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FRUITION®

The **Revolutionary** Lure & Trap for Queensland Fruit Fly



TRAPPING FOR FRUIT FLIES

WHY USE TRAPS?

Trapping fruit flies has been successful for many decades for;

- Monitoring
 - detecting activity in production areas
 - quarantine surveys detecting new introductions into countries and guaranteeing area freedom for trade
- Pest management as a component of a wider IPM control program

BACKGROUND

Since the early 1950s, powerful male lures have been used in dry traps such as the Steiner trap and the Lynfield trap. A sticky surface trap, the Jackson trap, was used along with the Israeli trap for Mediterranean fruit fly. The long-term male lures used are cue lure, methyl eugenol and trimedlure, with latilure and zingerone being more recent developments. At the same time, liquid lures based on protein and fruit juices were tested in traps such as the McPhail trap, generally without success.

BEST PRACTICE METHODOLOGY

- Set traps in fruiting host plants that attract fruit flies into their precinct
- Set traps in the fruit zone, usually 1.5 to 2 metres above the ground where possible
- In vegetable crops, traps should be hung immediately above the crop and in adjacent trees/vegetation within 5 metres of the crop
- Set traps out of direct sunlight within foliage where they receive broken sunlight
- Prevent predators such as ants from destroying contents of traps
- Monitor traps regularly and preferably on a daily basis, and maintain records for each monitoring event. Collect and examine fruit flies, and record data

Note: Because each trap type attracts a different segment of the overall fruit fly population, their efficacy cannot be compared on the basis of fly numbers trapped.

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WHAT RESULTS CAN BE EXPECTED?

Different male lures will attract different fruit fly species, and the different trap types attract different segments of the fruit fly population.

- **Male lure traps** – These traps attract large numbers of sexually mature male fruit flies. The lures are highly sensitive and can attract flies from distances believed to be up to several hundred metres. Therefore, they indicate when flies enter the district but not necessarily the orchard. **Note: It is often the case that male fruit flies will be trapped in an orchard before female fruit flies enter the area.**
- **Protein and liquid lure traps** – These traps generally catch small numbers of flies. The protein traps specialise in immature males and females seeking protein as amino acids for development to sexual maturity. The fruit juice-based traps are difficult to maintain and attract very small numbers of mature fruit flies. **Note: Egg-laying females are not seeking protein but are attracted to ripening fruit.**
- **Fruition® Trap** – These traps have been developed to attract mature egg-laying females of the Queensland fruit fly. Because flies of this stage are only a small percentage of the overall fly population in an orchard, the number of trapped flies will vary depending on a number of factors, including the crop and its susceptibility. Importantly, the Fruition Trap attracts mature egg-laying females at the stage of the life-cycle where they directly damage crops, and hence should be used as part of an IPM control program according to the Fruition Trap label. **Note: The egg-laying female fruit fly is attracted to both the Fruition Trap lure and the colour of discs.**

