MagMED

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

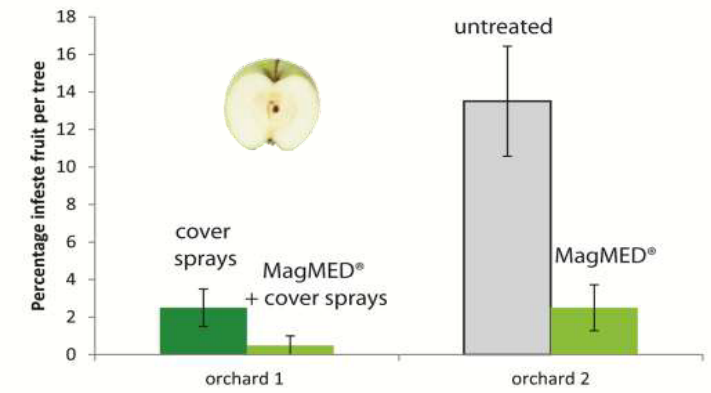
- 90% of medfly remain within 500m of where they emerge
- 8 generations of medfly per year
- Female lays 1-10 (5 av.) eggs per cavity (sting); 22 eggs per day; 300 eggs per lifetime.
- Economic threshold is 1fly/trap/day; ie 7 per week
- Hygiene is critical
- Monitoring is critical

MagMED trial data - Perth Hills Area

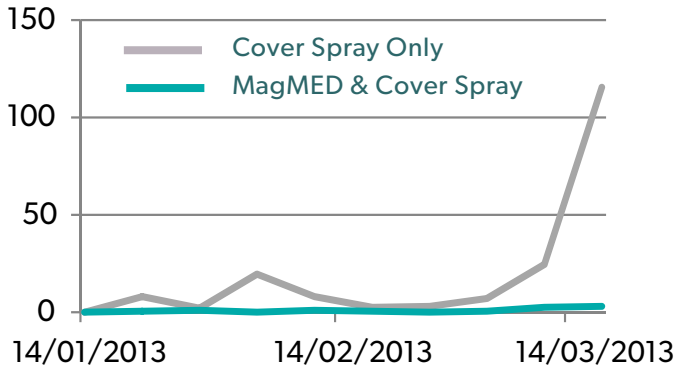
It is important to understand the pest pressure on individual blocks and varieties and the influence from neighbouring areas as this will determine the number of MagMED required per hectare.

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)



Percentage of apples infested with fruit fly.
Note: No cover sprays used in Orchard 2
- Broughton - Dept of Ag 2014



Mediterranean Fruit Fly caught in monitoring traps - Persimmons (average per trap - female)
- OFS monitoring 2013