



SESSION THREE

Session Three
Pest Disease Control
Strategies, Integrated
Production Systems and the
Impact on Market Access

New Zealand and Australia Avocado
Grower's Conference'05
20-22 September 2005
Tauranga, New Zealand

2005 New Zealand and Australian Avocado Growers Conference

Spotting bug management in avocados – A review

By Dr Henry Drew

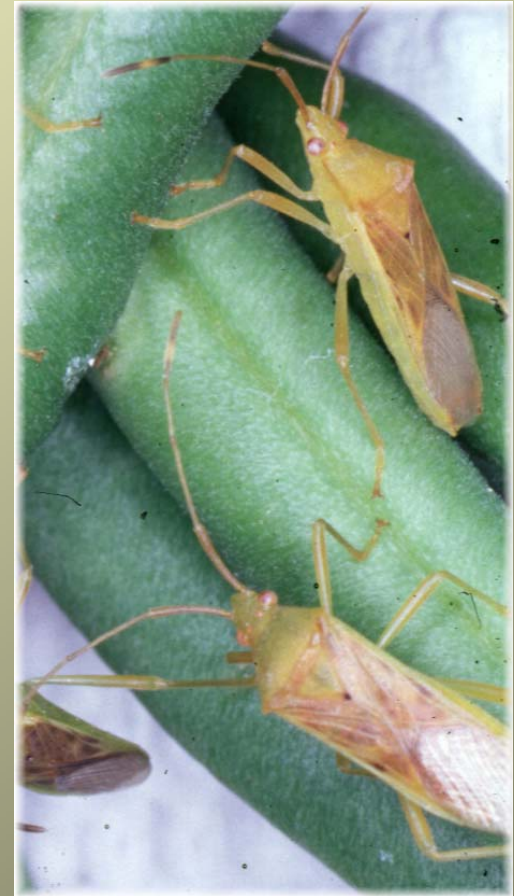


**HAL Project No. AVO4013 funded by
Avocados Australia and Horticulture Australia**

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Growing Greener Growers

Spotting bugs (SB) in Australia

- Native coreid stink bugs.
- **Two species overlap in most areas, *Amblypelta lutescens* and *Amblypelta nitida*.**
- Attack green fruit and shoots.
- **Pest of avocado, macadamia, mango, papaw, persimmon, lychee, citrus and passionfruit.**
- Collected from over 200 plant species.



Project methodology

AN INDUSTRY AUDIT OF GROWER PRACTICES

- **Postal survey through Talking Avocados.**
80 growers producing 1.15 million trays
- **Telephone survey.**
50 growers
- **On-farm visits by local consultants.**
20 growers in Central NSW, Northern NSW
Mt Tamborine, Blackbutt, Sunshine Coast
Bundaberg, Atherton Tablelands
- **NSW DPI investigation of unsprayed property at Duranbah, northern NSW.**

SB hotspots are real!

Geographic

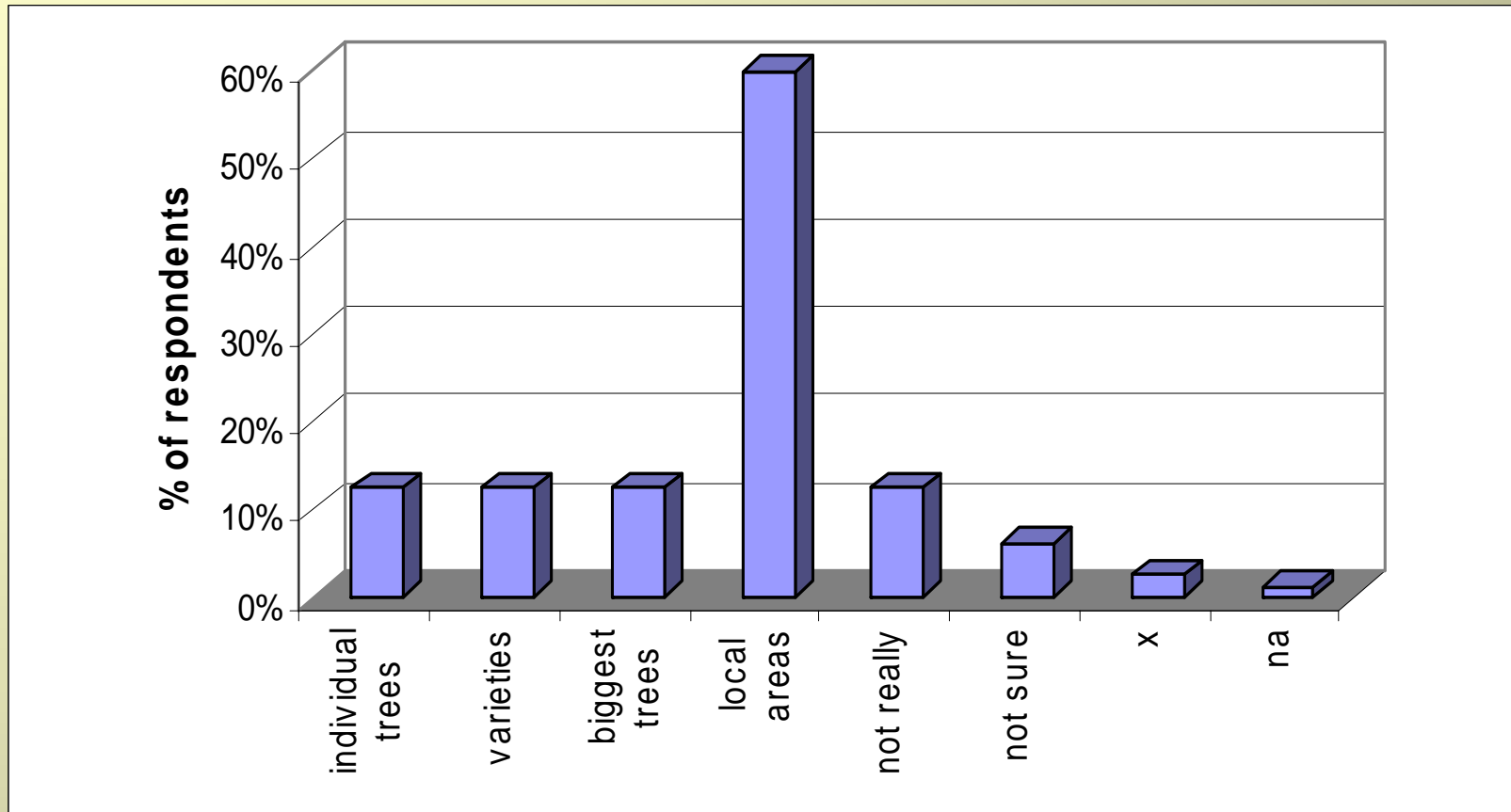
- **Highest in Palmwoods**
-Woombye area of Sunshine Coast and Alstonville area of northern New South Wales.

On-farm

- **Edge & local effects.**
- **Highest next to native habitat, particularly regrowth around watercourses.**
- **Preferred varieties Fuerte & Pinkerton.**

SB hotspot monitoring makes sense!

Factors contributing to SB hotspots



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SB monitoring by growers

- **29% say they are carrying out monitoring for SB.**
- **40% had seen nymphs & 65% had seen adults.**
- **33% saw SB every year & 14% saw SB every month.**
- **However 66% could NOT tell difference between SB and Assassin bug nymphs & 41% could NOT tell difference between adults.**

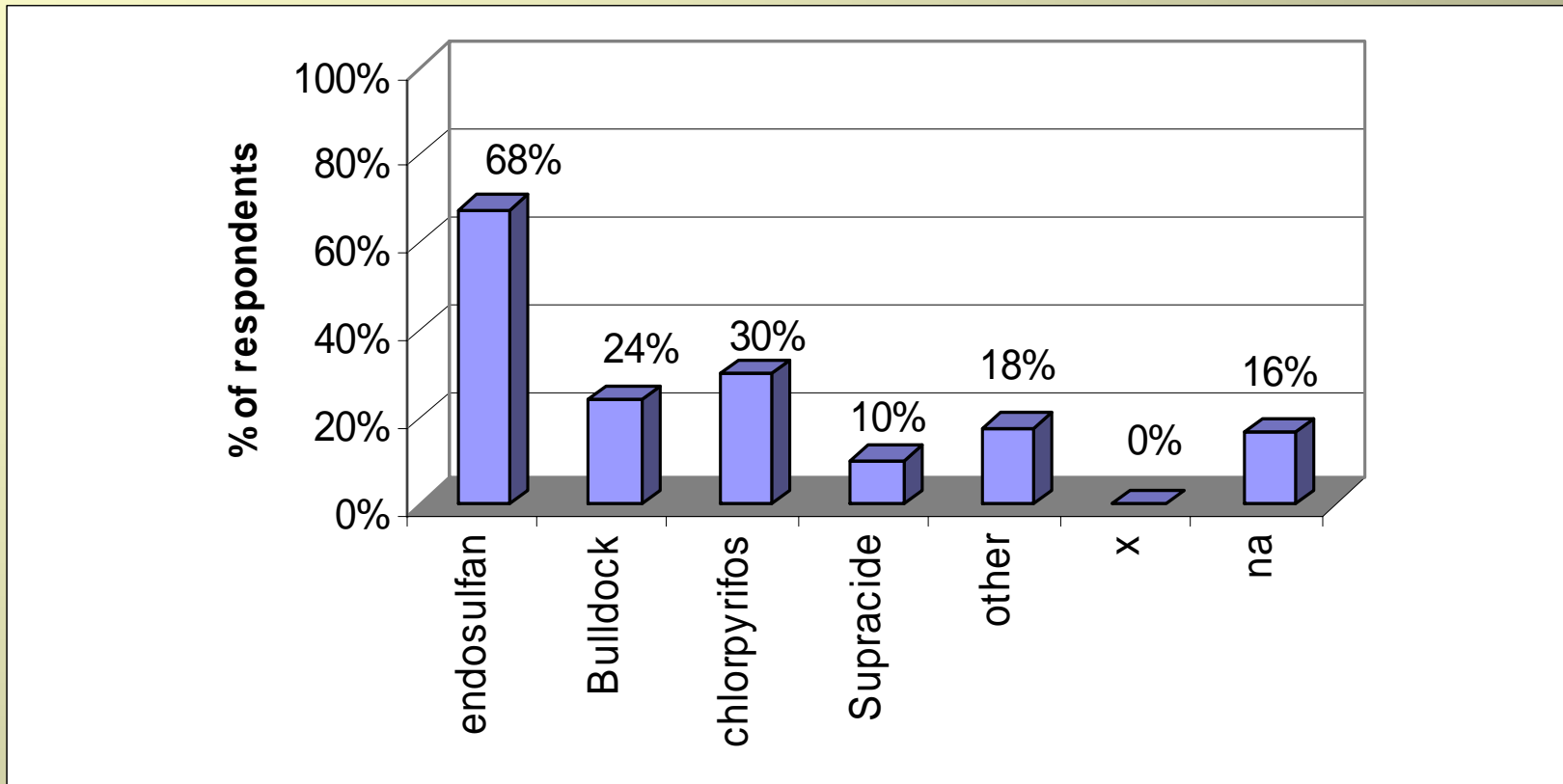
Surprisingly 65% said they could tell the difference between SB and QLD fruit fly damage.

Growers spray practices

- 80% sprayed for insects & disease.
- 4% sprayed DISEASES only.
- 5% sprayed INSECTS only.
- 11% used no insecticide “organic” programs.
- 73% used airblast sprayers.
- 38% applied LESS than 6 sprays.
- 52% applied 6-10 sprays.
- 10% applied MORE than 10 sprays.

Chemicals used for SB control

Efficacy, residues, secondary pests, beneficials ...



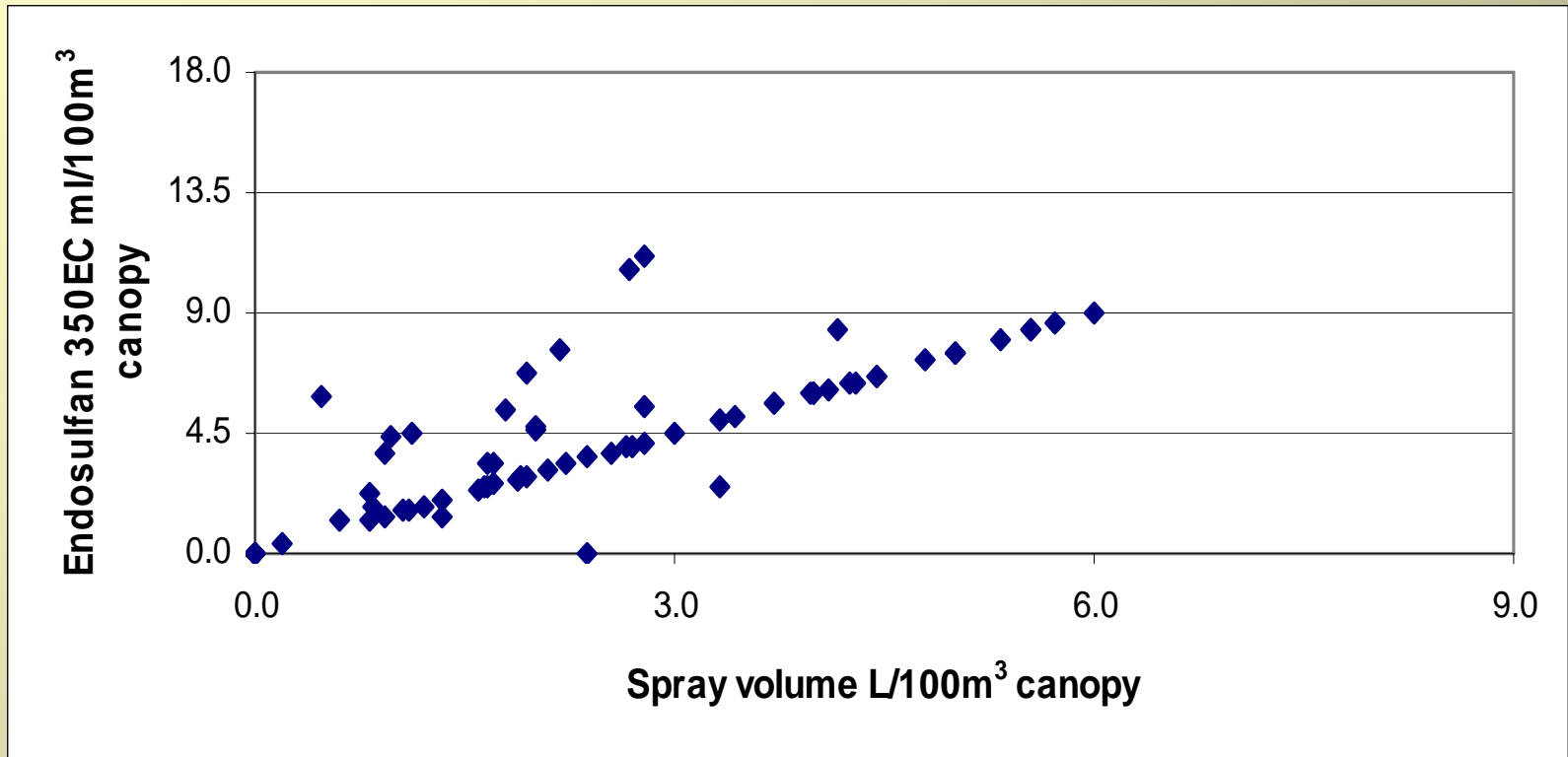
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Spray practices and Endosulfan use

- Average spray volume was 2.6 L / 100m³ of canopy.
- Only 4% were using a Dilute spray VOLUME equivalent to 6.0 L / 100m³.
- 64% used Dilute RATES.
- 19% used Concentrate RATES.
- 40% used less than 50% of the Dilute DOSE.
- 9% used more than 20 L / hectare per season.
- 50% used less than 10 L / hectare.

There is confusion on VOLUMES and RATES.

Spray volume and Endosulfan dose



9.0 ml Endosulfan / 100m³ canopy = DILUTE DOSE

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Losses to SB versus spray costs

Percentage of respondents	Losses to SB <u>LOW</u> Less than 10%	Losses to SB <u>MEDIUM</u> 10-20%	Losses to SB <u>HIGH</u> More than 20%
Spray cost <u>NIL</u> \$0/ha	9.0	2.6	6.4
Spray cost <u>LOW</u> Less than \$100/ha	7.7	5.1	2.6
Spray cost <u>MEDIUM</u> \$100-300/ha	20.5	10.2	15.4
Spray cost <u>HIGH</u> More than \$300/ha	11.5	5.1	3.9
TOTAL	48.7%	23.0%	28.3%

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RESEARCH ...

- ✓ **Improved SB monitoring systems using pheromones or volatiles.**
- ✓ **Improved understanding of SB predation.**
- ✓ **Breaking the link between fungicide and insecticide sprays.**
- ✓ **Registration of a “soft” chemical option**

EXTENSION ...

- ✓ **Identification of SB nymphs and adults.**
- ✓ **Understanding Dilute / Concentrate rate concepts.**
- ✓ **Training for improved airblast sprayer setup and calibration.**
- ✓ **Preservation of predators.**

