The Hawaii Area Wide Integrated Fruit Fly Management program is in full swing. The Island of Hawaii, with 99 cooperators (1189 acres total), has 264 acres of active fruit fly crop. When the 400+ acres of papaya and 200 new acres of citrus come under suppression, we will have 1064 acres under active suppression. The backbone of the Hawaii Island program is the small-acreage holder with anywhere from ¼ to 50 acres of land. Experience in the Waimea target area, which is primarily composed of small farms, has demonstrated that melon fly and Medfly can be reduced to under 0.1 flies per trap day by the coordinated and cooperative effort of government, growers and homeowners.

Now we are expanding the government program to control of the Oriental fruit fly in Waimea and North Kohala. Oriental fruit fly is the dominant species throughout the Island. Because we have reduced the USDA’s off-farm suppression efforts of parasitoid releases and over-flooding quantities of sterile melon flies, it will be important to see if growers in Waimea can hold melon fly populations under the economic threshold (see graph on next page by Greg Boyer). The long-term success of the program will depend on adoption of the grower-based fruit fly suppression techniques by both farmers and homeowners.

We have also opened up the program to participants outside the target area. Some of the early participants outside Waimea have been highly successful in their suppression programs over the last 3 years (e.g. Ka`u Gold, Weaver Farms, and Andrade Farms, below). Of the 79 participants from outside of the Waimea target area, most are small holders who will need to depend either on their isolation from fruit fly hosts or their cooperation with neighbor growers to achieve fruit fly suppression.

Continued
Our objective is to have everyone in Hawaii who grows fruit-fly susceptible fruits and vegetables to take responsibility for their crop. Everyone needs to realize that the fruit fly can only be reduced if we all do our part to prevent fruit fly breeding. This can be accomplished by: 1) proper disposal of infested fruit to prevent the survival of larvae, 2) trapping adult male flies with lures, 3) baiting males and females with protein bait traps or bait sprays.

L. Michael Klungness is a Biological Technician for the USDA-ARS Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center at P.O. Box 4459, Hilo, Hawaii 96822. He may be reached at (808) 959-4325 or via email at mklungness@pbarc.ars.usda.gov.
New Homeowner Cooperators

Friendly Reminders:

Replace soapy water or sticky cards as needed.

Change lures every 2-3 months.

Discard infested fruits and vegetables regularly.

Incorporate weekly spot applications of GF-120 to the underside of leaves.

Recruit your neighbors.

Oriental Fruit Fly
Fruit Trees
Mango, guava, papaya, citrus, etc.

Hang Traps in or near fruit trees

Spot spray in or around approved fruiting trees

Hang Traps Around Field

Melon Fruit Fly
Fruiting Vegetables
Melons, cucumber, tomato, pumpkins, eggplant, etc.

Hang Traps in crop boarders, near or on roosting host

Spot spray in or around approved fruiting trees