Stop those pests!

Fruit flies: Bactrocera dorsalis, Bactrocera zonata and Ceratitis capitata



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CFS-43 Side event





Fruit Fly Problem

- Reduce the quality of the fruits
- Increase the production costs
- Cause problems to international trade









Fruit fly ISPMs

ISPM 26

Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (2006)

ISPM 30

Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2008)

ISPM 35

Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (2012)

ISPM 37

Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2016)

Annex 1 of ISPM 26

Guidelines on corrective action plans (2006)

Annex 2 of ISPM 26

Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2014)

Annex 3 of ISPM 26

Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2015)

Appendix 1 of ISPM 26

Fruit fly trapping (2011)

Annex 1 of ISPM 30

Parameters used to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence (2008)

Annex 2 of ISPM 30

Guidelines on corrective action plans for fruit flies in an FF-ALPP (2006)

Appendix 1 of ISPM 30

Guidelines on trapping procedures (2008)

Appendix 2 of ISPM 30

Typical applications of an FF-ALPP (2008)





Supporting Fruit Fly Pest Prevention and Management in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean (2012-2017)

- Detection traps for Bacrocera dorsalis and Bactrocera zonata installed and routinely inspected in 12 countries (ISPMs 26, appendix 1)
- Suppression of Ceratitis capitata in Neretva valley Croatia (ISPM 26 and 30)







Supporting Fruit Fly Pest Prevention and Management in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean (2012-2017)

Capacity building through regional training courses

- Quarantine and PRA (Austria, 2012)
- Fruit Fly Detection (Turkey, 2013)
- Fruit Fly Suppression (Croatia, 2013)
- Taxonomy and Identification (Belgium, 2014)
- GIS and Data Management (Austria, 2015)
- Quarantine and PRA (Romania, 2015)
- Fruit Fly Suppression (Croatia, 2016)







Area-wide suppression of Mediterranean fruit fly in the Neretva Valley, Croatia



Medfly suppression in Neretva Valley, Croatia

- Exports: Reduction of 93% on the infestation of exported fruits
- Infestation: Reduction of:
 - 92-100% in figs
 - 57-79% in peaches
 - 96-97% in mandarins
- Use of insecticides: Reduction of 20 000 litres / year (4000 ha of the project).
- Financed by:
 - Croatian Government
 - Local Government
 - Growers association
 - Fresh fruit exporters
 - FAO/IAEA regional projects
 - PUI funds under regional project





