Vienna 8: The mediterranean fruit fly strain that will be used in the biofábrica Moscamed Brasil, in Juazeiro-BA

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The first time, the American Entomologist, E.F. Knipling thought about sterile insect technique (SIT), in the 40's decade, both male and females were reared in the Mediterranean fruit fly Factories (*Ceratitis capitata*, Diptera: Tephritidae). In spite of the females released were sterile, they continued laying eggs in the host fruits, which could cause damage in the peel. Some years later, the experts developed a strain in which females had white pupae and males brown pupae (wild color). It was a great advance in fruit flies business because it was possible to separate females from males before adult's emergence and release only sterile males in the field. But, the goal was to find a way to separate males and females in the earlier phases than pupae, to decrease the production cost in the Mediterranean fruit fly Factories. After many sophisticated studies, they developed strains which female eggs had lethal sensibility to temperature higher than 34ºC, named of tsl strains. Until now, they have developed 4 tsl strains, each time more productive and genetically stable. The objective of this work is to describe the steps to rear Vienna 8, the most recent and productive strain, which will be released in the irrigated fruit crop of semi-arid, to suppress *C. capitata* population.