place as other specimens that Hering did identify as *cerasi*. Therefore the name *obsoleta* only refers to an aberrant form (lacking an accessory costal crossband) rather than a true species. Populations associated with *Berberis* spp. used to be regarded as *R. cerasi* but are now known to be a distinct species, *R. berberidis* Jermy; see Kandybina (1977) for larval differences and Richter (1970) for adult differences. (14)

Hosts

Host records supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

[Show additional indirect evidence](#)

Berberis vulgaris L. (Barberry, Common): (9)
Lonicera alpigena L. (Honeysuckle, Alpine): (56)
Lonicera tatarica L. (Honeysuckle, Tatarian): (56)
Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, Fly):
 Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle) : (9, 28, 56) Laboratory host (1) Native host (3)
 Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, European Fly) : (59)
Prunus avium (L.) L. (Cherry, Sweet): (5, 9, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 56, 59) 'Dollenseppeler' (18) 'Lambert', 'Hedelfinger', 'Drogan's Yellow', 'Sue', 'Burlat', 'Souvenir', 'Knaufs', 'Aseonva Rana', 'Moser', 'Hybrid V/26', 'Van', 'Carna V/32', 'Stella', 'Bing' (61) Primary host (46)
 Prunus avium (L.) L. (Cherry) : (3)
Prunus cerasus L. (Cherry, Sour): (42, 56)
 Prunus cerasus L. (Cherry) : (9)
Prunus mahaleb L. (Cherry, Mahaleb): (9)
Prunus spp. L. (Prunus):
 Prunus spp. L. (Cherry) : 'Hedelfinger', 'Kordia' (35) 'Schauenburger' (32)

Host records not supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

Lonicera spp. L. (Honeysuckle): (2, 36, 66)
Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, Fly): Wild host (12, 13, 14)
 Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, Dwarf) : (26)
Prunus serotina Ehrh. (Cherry, Black): (66, 70) Main host (13, 14) Primary host (12)
Prunus spp. L. (Prunus): (36)
 Prunus spp. L. (Cherry, Wild) : (66)
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake (Snowberry): Found on (43)
Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S. F. Blake var. *laevigatus* (Fernald) S. F. Blake (Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus):

Disqualified or erroneous evidence will have text explaining why the evidence is considered so.


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Host records based on disqualified/erroneous evidence

- * *Berberis aquifolium* Pursh (Barberry, Hollyleaved):**
Mahonia aquifolium (Pursh) Nutt. (Oregongrape) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Cornus sanguinea* L. (Dogwood, Blood-twig):**
Cornus sanguinea L. (Dogwood, Blood-twig) : Leninson & Haisch (1984) (paper cited in cited sources section of GPDD) found the fruit odours to reduce the rate of oviposition. It is considered a nonhost. (64)
- * *Ligustrum vulgare* L. (Privet, European):**
Ligustrum vulgare L. (Privet) : Considered a nonhost. In experiments it was found to neither encourage or deter oviposition. (39)
- * *Lonicera caerulea* L. (Honeysuckle, Blue):**
Lonicera caerulea L. (Honeysuckle, Blue) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Lonicera caprifolium* L. (Honeysuckle, Sweet):**
Lonicera caprifolium L. (Honeysuckle, Sweet) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Lonicera caucasica* Pall. subsp. *orientalis* (Lam.) D. F. Chamb. & D. G. Long (*Lonicera caucasica* Pall. subsp. *orientalis*):**
Lonicera orientalis Lam. (Honeysuckle, Buckthorn) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Lonicera iberica* M. Bieb. (Honeysuckle, Iberian):**
Lonicera iberica M. Bieb. (Honeysuckle, Iberian) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Lonicera involucrata* (Richardson) Banks ex Spreng. var. *ledebourii* (Eschsch.) Zabel (Honeysuckle, Twinberry):**
Lonicera ledebourii Eschsch. (Honeysuckle, Ledebour) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. (Honeysuckle, Japanese):**
Lonicera japonica Thunb. (Honeysuckle, Japanese) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Prunus humilis* Bunge (Cherry, Bunge):**
Prunus humilis Bunge (Cherry, Bunge) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Prunus padus* L. (Cherry, Bird):**
Prunus padus L. (Cherry, European Bird) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. (Cherry, Black):**
Prunus serotina Ehrh. (Cherry, Black) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* Moench (Coralberry):**
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench (Coralberry) : [The Pest Not Known to Occur in the U.S. is the only report listing it as a host and as of 3/9/2016 no evidence supporting this species as a host has been found] (64)
- * *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. (Bilberry):**
Vaccinium myrtillus L. (Bilberry) : [See Pest Host Note from White & Elson-Harris, 1994: Records from Barbary matrimony vine (*Lycium barbarum*) and bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) (Phillips, 1946) were derived from 19th century data and are likely to have been based on casual observation rather than rearing; Thiem (1934) listed those plants as being free from attack] (64)

+/- Note

Hendel (1927) recorded it from berberis (*Berberis vulgaris*), but that was probably based on a misidentification of *R. berberidis* Jermy (p. 388), which is a very similar looking species. Records from Barbary matrimony vine (*Lycium barbarum*) and bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) (Phillips, 1946) were derived from 19th century data and are likely to have been based on casual observation rather than rearing; Thiem (1934) listed those plants as being free from attack. (66)

This is a significant pest of sweet cherry and cherry. Larvae also develop in fruits of apricot, hawthorn, barberry. (26)

Additional host: cherry (21)

Plant Part Affected

Fruit : (2, 14, 26)

Be aware that the Host Notes section will be collapsed automatically.

Distribution records are categorized in the same manner as host records are.

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Plant Part Affected
Fruit : (2, 14, 26)

Distribution

Distribution records supported by direct evidence ⓘ
[Show additional indirect evidence](#)

Austria: (4, 6, 56, 57, 67) East (9)

Bosnia and Herzegovina: (56)

Bulgaria: (9, 56)

Canada: (48)
Ontario: (48)

Croatia: (56)

Czech Republic: (4, 56)

France: (56) South (9)

Germany: (5, 8, 44, 46, 56, 57) Northern and eastern (59) South (9)

Greece: (5, 9, 45, 46, 52, 56) Present in Kozani, Trikala, Magnesia (44)
Crete: (44)

Hungary: (9, 56)

Iran: (24)

Italy: (4, 6, 9, 16, 38, 56, 67)
Sardinia: (1)
Sicily: (67)

Latvia: (56)

Turkey: (9, 33, 36, 50)

Ukraine: (56)

Distribution records not supported by direct evidence ⓘ

Armenia: (37)

Azerbaijan: (37)

Belgium: (12, 13, 14, 25)

Denmark: (12, 13, 14)

Estonia: (12, 13, 14, 25, 37)

Georgia (Country): (12, 25, 37, 66)
Georgia (Republic): (13, 14)

Kazakhstan: (13, 14, 25, 26, 37, 66) Cited as Kazakhstan (12)

Kyrgyzstan: (12, 13, 14, 25, 37)
Kirghizia: (66)

Serbia and Montenegro: (13, 14)

Sweden: (12, 13, 14, 25, 66)

Tajikistan: (12, 13, 14, 25, 37, 66)

Turkmenistan: (12, 13, 14, 25, 37, 66)

Uzbekistan: (12, 13, 14, 37)

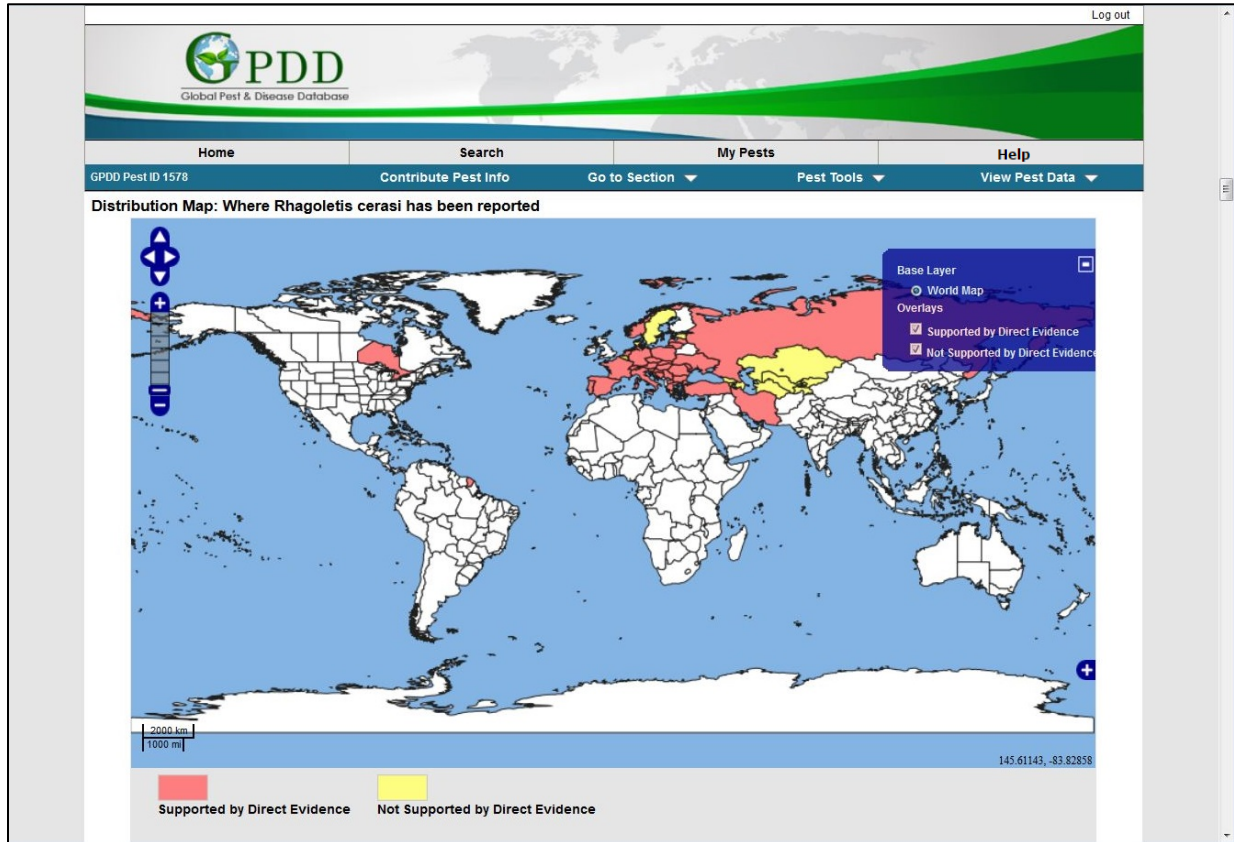
Distribution records based on disqualified/erroneous evidence ⓘ

United Kingdom: Questionable record; Alford (2007) states *R. cerasi* is not present in the British Isles. White (1988) states *R. cerasi* has been accidentally imported, but has never established. (68)

England: Questionable record; Alford (2007) states *R. cerasi* is not present in the British Isles. White (1988) states *R. cerasi* has been accidentally imported, but has never established. (37)

Distribution Map

The GPDD uses the distribution records to generate a map to display the current evidence available.



The Biology section contains information found verbatim from the cited source.

The different sections of Biology are:

Description

Life Cycle

Symptoms

Mobility

Dispersal

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Biology

Descriptions

R. cerasi is known to be highly responsive to visual stimuli [12], especially to yellow surfaces [13-17]. Remund [14] determined that daylight fluorescent yellow-colored flat surfaces are most attractive. Prokopy [18] suggested that large yellow surfaces represent a super-normal foliage-type stimulus, eliciting food-seeking behavior in *R. cerasi*. He also hypothesized that flies react to yellow on the basis of true color discrimination. This hypothesis was supported by Agee et al. [19], who showed that adult *R. cerasi* have a major peak of electroretinographically assessed spectral sensitivity at 485 to 500 nm (yellow green region) and a secondary peak at 365 nm (ultraviolet region). Traps with a sharp increase of reflectance in the 500 to 520 nm region were found to be the most attractive to *R. cerasi* [19,20]. (20)

Rhagoletis cerasi (L.), a species distantly related, but ecologically similar to *R. pomonella* (Smith & Bush, 1997). *Rhagoletis cerasi*, like *R. pomonella*, occurs sympatrically on two different host plants, in this case sweet cherry, *Prunus avium* L., and European fly honeysuckle, *Lonicera xylosteum* L. Second, flies on *Prunus* and flies on *Lonicera* show a marked difference in emergence time that appears to be an adaptation to the fruiting time of their respective host plants (Boller & Bush, 1974), important to univoltine species. Third, the two host forms show a differentiation in their host choice behavior (Boller et al., 1998) and their response to host marking pheromone (Boller & Aluja, 1992). For these reasons the *Prunus* and *Lonicera* forms of *R. cerasi* are generally regarded as host races, and Bush (1975) cited *R. cerasi* as a parallel to *R. pomonella*. Out of a total of 29 allozyme loci examined, six were polymorphic and used to analyze six sympatric pairs of *R. cerasi* populations on *Lonicera* and *Prunus* from Switzerland and Germany. A direct comparison of allele frequencies between sympatric sites showed no pattern indicative of host races in *R. cerasi*. However, the hierarchical F-statistic for one locus, mannose 6-phosphate isomerase (Mpi), showed significant population differentiation that was in accordance with host race differentiation. Mpi is one of several loci that are also diagnostic for host race differentiation in *R. pomonella*. Results from Mpi suggest the formation of sympatric host races in *R. cerasi*, but additional polymorphic markers are necessary. [See source for more detailed information] (59)

Adult: The generally dark body (most other European species pale) and the form of the wing markings (the small mark across cells R1 and R2+3 [accessory costal crossband] is often absent in small individuals) and the lack of a basal dark mark on the scutellum, will separate this species from most others (*R. berberidis* being the exception). **Larva:** Description of third-instar larva by M.M. Elson-Harris (White and Elson-Harris, 1994): Larvae medium-sized, length 5.0-6.0 mm; width 1.2-1.5 mm. **Head:** Stomal sensory organs rounded, with 2 small sensilla; preoral teeth large, sclerotised, with 6 strong sharply pointed teeth; oral ridges not discernible; mouthhooks heavily sclerotised, each with a long, slender curved apical tooth and a much smaller preapical tooth on concave surface. **Thoracic and abdominal segments:** T1 with 3-4 rows of spinules ventrally but none dorsally and laterally; T2 and T3 with 3-5 rows of spinules dorsally and ventrally, but none laterally; A1 with 2-3 rows dorsally and 4-5 rows ventrally; A2-A8 with very few spinules dorsally but 9-12 rows of stout spinules ventrally; A8 with intermediate lobes well developed. **Anterior spiracles:** 12-16 tubules. **Posterior spiracles:** Each spiracular slit 4-5 times as long as broad with a thin, sclerotised rima. **Dorsal and ventral hair bundles:** 6-7 long (about as long as a spiracular slit) sometimes branched hairs, lateral bundles of 3-5 similar hairs. **Anal area:** Lobes large, protuberant, with a discontinuous row of small spinules anteriorly and a small concentration of spinules just below anal opening. Some wild cherries (*Prunus* spp.) are reservoir hosts for *R. cerasi*. It

The Detection section contains information on locating, determining, and observing the pest.

The different sections within the Detection section:

Survey

Diagnostic Tests

Outbreaks

Log out

GPDD
Global Pest & Disease Database

Home Search My Pests Help

GPDD Pest ID 1578 Contribute Pest Info Go to Section Pest Tools View Pest Data

Detection

Survey

Five different-colored yellow panels and three different trap shapes were compared to a standard Rebel® amarillo trap in three experimental orchards in 2012. Trap color F, with a strong increase in reflectance at 500-550 nm and a secondary peak in the UV-region at 300-400 nm, captured significantly more flies than the standard Rebel® amarillo trap. Yellow traps with increased reflectance in the blue region (400-500 nm) were least attractive. Trap shape was of minor importance, as long as the object was three-dimensional and visible from all directions. [See source for more information] (20)

Traps that capture both sexes and are based on visual, or visual plus odour, attraction are used. They are coated in sticky material and are usually either flat-surfaced and coloured fluorescent-yellow to elicit a supernormal foliage response, or spherical and dark-coloured to represent a fruit; traps which combine both foliage and fruit attraction can also be used. Vertical traps are more effective than inverted 'V'-shaped tent traps (Casagrande et al., 1995). The odour comes from protein hydrolysate or other substances emitting ammonia, such as ammonium acetate. For further information, see Boller and Prokopy (1976) and Economopoulos (1989). (14)

Pure yellow surfaces covered with a sticky compound were found to be highly attractive for the cherry fruit fly in the field and three-dimensional traps (such as spheres, cubes and crossed boards) were superior to the simple two-dimensional sticky boards (BOLLER, 1969; PROKOPY & BOLLER, 1971; BOLLER, RAISCH & PROKOPY 1971). It was decided to use the somewhat less efficient, but more practical, rectangular board as carrier for the yellow fluorescent color and the thin coating of a sticky material, that were the main components of the new visual trap, which proved to be 80 - 100 times more attractive for the flies than the bait traps. Figure 1 shows clearly that small traps catch the largest number of flies per unit of trap surface, and that the catch is reduced with increasing size. This trend is pronounced at high population densities (e.g. CSSR), whereas at lower fly densities the highest catch per unit surface area could be obtained with trap sizes 1/2 (150 cm²) and 1 (300 cm²). On the basis of these results we decided to adopt trap size 1 (300 cm²) as standard for future investigations. The combination of yellow surfaces with either cherry size discs or hemispheres did not increase significantly the attractiveness of the traps, with the exception of the significantly higher catches on traps with hemispheres observed in Austria in 1971. Based on these results the OILB working group on genetic control of *R. cerasi* decided to adopt the following trap as standard in all future mutual trapping activities: Shape: Simple board (type I) or two boards crossed (type II) Dimensions: 15 x 20 cm. Carrier: White non-absorbent cardboard, thickness 0.7-1.0 mm. Color: Day-GLO Saturn Yellow Pigments. Commercial products: For application with spray gun: Day-GLO No. 25644-498 and Day-GLO thinner No. 2626. Printing color: Day-GLO I12-1088 Labitzke Farbenfabrik, Hohlstr.485, CH-8048 Zurich/Switzerland Sticky: Bird Tanglefoot (*); The Tanglefoot Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502. The majority of flies caught on the trap surfaces facing the sun points again to the necessity of placing the trap carefully within the foliage in order to achieve optimal exposure to sunlight. From this standpoint the crossed board has certain advantages over the standard trap and should be considered in those cases where inexperienced personnel must handle traps used for comparative studies. It was observed that the best position of the trap is a distance of about 1/2 m from the periphery inside the tree with shading foliage removed for full exposure of the trap to sunlight. [See source for more information]

The Control section provides information on the different control methods for the pest

The different sections of Control are:

Cultural


Chemical

Biological

Mechanical

IPM

Other



The screenshot displays the GPDD website interface. At the top, there is a header with the GPDD logo and a navigation bar with links: Home, Search, My Pests, and Help. Below the navigation bar, a blue banner contains the text "GPDD Pest ID 1578", "Contribute Pest Info", "Go to Section", "Pest Tools", and "View Pest Data". The main content area is titled "Control" and contains a sub-section "Biological".

Biological

Naturalis was tested both alone and in an integrated pest management strategy. The product showed high efficacy in controlling *R. cerasi*, comparable to or higher than that of the chemical reference treatment. (38)

At deeper soil strata, *cerasi* pupae were destroyed by small, unidentified organisms believed to be mites (23, 26). Ants, however, were important predators of *cerasi* larvae dropping from the fruit, as well as of emerging adults (23). Pupal parasite: *Phygadeuon wiesmanni*. The SIT is applicable in special situations but has not been considered a general alternative for a broad and generally applicable integrated control program. (10)

The parasitoids of *R. cerasi* were studied and reviewed by Hoffmeister (1992) who showed that in cherry associated populations *Phygadeuon wiesmanni* had the greatest impact (up to 48% of puparia were parasitized). Parasitoid species only found in association with *Lonicera* populations of *R. cerasi* are *Opius magnus*, *Halticoptera laevigata*, *Cremnoides atricapillus*, *Phaenophorus unifasciatus* and *Trichopria cf. sociabilis* (Hoffmeister, 1992). Parasites: *Aneuropria foersteri*, *Cremnoides atricapillus* (biological control in Austria, Switzerland; biological control on *Lonicera xylosteum*), *Halticoptera laevigata* (biological control in Switzerland; biological control on *Lonicera xylosteum*), *Opius magnus* (Larvae; biological control in Italy; biological control on *Prunus mahaleb*), *Opius rhagoleticola* (Larvae), *Phygadeuon elegans* (biological control in Switzerland; biological control on *Lonicera xylosteum*), *Phygadeuon scaposus* (Pupae), *Phygadeuon wiesmanni* (Pupae). (14)

Temperature and nematode concentration had a significant effect on the efficacy of nematode species. *Steinernema feltiae* was the most virulent species at all temperatures and nematode concentrations. Only *S. feltiae* showed higher than 40% mortality at low temperatures (10 and 15 °C). At 25 °C, *S. feltiae* caused 95% mortality, followed by *H. marelatus* (82%) and *H. bacteriophora* (76%), at 1000 IJs/larva concentration. Our results indicate that *R. cerasi* larvae are highly susceptible to entomopathogenic nematode infection. In particular, *S. feltiae* has high potential for reducing last-instar larval populations, thus decreasing the adult population in the spring. (33)

Adult flies were found to be highly susceptible to fungus infection and *Beauveria bassiana* ATCC 74040 was the most virulent at low concentrations. *Naturalis-L* significantly reduced the infestation rate in all experiments in which there was more than 5% infested fruits in the untreated control (fig. 2). Efficacy (Abbott 1925) of *Naturalis-L* [fungus strain *Beauveria bassiana* ATCC 74040] ranged between 61.5% and 74.2% in four out of five experiments (fig. 2). In the 2007 experiment in Eptingen, however, the efficacy of *Naturalis-L* was only 48.5% (fig. 2). In this experiment, the different cherry varieties showed significantly different rates of infested fruit (fig. 3). Calculated separately for each variety, the efficacy of *Naturalis-L* was 78% in the variety Langstieler, 73% in the variety Dolleseppler and 18% in the variety Schauenburger. Fruit samples from these varieties were taken at 7, 12, and 14 days after the last application, respectively. On average, fruit infestation with

The Import/Export section provides information on:

Pathways

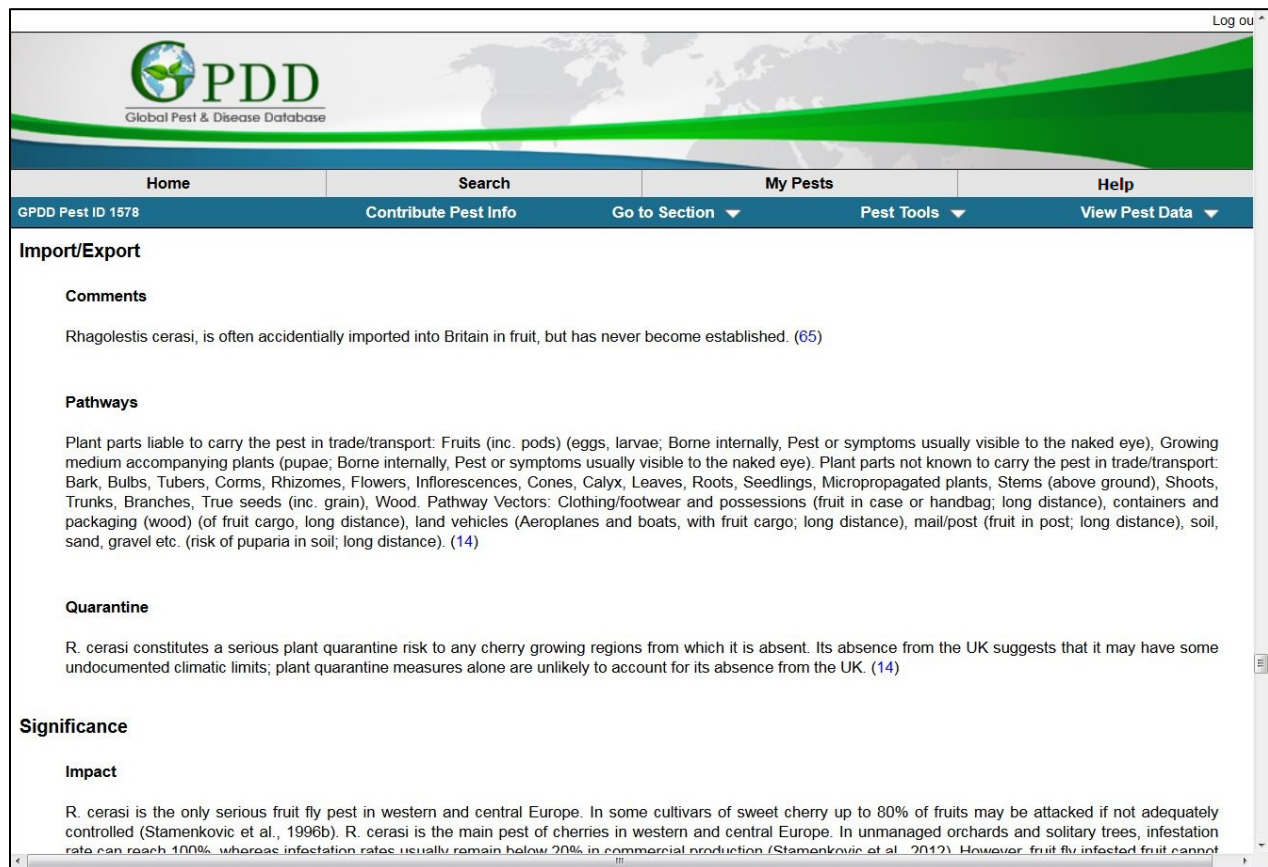
Quarantine

Monitor

Sanitary/Phytosanitary risk

Sanitary/Phytosanitary Measures


Interception



The screenshot displays the GPDD (Global Pest & Disease Database) website interface. At the top, there is a header with the GPDD logo and a world map. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, Search, My Pests, and Help. A secondary navigation bar shows the current pest ID (GPDD Pest ID 1578) and options to Contribute Pest Info, Go to Section, Pest Tools, and View Pest Data. The main content area is titled "Import/Export" and contains several sections:

- Comments:** A paragraph stating "Rhagoletis cerasi, is often accidentally imported into Britain in fruit, but has never become established. (65)".
- Pathways:** A detailed paragraph describing the pest's life cycle and its ability to carry the pest in trade/transport. It lists various plant parts and vectors, including fruits, seeds, and land vehicles. (14)
- Quarantine:** A paragraph stating that R. cerasi constitutes a serious plant quarantine risk to any cherry growing regions from which it is absent. Its absence from the UK suggests that it may have some undocumented climatic limits; plant quarantine measures alone are unlikely to account for its absence from the UK. (14)
- Significance:** A section titled "Impact" containing a paragraph about the pest's impact on cherry production in western and central Europe. It mentions that R. cerasi is the main pest of cherries in these regions and that infestation rates can reach 100% in some cases. (14)

The Significance section provides information on monetary or plant health impacts.

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Significance

Impact

R. cerasi is the only serious fruit fly pest in western and central Europe. In some cultivars of sweet cherry up to 80% of fruits may be attacked if not adequately controlled (Stamenkovic et al., 1996b). *R. cerasi* is the main pest of cherries in western and central Europe. In unmanaged orchards and solitary trees, infestation rate can reach 100%, whereas infestation rates usually remain below 20% in commercial production (Stamenkovic et al., 2012). However, fruit fly infested fruit cannot be sorted out, therefore the whole lot is rejected if tolerance levels are exceeded (Daniel and Grunder, 2012). Level of infestation mainly depends on ripening time of cherry cultivar: very early ripening cultivars are not affected, whereas later ripening later ripening cultivars show high infestation rates (Bandzo et al., 2012). Increasing damages are recently observed on sour cherries (Stamenkovic et al., 2012). Warm and sunny weather conditions during the oviposition period lead to higher infestation levels. (14)

Without insecticide treatment 100% of the fruit can be infested [4]. *R. cerasi* poses a challenge to cherry growers because of the low tolerance level of the fresh market to damaged fruit, with a maximum of two per cent of infested fruits. The tolerance level of six percent in cherries for canning industry is also often exceeded. Because the infested fruit cannot be sorted out, the entire crop is rejected if tolerance levels are not met. The disqualification of fresh market cherries or cannery cherries to distillery quality considerably reduces the market price, which causes serious financial losses. *R. cerasi* is the only pest insect that requires treatment of cherry fruit in Europe. (19)

For processed cherries, the detection of only one larva by the processor can result in the fruit being classified as "wormy", which renders the entire crop from that orchard and/or farm unmarketable. (33)

Rhagoletis cerasi poses a challenge to cherry growers because of the low tolerance level of the market for damaged fruit (maximum 2% of infested fruits). Because the infested fruit cannot be sorted out, the whole lot will be rejected if requirements are not met. The disqualification of table cherries to distillery quality considerably reduces the market price, which causes serious financial losses. (23)

Attacked fruits often rot, and heavy infestation will reduce marketable yields. However, the extent of damage varies from year to year. Consignments of harvested cherries found to be infested may be rejected by fruit processors. (2)


Over the past ten years, cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*) has been the most frequent and economically significant pest of sweet cherries in Serbia. It occurs every year in almost all sweet cherry orchards, and especially in mixed varietal plantings where it causes considerable damage to sweet and sour cherry fruits. (62)

Cited Sources

Each piece of information in the GPDD is taken from another source, and marked accordingly. Each source is numbered and those numbers are attached to the information it is linked to.

Sources can be selected and the references can be exported to an EndNote library (.ris).

There are also three buttons next to each source:

 The GPDD icon (G-View) shows all of the information derived from the linked source

 The PDF icon downloads a .pdf of the source


 The blue earth is the HTML hyperlink from which the source was retrieved



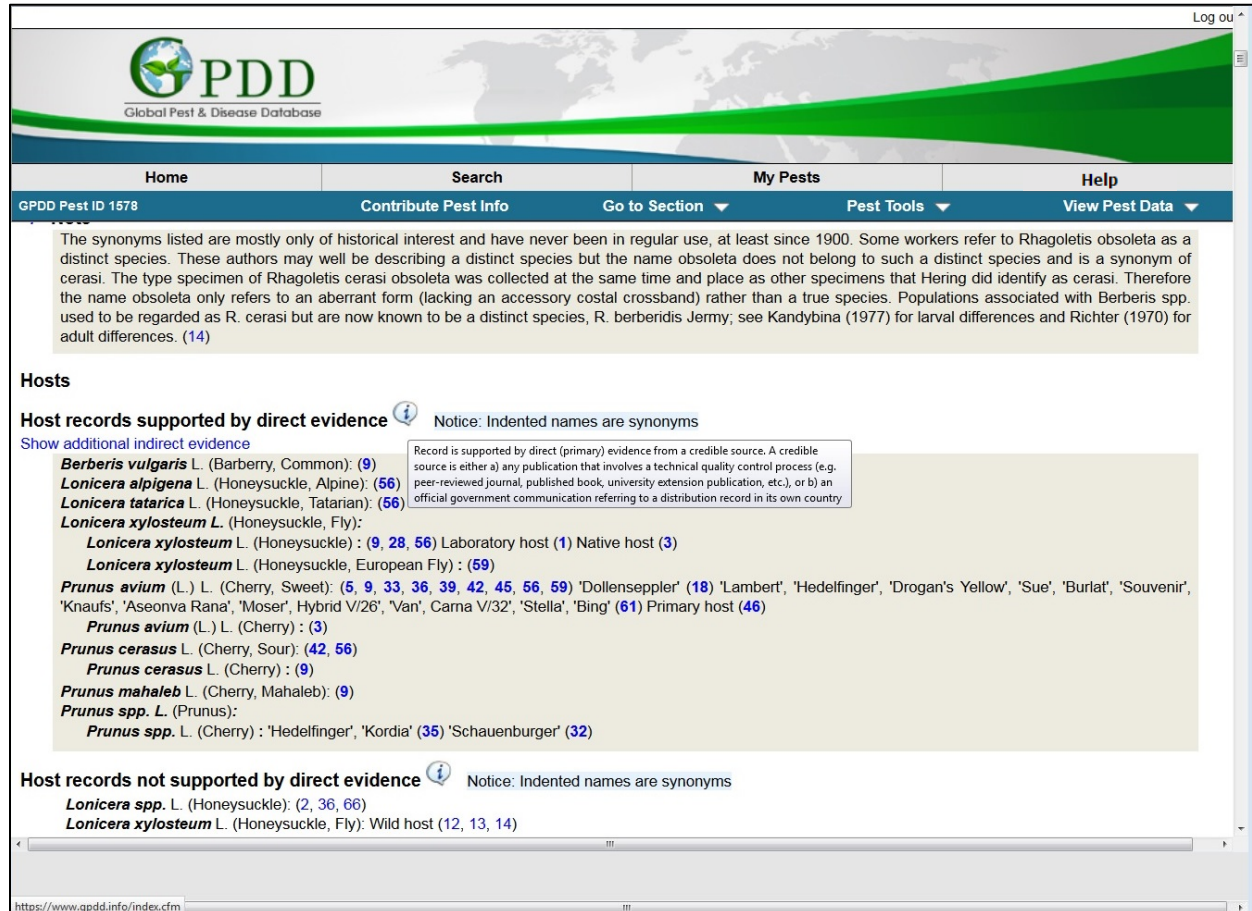
The screenshot displays the 'Cited Sources' section of the Global Pest & Disease Database (GPDD) website. The page features a navigation bar with links to Home, Search, My Pests, and Help. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled 'Cited Sources' with a 'Select/unselect all Sources' button and an 'Export to EndNote' button. The list of sources is numbered 1 through 8, each preceded by a checkbox and three icons: a globe (GPDD icon), a PDF icon, and a blue globe (HTML hyperlink). The sources are as follows:

1. Agee, H. R., Boller, E., Remund, U., Davis, J. C., & Chambers, D. L. (1982, January/December). **Spectral sensitivities and visual attractant studies on the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann), olive fly, *Dacus oleae* (Gmelin), and the European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* (L.) (Diptera, Tephritidae).** *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Entomologie*, 93(1-5), 403-412. Retrieved February 12, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1439-0418.1982...>
2. Alford, D. V. (2007). **Pests of Fruit Crops: a color handbook.** 1-461. Boston: Academic Press.
3. Aluja, M., & Boller, E. F. (1992, November). **Host marking pheromone of *Rhagoletis cerasi*: field deployment of synthetic pheromone as a novel cherry fruit fly management strategy.** *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 65(2), 141-147. Retrieved February 12, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1570-7458.1992...>
4. Arthofer, W., Riegler, M., Schneider, D., Krammer, M., Miller, W. J., & Stauffer, C. (2009, September). **Hidden *Wolbachia* diversity in field populations of the European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* (Diptera, Tephritidae).** *Molecular Ecology*, 18(18), 3816-3830. Retrieved February 12, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-294X.2009...>
5. Augustinos, A. A., Asimakopoulou, A. K., Moraiti, C. A., Mavragani-Tsipidou, P., Papadopoulos, N., & Bourtzis, K. (2014, May). **Microsatellite and *Wolbachia* analysis in *Rhagoletis cerasi* natural populations: population structuring and multiple infections.** *Ecology and Evolution*, 4(10), 1943-1962. Retrieved February 25, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ece3.553/abs...>
6. Baker, C. R. B., & Miller, G. W. (1978, January). **The effect of temperature on the post-diapause development of four geographical populations of the European Cherry Fruit Fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*).** *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 23(1), 1-13. Retrieved February 17, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1570-7458.1978...>
7. Bateman, M. A. (1972). **The Ecology of Fruit Flies.** *Annual Review of Entomology*, 17(1), 492-518. Retrieved February 24, 2016, from <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.en.17.0...>
8. Bockmann, E., Koppler, K., Hummel, E., & Vogt, H. (2014, March). **Bait spray for control of European cherry fruit fly: an appraisal based on semi-field and field studies.** *Pest Management Science*, 70(3), 502-509. Retrieved February 26, 2016, from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ps.3621/full>


Pest Profile Additional Functions: The button

The  button (or Info Nugget) next to certain sections provides detailed information on that section when hovered over.

This information can also be found on the [FAQ Page](#).



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The synonyms listed are mostly only of historical interest and have never been in regular use, at least since 1900. Some workers refer to *Rhagoletis obsoleta* as a distinct species. These authors may well be describing a distinct species but the name *obsoleta* does not belong to such a distinct species and is a synonym of *cerasi*. The type specimen of *Rhagoletis cerasi obsoleta* was collected at the same time and place as other specimens that Hering did identify as *cerasi*. Therefore the name *obsoleta* only refers to an aberrant form (lacking an accessory costal crossband) rather than a true species. Populations associated with *Berberis* spp. used to be regarded as *R. cerasi* but are now known to be a distinct species, *R. berberidis* Jermy; see Kandybina (1977) for larval differences and Richter (1970) for adult differences. (14)

Hosts

Host records supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

Show additional indirect evidence

Berberis vulgaris L. (Barberry, Common): (9)

Lonicera alpigena L. (Honeysuckle, Alpine): (56)

Lonicera tatarica L. (Honeysuckle, Tatarian): (56)

Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, Fly):

Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle): (9, 28, 56) Laboratory host (1) Native host (3)

Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, European Fly): (59)

Prunus avium (L.) L. (Cherry, Sweet): (5, 9, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 56, 59) 'Dollenseppeler' (18) 'Lambert', 'Hedelfinger', 'Drogan's Yellow', 'Sue', 'Burlat', 'Souvenir', 'Knaufs', 'Aseonva Rana', 'Moser', Hybrid V/26', 'Van', 'Carna V/32', 'Stella', 'Bing' (61) Primary host (46)

Prunus avium (L.) L. (Cherry): (3)


Prunus cerasus L. (Cherry, Sour): (42, 56)

Prunus cerasus L. (Cherry): (9)

Prunus mahaleb L. (Cherry, Mahaleb): (9)

Prunus spp. L. (Prunus):

Prunus spp. L. (Cherry): 'Hedelfinger', 'Kordia' (35) 'Schauenburger' (32)

Host records not supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

Lonicera spp. L. (Honeysuckle): (2, 36, 66)

Lonicera xylosteum L. (Honeysuckle, Fly): Wild host (12, 13, 14)

https://www.gpdd.info/index.cfm

Pest Profile Additional Functions: Contribute Pest Info

Contribute Pest Info will allow users to submit pest specific information, such as corrections to data, new information, or questions about the data presented.

When possible, please include a full citation in regards to the information.

The screenshot displays the GPDD (Global Pest & Disease Database) website interface. At the top, the GPDD logo and navigation menu are visible. The main content area shows the pest profile for *Rhagoletis cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758). A red arrow points to the 'Contribute Pest Info' link in the navigation bar. Below the pest name, there is a section for 'Contribute information or report an error for Rhagoletis cerasi.' This section includes a 'Section' dropdown menu, a 'Comments' text area (4000 characters maximum limit), and a 'Source' text area (1000 characters maximum limit). A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom of the form. The left sidebar contains links to 'Home', 'Search', 'My Pests', and 'Help'. The right sidebar contains links to 'Log out', 'Go to Section', 'Pest Tools', and 'View Pest Data'.

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Pest Record Created August 27, 2004
Last Full Review March 9, 2016
Google scholar

Scientific Name
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)

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There are also forms and subspecies, which are doubtfully distinct, called *R. cerasi fasciata* Rohdendorf, *R. cerasi nigripes* Rohdendorf and *R. cerasi form obsoleta* Hering. *R. cerasi* has two races which are referred to as northern and southern. There is a unidirectional incompatibility between the races, such that southern females and northern males are interfertile, but crosses between southern males and northern females are sterile. The phenology of *R. cerasi* differs between cherry and honeysuckle associated populations (Haisch & Chwala, 1979) and the honeysuckle population is either a well differentiated host race or possibly a distinct species (G.L. Bush, pers. comm., 1991). (66)

Preferred Common Name
European Cherry Fruit Fly

+ Additional Common Name

Additional Pest Information

APHIS Documents

Non Pest Risk Assessment
Disclaimer: Please be aware that this document is for informational purposes only and does not constitute a risk assessment.

- 1983-09 PNKTO No. 1
- 2011-05 Stone Fruit C
- 2011-07 Stone Fruit C
- 2012-03 Stone Fruit C
- 2013-10 Stone Fruit C

Synonyms

- Musca cerasi* L. : (14, 15, 16)
- Musca cerasi* Linnaeus : (14, 15, 16)
- Rhagoletis cerasi* L. : Synonym
- Rhagoletis cerasi f. obsoleta* Hering
- Rhagoletis cerasi fasciata* Rohdendorf
- Rhagoletis cerasi nigripes* Rohdendorf : (14)

Contribute information or report an error for Rhagoletis cerasi.

Section
Header section this note applies to.
Select Section

Comments
(4000 characters maximum limit)

Source
(1000 characters maximum limit)
Please reference a citable source if possible.

Submit

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Pest Record Created August 27, 2004
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Scientific Name

Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)



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Hosts

Host records supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

Show additional indirect evidence

- Berberis vulgaris* L. (Barberry, Common): (9)
- Lonicera alpigena* L. (Honeysuckle, Alpine): (56)
- Lonicera tatarica* L. (Honeysuckle, Tatarian): (56)
- Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, Fly):
 - Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle) : (9, 28, 56) Laboratory host
 - Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, European Fly) : (59)
- Prunus avium* (L.) L. (Cherry, Sweet): (5, 9, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 56, 59) 'Dollenseppeler' (18) 'Lambert', 'Hedelfinger', 'Drogan's Yellow', 'Sue', 'Burlat', 'Souvenir', 'Knaufs', 'Aseonva Rana', 'Moser', Hybrid V/26', 'Van', 'Carna V/32', 'Stella', 'Bing' (61) Primary host (46)
- Prunus avium* (L.) L. (Cherry) : (3)
- Prunus cerasus* L. (Cherry, Sour): (42, 56)
- Prunus cerasus* L. (Cherry) : (9)
- Prunus mahaleb* L. (Cherry, Mahaleb): (9)
- Prunus spp.* L. (Prunus):
 - Prunus spp.* L. (Cherry) : 'Hedelfinger', 'Kordia' (35) 'Schauenburger' (32)

Host records not supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

- Lonicera spp.* L. (Honeysuckle): (2, 36, 66)
- Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, Fly): Wild host (12, 13, 14)



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Hosts

Host records supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

Show additional indirect evidence

- Berberis vulgaris* L. (Barberry, Common): (9)
- Lonicera alpigena* L. (Honeysuckle, Alpine): (56)
- Lonicera tatarica* L. (Honeysuckle, Tatarian): (56)
- Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, Fly):
 - Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle) : (9, 28, 56) Laboratory host
 - Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, European Fly) : (59)
- Prunus avium* (L.) L. (Cherry, Sweet): (5, 9, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 56, 59) 'Dollenseppeler' (18) 'Lambert', 'Hedelfinger', 'Drogan's Yellow', 'Sue', 'Burlat', 'Souvenir', 'Knaufs', 'Aseonva Rana', 'Moser', Hybrid V/26', 'Van', 'Carna V/32', 'Stella', 'Bing' (61) Primary host (46)
- Prunus avium* (L.) L. (Cherry) : (3)
- Prunus cerasus* L. (Cherry, Sour): (42, 56)
- Prunus cerasus* L. (Cherry) : (9)
- Prunus mahaleb* L. (Cherry, Mahaleb): (9)
- Prunus spp.* L. (Prunus):
 - Prunus spp.* L. (Cherry) : 'Hedelfinger', 'Kordia' (35) 'Schauenburger' (32)

Host records not supported by direct evidence  Notice: Indented names are synonyms

- Lonicera spp.* L. (Honeysuckle): (2, 36, 66)
- Lonicera xylosteum* L. (Honeysuckle, Fly): Wild host (12, 13, 14)



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Pest Profile Additional Functions: “Pest Tools”

Add to My Pests adds the pest to the [My Pests](#) page, where users can keep track of the different pests they are working on.

Generate pest report produces a print friendly report of the sections of the Pest Profile.

The screenshot displays the GPDD (Global Pest & Disease Database) interface for a specific pest profile. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Search, My Pests, and Help. Below this, a secondary bar contains links for GPDD Pest ID 1578, Contribute Pest Info, Go to Section, Pest Tools, and View Pest Data. The Pest Tools dropdown menu is open, showing two options: "Add to My Pests" and "Generate pest report". An orange arrow points to the Pest Tools dropdown. The main content area provides detailed information about the pest, including its scientific name, taxonomic position, and a list of APHIS documents.

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Pest Record Created August 27, 2004
Last Full Review March 9, 2016
[Google scholar](#)

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Add to My Pests
Generate pest report

Scientific Name
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxonomic Position
Animalia : Arthropoda : Insecta : Diptera : Tephritidae

+/- Note

Preferred Common Name
European Cherry Fruit Fly

+ Additional Common Names

Additional Pest Information from Selected Resources


APHIS Documents

Non Pest Risk Assessments
Disclaimer: Please be aware that the documents listed may not be the most recent version.

- 1983-09 PNKTO No. 34: European Cherry Fruit Fly. September 1983
- 2011-05 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Reference. May, 2011
- 2011-07 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Guideline. July, 2011
- 2012-03 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Guideline. July, 2011 (Revised March 2012)
- 2013-10 Stone Fruit Commodity-based Survey Reference. October, 2013

The My Pests Tab

The My Pests tab is a repository for any pests added. From here users can easily get to the pest profiles, as well as a monitoring service provided by Google News.

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My Pests

Select "Add to My Pests" in Pest Tools on individual Pest pages to add to this list. Names may be removed from My Pests by selecting pest below and clicking "Remove" or by selecting "Remove from My Pests" in Pest Tools on a pest page.

- ☐ [Anoplocnemis curvipes](#)
- ☐ [Bactrocera zonata](#)
- ☐ [Eurygaster integriceps](#)
- ☐ [Raffaelea lauricola](#)

Remove

In The News

powered by Google News™

Number of news articles per pest: 0 ▾

☐ Include scientific synonyms in news search

Update

Results contain links to third party sites and a snapshot of text found there. The GPDD has no control over the content of third party sites, or the section of content that displays on this page. If too few or no results are returned using scientific names, In The News will try using the preferred common name for your pests. Occasionally searching by common names will return unrelated news articles.

Please select the number of news articles you would like to view for each pest listed above.


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The Help Tab

This tab directs you to the Help page.



Global Pest & Disease Database

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Home

The Global Pest and Disease Database (GPDD) is a secure electronic repository of scientific information about potentially invasive pests of concern to United States agriculture. Compiled data is brought together from public and secure electronic sources (web sites and databases), primary literature, expert correspondence, and internal documents. Sources used for data collection are archived as PDF files, retaining data context at the time of collection. Hyperlinks to web pages and databases are provided when possible.

We encourage users to go directly to the sources referenced, for the full context of data. Information viewed on this site should be cited from the original source rather than the GPDD. This database houses data collected from outside sources and makes no claims concerning source data validity or accuracy.

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You may want to learn more at the following resources:

- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [GPDD Tutorial](#)

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Frequently Asked Questions

The FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) page holds the most common questions we receive. Simply click on the question to view the answer.

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Frequently asked questions

Note: Click on the questions and the corresponding answers will be displayed below the question. You can contact the GPDD team for further clarification.

How does the GPDD define a "host"?

How does the GPDD define direct and indirect evidence?

How does the GPDD determine pest taxonomy?

How does the GPDD determine scientific synonyms used on the pest page?

How does the GPDD determine the 'accepted' name for a host, and its synonyms?

How do I report a new pest or disease to the GPDD?

Frequently asked questions

Note: Click on the questions and the corresponding answers will be displayed below the question. You can contact the GPDD team for further clarification.

How does the GPDD define a "host"?

A **host** is defined as any plant species or cultivar that the pest feeds on, infects, parasitizes, or damages. A host is listed as supported by **direct evidence** if a credible information source provides a first-hand observation of the pest feeding on, infecting, parasitizing, or damaging the plant, or provides first-hand information that permits the certain conclusion that the pests feeds on, infects, parasitizes, or damages the plant.

Examples for direct evidence of host status:

- An extension publication provides a first-hand observation of caterpillars feeding on a plant
- A peer-reviewed publication reports that multiple colonies of a certain aphid were found on an apple tree. (This is considered direct evidence for host status because aphid colonies cannot form unless the aphids are feeding on the tree)

Definitions

Direct Evidence – Direct evidence is first-hand information from a credible source.

A credible source is any one of the following:

- any publication that involves a technical quality control process (e.g. peer-reviewed journal, published book, university extension publication, government research publication, etc.), or
- an official government communication referring to a distribution record in its own country.

Indirect evidence includes:

- second-hand information from a credible source,
- first-hand, but inconclusive information from a credible-source,
- database records without citation

Host - A host is defined as any plant species or cultivar that the pest feeds on, infects, parasitizes, or damages.