

Monitoring

Monitoring Qfly

To produce clean, marketable fruit



Why monitor?

On your own property you can monitor Qfly yourself to get an idea about the general trends in the Qfly population over time, rather than measuring the population at a particular point in time. It's still difficult to know from trap catch numbers exactly how many flies you might be dealing with in your immediate area, or predict what Qfly numbers will be in one season. Monitoring over time using traps can indicate if Qfly arrives from outside the area, or from spring emergence.

Across your region, monitoring Qfly over time, across your defined area, will give you some really good information on how the fly behaves in your region, where to focus efforts, and enable you to assess the impact of your efforts over time.

You may also have a government monitoring trapping network in your region – see over the page for more information.

How does monitoring work?

In general, traps used for monitoring on farm are those traps targeting the male fly population. These are non-sticky, pot-type traps made of clear plastic. A lure is used to attract the Qfly to the trap (FT Cuelure). The trap contains a toxicant so once the fly is inside the trap it dies and remains in the trap so you can check the trap regularly and count the Qflies.

Tips for success

- Place traps within host plants
- Place traps within the canopy, avoiding areas that get very hot
- Place traps at about 1.5-2m high
- Replace lures and toxicants as recommended
- Use a network of traps, not just one
- Check traps regularly, empty and record numbers

visit www.areawidemanagement.com.au to learn more



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Other objectives of trapping

Apart from monitoring the long term Qfly trends for yourself, monitoring grids are also maintained by Government authorities in some growing regions, generally where the fly is absent or where fly numbers are very low.

Within your region trapping networks may exist;

- to maintain or establish a **pest free area (PFA)** – a government regulatory surveillance process. For information on regulated pest free areas and trapping networks contact the [Department of Agriculture and Water Resources](#) and watch this [video](#) made by the department about Australia's fruit fly-free areas.
- to meet **domestic and international export protocol** requirements, some protocols that have specific requirements (which may include trapping)

Domestic – Interstate Certification Assurance protocols (ICAs) require that certain procedures have been undertaken before produce can be moved within Australia – please check with your state department for [domestic quarantine](#) and ICA information to see if there are any Qfly trapping requirements.

International – International protocols may also require that some form of trapping is undertaken; please check with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for [current export information](#), or the Manual of Importing Country Requirements (MiCOR) to see if there are any Qfly trapping requirements.



Lynfield Trap. Photo: Agriculture Victoria

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