**Mediterranean Fruit Fly Facts**

**Key Times**
- Two peaks in medfly numbers – Summer and Autumn
- High risk from September to March
- Medfly hosts are present all year
- Important to manage dispersal through March and April to manage population for following spring.
- Spring problems are caused by overwintering of adults

**Population Facts**
- 90% of medfly remain within 500m of where they emerge
- 8 generations of medfly per year
- Female lays 1-10 (5 av.) eggs per cavity (sting); 22 eggs per day; 300 eggs per lifetime.
- Economic threshold is 1fly/trap/day; ie 7 per week
- Hygiene is critical
- Monitoring is critical

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**MagMED trial data - Perth Hills Area**

It is important to understand the pest pressure on individual blocks and varieties and the influence from neighbouring areas as this will determine the number of MagMED required per hectare.

**MagMED**
- Used to suppress medfly population
- Normally used at 50-75 per ha; depending on crop
- In apricots, use 1 MagMED every 3-5 trees, up to 200 per ha.
- MagMED and bait sprays are better than MagMED alone
- Performs better than enclosed dry traps – less stung fruit
- Cover spray when economic threshold number are achieved (see above)

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**Percentage of apples infested with fruit fly**

*Note: No cover sprays used in Orchard 2*

- Broughton - Dept of Ag 2014

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**Mediterranean Fruit Fly caught in monitoring traps - Persimmons**

*average per trap - female*

- OFS monitoring 2013

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08 9384 3789 | sales@organicfarming.com.au | www.organicfarming.com.au