



Changes in trap threshold for Oriental fruit fly and consequences for removal permits

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The Oriental fruit fly (OFF), *Bactrocera dorsalis*, is a regulated pest within South Africa due to its presence in the following areas: Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Gauteng Provinces and parts of KwaZulu-Natal Province. Other areas of South Africa are considered free of the pest. A removal permit is required for movement of citrus and other fruit types from infested areas to pest free areas of South Africa (Refer to CRI Cutting Edge No. 243). The Oriental fruit fly is also listed as one of the non-European fruit fly pests subject to EU phytosanitary regulations.

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) recently reported very high numbers of OFF in their trapping network in all areas infested by this pest in South Africa. **In a recent communique from DALRRD, a threshold range of between 10 and 12 flies per Methyl Eugenol (ME) trap per month (equivalent to between 2.5 and 3 flies per trap per week) was set.** Production Unit Codes (PUCs) with trap catches averaging 10 or less flies per trap per month would be considered safe for removal of fruit out of these units. If catches of OFF exceed 10 flies per ME trap per month in a PUC, (equivalent to over 2.5 flies per ME trap per week), control measures must be intensified. **Removal permits will not be granted or will be withdrawn for PUCs with trap catches averaging more than 12 flies per trap per month (equivalent to over 3 flies per trap per week).**

We urge growers to diligently implement control measures targeting this pest as recommended in the CRI fruit fly control guidelines. The guidelines can be sourced on the CRI website under Downloads/Production Guidelines/Integrated Production Guidelines Vol. 3/ Chapter 3: Part 4: Fruit Fly (February 2020). **A combined use of protein baiting, male annihilation technique (MAT) and orchard sanitation applied correctly should be able to keep OFF catches in ME**

baited traps either at, or below, the threshold range. Registered MAT products such as Invader-b-lok, Chempac ME lure plus malathion and Static Spinosad ME should be applied as per product label with application rates and replacement as per label recommendations. Frequency of protein baiting and orchard sanitation should be adjusted according to trap thresholds.

Please contact Aruna Manrakhan (aruna@cri.co.za) for further queries.



Veranderinge in lokval drempelwaardes vir Oosterse vrugtevlieg en gevolge vir verwyderingspermitte

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Die Oosterse vrugtevlieg (OVV), *Bactrocera dorsalis*, is 'n gereguleerde pes binne Suid-Afrika weens sy teenwoordigheid in die volgende areas: Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Noordwes, Gauteng Provinsies en dele van KwaZulu-Natal Provinsie. Ander areas van Suid-Afrika word as pesvry beskou. 'n Verwyderingspermit word vereis vir beweging van sitrus en ander vrugtipies vanaf besmette areas na pesvrye areas in Suid-Afrika (Verwys na CRI Snykant No. 243). Die Oosterse vrugtevlieg word ook as een van die nie-Europese vrugtevliegplae gelys wat aan EU fitosanitêre regulasies onderwerp word.

Die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling (DALRRD) het onlangs baie hoë getalle van OVV in hul lokvalnetwerk, in alle areas waar die pes in Suid-Afrika teenwoordig is, aangeteken. **In 'n onlangse kommunikasie vanaf DALRRD, is 'n drempelwaarde van tussen 10 en 12 vlieë per Metiel Eugenol (ME) lokval per maand gestel (gelykstaande aan tussen 2.5 en 3 vlieë per lokval per week).** Produksie-eenheid Kodes (PUCs) met lokvalvangste van gemiddeld 10 of minder vlieë per lokval per maand sal as veilig beskou word om vrugte vanaf te verskuif. As OVV vangste 10 vlieë per ME-lokval per maand in 'n PUC oorskry (gelykstaande aan meer as 2,5 vlieë per ME-lokval per week), moet beheermaatreëls opgeskerp word. **Verwyderingspermitte sal nie toegestaan word nie, of sal herroep word, vir PUCs met lokvalvangste met gemiddeld meer as 12 vlieë per lokval per maand (gelykstaande aan meer as 3 vlieë per lokval per week).**

Ons spoor produsente aan om beheermaatreëls, soos aanbeveel in die CRI vrugtevlieg-beheer-ryglyne, doelgerig toe te pas ten einde hierdie plaag te bekamp. Die ryglyne kan op die CRI webtuiste

gevind word, onder *Downloads/Production Guidelines/Integrated Production Guidelines Vol. 3/ Chapter 3: Part 4: Fruit Fly (February 2020)*. **Die gekombineerde gebruik van proteïen-lokaas, manlike uitwissingstegniek (MAT) en boordsanitasie wat korrek toegepas word, sal die OVV vangste in ME lokaas-valle gelyk met, of onder, die drempelwaarde hou.** Geregistreerde MAT produkte soos Invader-b-lok, Chempac ME lokmiddel plus malathion en Static Spinosad ME moet soos aangedui op die produk etiket toegedien word met toedieningsdosisse en vervanging soos op die etiket aanbeveel. Frekwensie van proteïen lokvalle en boordsanitasie moet aangepas word volgens lokval drempelwaardes.

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