

What fly is that?

A quick guide to recognise flies

Legend: ● Serious pest ● Can be a pest ● Beneficial

Fruit flies



Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*)

**Under eradication in
Western Australia**



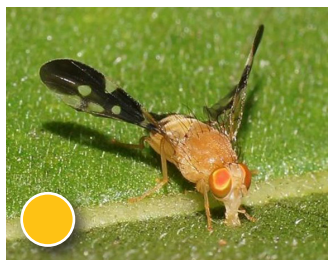
Economically significant pest to home gardeners and industry. Eradication target in WA when detected. Native to Australia. Distributed in the Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Larvae damage fruits and fruiting vegetables.



Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*)



Economically significant pest to home gardeners and industry. Eradication target for the Ord River Irrigation Area. Native to southern Europe and Africa. Established in southwest Western Australia. Larvae damage fruits and fruiting vegetables.



Island fly (*Dirioxa pornia*)



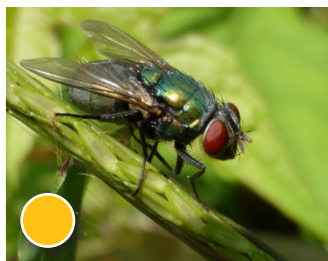
Not an economically significant pest. Native to eastern Australia. Distributed in all Australian states except for Tasmania. It lays eggs in overripe, damaged, partially decomposed and fallen fruits and vegetables.



Metallic green tomato fly (*Lamprolonchaea brouniana*)



Not an economically significant pest. Native to Australia. Larvae can be found in ripe tomato but can also infest other overripe and damaged fruits and fruiting vegetables. They have also been noted to commonly breed in cow dung.



Green bottle fly (*Lucilia sericata*)



Nuisance pest. It can be the cause of parasitic infestations in livestock, mainly sheep, and pets. Worldwide distribution. The larvae of this blowfly feed exclusively on dead organic tissue – important to forensic investigations.



Vinegar/Ferment fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*)



Nuisance pest. Larvae can cause problems for wineries and fruit juice producers. Worldwide distribution. Feeds on yeasts in fermented and rotting overripe fruits and vegetables.



Winter crane fly (*Trichocera annulata*)



Nuisance pest. It can be a serious pest of turf, pasture grass, and field crops. Because of their long legs and slim bodies, they can be mistaken for mosquitoes. Larvae feed on rotting organic matter and, possibly, on frost-damaged waterlogged plants.

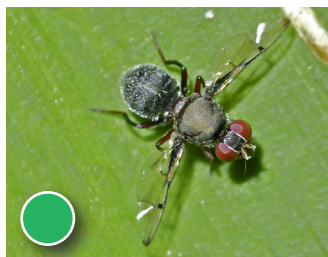
Flies



Black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*)



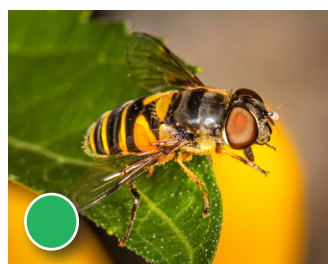
Beneficial insect. Decomposers of organic matter and used to compost waste or convert the waste into animal feed. Native to Central and South America. Worldwide distribution. Can be confused with a wasp because of the shape of the antennae and of the clear appendices that give the effect of a narrow waist.



Boatman fly (*Pogonortalis doclea*)



Harmless insect. Native to Australia. Belong to the family of signal flies. Among their recognisable behaviours are the 'rowing' movement of their wings when walking and the head-butting used to assert territorial dominance. Adults are attracted to mammalian dung.



Hover flies (Syrphidae family)



Beneficial insect. Can be useful flower pollinators and predators of aphids. Worldwide distribution. Can be mistaken for wasps or bees due to their black and yellow-striped abdomens.



Long legged flies (Dolichopodidae family)



Beneficial insect. Found worldwide in a wide range of habitats, including near water, or in meadows, woodland edges and gardens. Predator of smaller, soft-bodied insects, particularly aphids. Scavengers or predators of other insects' larvae.

scale: 8mm

WA Queensland fruit fly eradication program

Keep updated on the Qfly eradication program, map boundaries, host list and regulations, or sign up for email updates:

agric.wa.gov.au/qflyupdate

For general enquiries, contact the Pest and Disease Information Service

(08) 9368 3080

padis@dpird.wa.gov.au

To report pests



MyPestGuide™ Reporter

mypestguide.agric.wa.gov.au

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