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Know-how for Horticulture™



A multi target approach to fruitspotting bug management OF QUEENSLAND

AUSTRALIA









Project components

- Collation of past research
- Chemical control options
- Development of monitoring and trap cropping
 - Trap crops
 - Pheromones
- Biological control options
- IPM case studies
- Area Wide Management (AWM)
- Industry Adoption



Collation of past research

Responsibility: Alana Danne (PhD student (University of Queensland)

- Collation of past research and practices to develop a data base
- Research and practices of fruitspotting bug management, related insects and technologies important for the program.



Chemical control

Responsibility: Dr. Ruth Huwer and Craig Maddox (NSW DPI)

- New compounds from chemical industry
 - New compounds are being investigated.
 - A new promising looking chemical compound that has been tested in the laboratory is now being tested in the field trial at the CTH Alstonville.
- Biopesticides need to be considered
 - We are collaborating with Dr. Robert Mensah and are investigating two biopesticides
 - 1 pathogen and 1 plant extract have been tested for GVB and have shown to control nymphs with soft cuticles.





Monitoring and trap cropping

1. Trap cropping

Responsibility: Dr. Ruth Huwer and Craig Maddox (NSW DPI)

- Developing a new monitoring strategy by using trap crops as a monitoring tool.
- Monitoring protocols need to be developed in consultation with crop consultants.
- There are 22 trap hedges with different fruitspotting bug host plants in place on commercial farms in New South Wales and Queensland including 3 in avocado orchards.



Monitoring and trap cropping (cont.)

The floral sequence hedge at Alstonville

The hedge including avocado, macadamia, longan, pecan, coffee, custard apple, guava and *Murraya paniculata* indicates the early presence of bugs with the resulting crops showing significant damage (>50%) on avocado and guava



Monitoring and trap cropping (cont.) 2. Pheromone traps

Responsibility: Dr. Harry Fay, (DEEDI)

- Pheromone compounds for Amblypelta spp. have been identified and now need to be fine tuned and tested.
- The following 4 aspects need to be considered in this study:
 - Adjustment of pheromone compounds
 - Field evaluation of pheromones for both *Amblypelta* spp.
 - Design optimal trapping device
 - Evaluate trapping device for both *Amblypelta* spp. in the field in QLD and NSW



Monitoring and trap cropping (cont.)

- Research on pheromones was reinvigorated in 2009.
- The previously unknown component of the male sex pheromone of *Amblypelta I. lutescens* was identified.
- Field trials to test the attractiveness of lures with 3 and 4 components commenced in north Queensland in late 2009.
- 2 lure combinations caught approximately 5x the number of FSB than untreated panels





Monitoring and trap cropping (cont.)

- Subsequent trials have examined different ratios of 3-components in the pheromone, different purity levels of one component and pheromone release rates.
- The components of the pheromone of A. nitida are believed to be known and will soon be re-evaluated through more detailed chemical analysis.



Biological control

- **1. Ecology and initial evaluation of various biological control agents** Responsibility: Dr. Ruth Huwer and Craig Maddox (NSW DPI)
- Searching for biological control agents in QLD and NSW
- Ecology of biological control agents if unknown (including live-cycle, investigation of flora of their environment).
- Evaluation of biological control agents in QLD and NSW
- PhD project Alana Danne will cover aspects of biological control including impact of cover crops





Biological control (cont.) 2. Mass-rearing for FSB and Anastatus and release strategies

Responsibility: Richard Llewellyn (BioResources)

- Mass-rearing of fruitspotting bugs for testing and rearing of biological control agents
- Mass-rearing of biological control agents
- Release strategies
- Evaluation of biological control agents in QLD and NSW.



Biological control (cont.)

- Rearing system for A. I. lutescens (banana spotting bug) developed
- Rearing A. nitida (fruitspotting bug) has been less successful.
- Egg parasitoid Anastatus sp.,
- Mass rearing Anastatus sp. in China for the control of lychee stink bug on eggs of the Chinese oak silkmoth Antheraea pernyi



IPM case studies

Responsibility: Pest consultants and Jeremy Bright (NSW DPI)

- Case studies on commercial farms will be established at a later stage of the project (possibly for year 3)
 - Validation of small scale research results
 - Validation of practicality of strategies for commercial farms
 - Important demonstration tool to strengthen adoption of management strategies



Area Wide Management (AWM)

Responsibility: Consultants

- The AWM will be established in year 4 of the project.
 - Consultant groups have met and will involved in this component of the program
- The new developed control strategies will be integrated and tested at farm level and regionally via an Area Wide Management (AWM) approach.
 - Coordinated monitoring
 - Coordinated data sharing
 - Coordinated management strategy



Industry Adoption

Responsibility: Mark Hickey (NSW DPI)

- Adoption strategy and extension plan developed following consultation with all industries to ensure industry consultation, input and information
- A communication plan is being developed and several articles have been submitted to introduce the project to relevant industries
- Team includes DEEDI and NSW DPI experts



Conclusion

- The ecology of FSB is fairly complex
- A good understanding of FSB ecology is needed to achieve sustainable control
 - A number of tools need to be combined to maximise success of control and adoption







Acknowledgements:









Numbers of Pest consultants

