

A close-up photograph of a fruit fly, showing its iridescent, multi-colored eyes (purple, blue, and red) and its brown body. The fly is positioned on the left side of the image, against a dark green background.

SÜSBIN

FRUIT FLIES INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

By Martín Lanfranco, Agronomist

“The importance of implementing **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** systems for the control of fruit flies (*Ceratitis Capitata and Anastrepha spp*) is based on the increasing **restrictions** from markets for **residues on fruits** that require stricter ecological standards in fruit production, which leads the producer to necessarily **increase the efficiency and quality.**”

FRUIT FLIES INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT STAGES



01.

MONITORING



02.

CULTURAL CONTROL



03.

CHEMICAL CONTROL



04.

MASS TRAPPING



01. MONITORING

- Is the basis for pest control
- The present situation is hereby acknowledged

WEEKLY MONITORING

To know the pest status and dynamics



Mc Phail Traps + Torula

- To capture male and female flies
- *Anastrepha* and *Ceratitis*
- It has international approval



Jackson Traps + Sticky Base + Trimedlure

- *Ceratitis Capitata* male flies
- It has international approval

IDEAL

PLOT MONITORING

Weekly values are written down in order to have the corresponding FTD.
(If this is not possible, it is recommended, at least, to install the traps in the lots where the problem always starts).



02. CULTURAL CONTROL

· Cleaning of harvested lots.



Remove the ripe fruit remaining on the tops of the plants after the harvest.

Usually, some fruits remain hidden, and those will be the ones that will give rise to the following generations of flies.





03. CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Shock to reduce fruit fly population
- Early action is required to get desired results



Low Density Hydrolyzed Protein

- It is **VERY** suitable for spot treatments
- It does not stain fruit (highly safe)
- It is used as attractant, between 1 and 2%, in mixtures with permitted insecticides (Spinosad, etc.)

SPOT APPLICATION TREATMENT

10-50 L/ha.

It is never applied to the whole plant (to avoid imbalances with beneficial entomofauna or residues in fruit).

RECOMMENDATION

ACCORDING TO PEST LEVELS

Every 2, 3 or all trees. It is necessary to act early, before pest pressure increases, to achieve an efficient product work, if late pest control won't be successful.



04. MASS TRAPPING

GREAT ADVANTAGE

- It is always working, **capturing** flies, regardless of the weather or the time of the day
- There are two massive trap setup modes

The installation of the massive trap setup in lots with high fruit fly populations **is not recommended** because the problem has already been generated.



Dry Traps with Aliphatic Amines and Ammonium Salts Solutions and Vapona



Plus Trap® Liquid Traps

· *Anastrepha and Ceratitis Capitata*

USAGE GUIDELINES

MASS TRAPPING + SPOT TREATMENT

It is recommended to install 40 to 50 traps/has 45 to 30 days before harvest and to support it with chemical spot treatments.
(it shown by monitoring traps that time flies scape from traps)



CONCLUSIONS

As long as it is detected that **the population is low** while monitoring it, any control measure will be valid.

If the **population level is too high**, we cannot install the massive trap setup.

We will only be able to perform **spot treatments** 2 times a week going two by two centers, which is more economical than applying the product once a week to the entire plant.

Spot treatment should be applied until the **population drops to acceptable levels of 0-0.3 FTD**.

If the population is low, **massive trap** setups can also be installed.

When a **significant increase is discovered** while monitoring, **spot treatment should be applied** to help the massive trap setup, **until the FTD reaches 0-0.3**.



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