

MEDITERRANEAN FLY (*Ceratitis capitata*)

Of **African** origin.

To combat this pest SENASICA uses the **Sterile insect technique (SIT)**, and has a factory of sterile flies that produces

500 million pupae per week.



If this pest establishes in our country, it would harm the following crops:

Mango, guava, citrus, peach, pear and apple.

Losses would amount to over **7 billion US dollars** (Agri-food Atlas, 2012-2018)



1901 The pest is introduced by way of Brazil.

1973 The binational Mexico-United States program starts.

1977 The pest is detected in the municipality of Tuxtla Chico, Chiapas, Mexico.

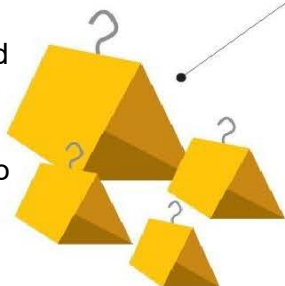
1979 The first plant to produce sterile flies is built. It is the largest of its kind and pioneers the use of the sterile insect technique.

1981 The binational Mexico-Guatemala program starts.

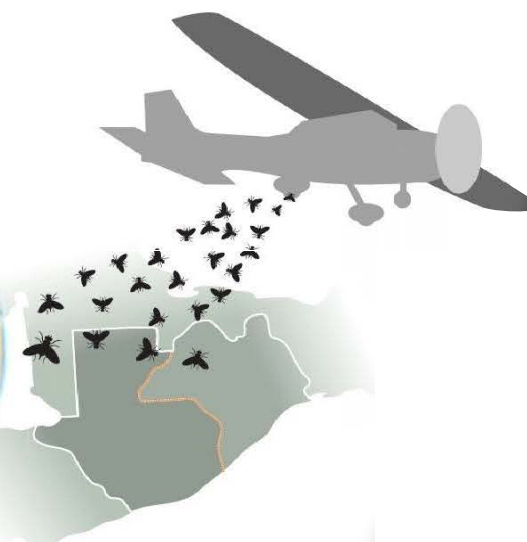
1982 The Moscamed Program reports that the country is free of the pest. However, such status was only published in the Federal Official Gazette in October 2014.

2014 The trinational Mexico-United States-Guatemala program starts.

SENASICA has installed over **22,000 traps** in the national territory to operate the Epidemiological Surveillance System.



Sterile flies are released at the border of **Chiapas and Guatemala**.



It attacks over **250 hosts (fruits and vegetables)** worldwide.



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GOBIERNO DE MÉXICO

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