



FRUIT^{ION}

FRUIT FLY LURE & TRAP
FOR QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY (*Bactrocera tryoni*)

USE INSTRUCTIONS & **ASSEMBLY GUIDE**

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NZ Patent No. 630903

agnova.com.au

FRUITION®

The Revolutionary Lure & Trap for Queensland Fruit Fly



INTRODUCTION

Fruition® Traps are a unique new system for monitoring and managing fruit fly populations, and were developed specifically to target mature egg-laying female Queensland fruit flies.

Fruition Traps are highly effective in attracting Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) through a combination of colour, shape and smell.

Fruit flies are drawn to the vicinity of the trap using aromas that resemble those of ripe fruit, and once in visual range, are able to detect the colour and shape of the trap structure. A sticky surface then traps flies in such a way that they can be easily identified and counted.

As soon as fruit flies are detected, growers should implement a full Integrated Pest Management (IPM) control program if not already commenced.

In all situations begin protein bait spraying early with Fruition Natflav® 500 before fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation, and complement protein bait spraying with use of Fruition Traps to allow monitoring of fruit fly population dynamics. If numbers of mature egg-laying female fruit flies continue to increase following implementation of a program of Fruition Natflav 500 protein bait sprays and Fruition Traps, cover spraying of an approved insecticide may be required.

USE OF FRUITION TRAPS

Fruition Traps can be used for both population monitoring and, in conjunction with other control strategies, for control as part of an IPM control program, when susceptible crops are fruiting. It is important to deploy Fruition Traps early in the crop for early detection and hence optimal management of fruit fly populations.

PLACEMENT OF FRUITION TRAPS

Fruition Traps should be placed evenly around and throughout the site.

TREE CROPS: Fruition Traps should be hung in the fruit zone, usually 1.5 to 2 metres above the ground. Ideally traps will be in the tree canopy in a location away from surrounding branches and clearly visible within the orchard.

OTHER CROPS: Fruition Traps should be hung immediately above the crop canopy (around 0.5 metres), suspended from a firmly anchored rigid support such as a 'star picket' driven into the ground, and in adjacent trees or vegetation within 5 metres of the crop where the traps can intercept mature egg-laying female fruit flies flying into the crop to lay eggs. Ideally neighbouring crops will also be monitored as these can be a source of fruit fly populations.

TRAP SHOULD BE REPLACED IF:

1. Sticky surfaces are heavily covered by fruit flies or foreign objects;
2. The lure sachet has expired - the Fruition Trap gel lure in the open sachet will continue to be effective for at least 8 weeks, during which time the gel will change colour from blue to very pale blue or white;
3. The lure sachet or trap is damaged or missing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF FRUITION TRAPS

Store unused Fruition Traps and lure sachets in original packaging out of direct sunlight and below 25°C.

Keep out of reach of children and animals.

Dispose of the used traps at the end of the cropping season through a waste disposal system in compliance with local, state or territory government regulations.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with the adhesive surface. The adhesive is non-toxic and vegetable oil can be used to remove from skin.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional information is required refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit agnova.com.au

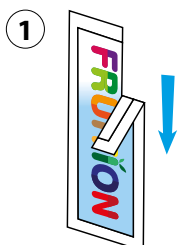
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

PEST	SITUATION	TRAPS/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Queensland fruit flies <i>(Bactrocera tryoni)</i>	Monitoring fruit fly populations	15 traps/ha	<p>Fruition Traps are suitable for a range of crops where there is a need to monitor for the presence of mature egg-laying female fruit flies before crop damage occurs.</p> <p>For optimal management of fruit fly populations commence use of Fruition Traps well before the fruit becomes attractive to mature egg-laying female fruit flies i.e. from the early stages of fruit set, when fruit is still hard and green.</p> <p>Ideally neighbouring crops will also be monitored as these can be a source of fruit fly populations.</p> <p>Read section on PLACEMENT OF FRUITION TRAPS adjacent.</p> <p>Fruition Traps should be monitored daily, with trap catches recorded and records maintained for each monitoring event.</p> <p>As soon as fruit flies are detected on Fruition Traps a full IPM control program (as below) should be implemented to optimise fruit fly management for the season. This should include protein bait spraying with Fruition Natflav 500 if this has not already begun.</p>	
	Implementing a full fruit fly IPM program			<p>Efficacy of a fruit fly control program is dependent on a range of factors including pest pressure during the season. For effective management of fruit fly, Fruition Traps should be used as part of a broader strategic control program, involving other approved products and strategies approved for the control of fruit fly.</p> <p>A fundamental part of any IPM program is practicing good crop hygiene, including removal of fallen fruit which may be infested with fruit fly larvae.</p>
			15-30 traps/ha	Low susceptibility crops
			30-50 traps/ha	Moderate - High susceptibility crops
				<p>Fruition Trap numbers may need to be greater than the minimum stated above based on a range of factors, including numbers of fruit flies trapped during the monitoring phase, crop history and susceptibility, crop canopy, size and density, crop value, surrounding crop type and maturity stage, seasonal conditions, etc.</p> <p>If a protein baiting program has not already started, commence applications of gelatinised Fruition Natflav 500 according to the label and reapply at least every 7 days. A registered insecticide must be included with Fruition Natflav 500 according to the insecticide label.</p> <p>Continue to monitor and record trap catches until immediately after final harvest to ensure that the control program is adequate. If fruit fly numbers on Fruition Traps indicate high or erratic pest pressure as fruit develops and becomes more susceptible to fruit fly, additional fruit fly control measures may need to be implemented, such as insecticide cover sprays where product registrations and permits allow.</p> <p>Typically, an effective IPM control program will result in the number of freshly trapped fruit flies declining over time.</p>

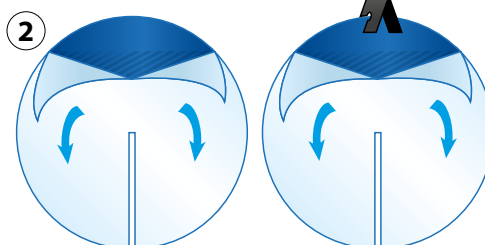
Fruition Trap Assembly Guide

FRUITION TRAP COMPONENTS

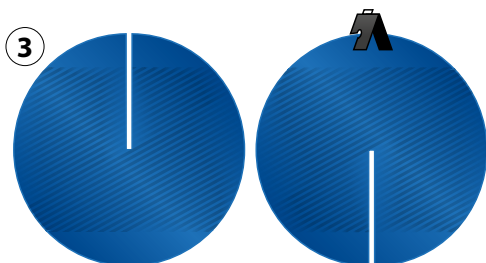
Each trap consists of two discs, a metal clip, a lure sachet and a soft wire tie.



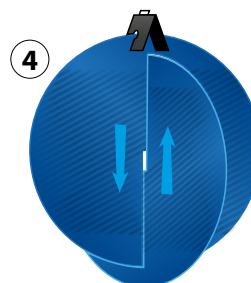
1 Tear open sachet approximately 30 mm where indicated, leaving torn segment attached. Set sachet aside.



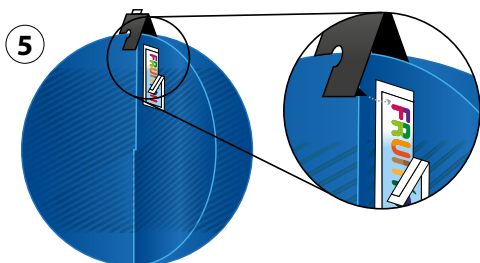
2 Holding discs by non-adhesive areas at either top or bottom, remove all paper on both sides ensuring sticky surfaces do not come into contact with other surfaces.



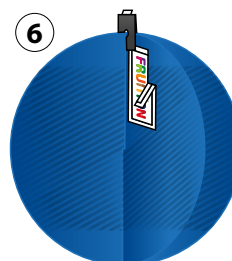
3 Arrange discs with slots opposing each other.



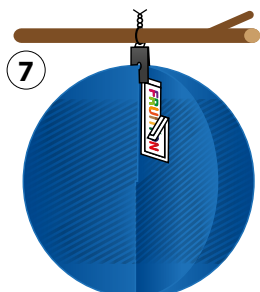
4 Slot discs together.



5 Place sachet on disc so spike on clip will pierce it when squeezed closed.



6 Squeeze both sides of clip closed **FIRMLY** so that sachet is secured & spikes penetrate through opposite side of disc. Fold up for extra security.



7 Thread tie through eyelet in clip and hang trap securely in desired location.

