

Fenologie		Phenology						
Vrugontwikkeling word deur temperatuur, water en voeding bepaal. Seldeling vind oor 4 weke na vrugset plaas, en dit bepaal vruggrootheid. Selvergroting vind na die 2de vrugval plaas.		Fruit development depends on temperature, water and nutrition. Cell division takes place over 4 weeks after fruit set and determines fruit size. Cell enlargement takes place after the 2nd fruit drop.						
Vrugval 6-8 weke na ♀ blom; weens watertekort, vinnige embrio-ontwikkeling en fisiologiese wanbalans		Fruit drop 6 - 8 weeks after ♀ flower; due to water stress, rapid embryo development and physiological imbalances						
Beskrywing				Aanbeveling		Oktober	November	Desember
Details				Recommendation		October	November	December
Blaarbespuitings	Foliar sprays	CaNO <sub>3</sub> (2%)	Ca verbeter vrugrakleeftyd en voorkom krake. Soortge-lyke Ca produkte kan ook gebruik word.	≤ binne 6 weke na ♀ blom & volg op na 2 weke				
			Ca improves fruit shelf-life and prevents cracking. Similar Ca products can be used.	≤ within 6 weeks after ♀ flower & follow up after 2 weeks				
		Auksien / Auxin MAXIM® Trichlopyr 3,5,6 TPA (pyridylozy compound)	Auksiene stimuleer seldeling en bevorder selvergroting. MAXIM verlaag vrugval en verbeter vruggrootheid en -massa	Behou vrugte: 20 dpm (2 tablette/100 L water) op 2 g vrug. Grootte en massa: 40 dpm (4 tablette/100 L water) op 3-4 g vrug. Slegs vir Mauritius. Gesonde bome met ideale vogtoestande, pH = 5, met benatter				
			Auxins stimulate cell division and enhance cell enlargement. MAXIM reduce fruit drop and improves fruit size and mass	Fruit retention: 20 ppm (2 tablets/100 L water) on 2 g fruit. Size and mass: 40 ppm (4 tablets/100 L water) on 3-4 g fruit. Mauritius only. Healthy trees with optimal irrigation, pH = 5, apply wetter				
		NKP (1-2%)	N verbeter vruggrootheid; P verbeter smaak en kleur	Op 8-10 g vrug of 1 week na MAXIM, N: slegs aan begin van vruggroei				
			N improves fruit size; P improves taste and colour	On 8-10 g fruit or 1 week after MAXIM, N: only at the beginning of fruit growth				
Grondtoediening	Soil applied fertiliser	N & K	30% van jaarlikse toediening	2 weke voor klaar ge-oes of direk na oes				
			30% of annual application	2 weeks before end of harvest or directly after harvest				
Monsters	Samples	Neem blaar- en grondmonsters en bepaal die grond pH van gesonde bome						
		Take leaf and soil samples and determine soil pH from healthy trees						
Boombes-tuur	Tree man-agement	Besproeiing	Hou bome deeglik nat. Tensiometerlesings:		-10 to -30 kPa			
		Irrigation	Keep trees irrigated. Tensiometer readings:		-10 to -30 kPa			
		Snoei	Snoei direk na oestyd					
		Pruning	Prune right after harvesting					
Insekmontering	Insect monitoring	Vrugtevlug	Lokmiddels en -valle	Verskeidenheid valle beskikbaar				
		Fruit fly	Baits and traps	Variety of traps available				
		Lietsjie mot	Geel Delta-valletjies	≥ 1 lokval/5 ha; drumpel = 3.5%				
		Litchi moth	Delta traps	Monitor population numbers with traps; threshold = 3.5%				
		Valskoding-mot	Geel Delta-valletjies	≥ 1 lokval/5 ha				
		False codling moth	Delta traps	Monitor population numbers with traps				

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Details		Recommendation		October	November	December	
Insekbeheer	Insect control	Vrugtevlieg	ECO VRUGTEVLIEGLOKAAS GF-120 of *GF-120 NF; M3 bait station; Bait application; sakkies om vrugte	GF-120 teen 20-100 ml/400 ml *(of 1-1.2 L /19-29 L) water met 'n aanwending van 60 ml *(of 20-30 L) mengsel per boom. Gebruik binne 12 ure ná aanmaak en moenie met ander produkte meng nie.			
		Fruit fly	ECO FRUITFLY BAIT GF-120 or *GF-120 NF; M3 bait station; Bait application; bagging fruit	Apply at GF-120 20-100 ml/400 ml *(or 1-1.2 L/19-29 L) of water at a rate of 60 ml *(or 20-30 L) spray mixture per tree. Use mixture within 12 hours. Do not add any other products to mixture.			
		Lietsjiemot	†Nomolt (not for export/ nie vir uitvoer nie)	† ≤ 10 mm vrug; 20 ml/100 L water; 18 dae weerhouding; pH = 7; herhaal na 2 weke			
		Litchi moth		† ≤ 10 mm fruit; 20 ml/100 L water; 18 day withholding; pH = 7; repeat after 2 weeks			
		Valskodingmot	†Nomolt; ‡Runner 240 SC	‡ 60 ml/100 L water; 30 dae weerhouding; pH = 4-9			
		False codling moth		‡ 60 ml/100 L water; 30 day withholding; pH = 4-9			
Oes	Harvesting	Pluk selektief volgens die SALGA standaard en uitvoerregulasies. Volwassenheidstoets (TSS:suur) minimum 25:1. Pluk soggens en hou vrugte te alle tye in skaduwee. Gebruik skoon kratte en 'n plukring. Moenie goeie en slegte vrugte meng nie.					
		<i>Pick fruit selectively according to SALGA standards and export regulations. Maturity (TSS:acid) test minimum 25:1. Pick in the morning (not mid-day) and keep fruit in the shade at all times. Use clean crates and picking ring. Do not mix good and bad fruit.</i>					
Na-oes	Post harvest	Swaelberoking (internasionale mark: behandel droëvrugte met SO <sub>2</sub> binne 3 ure na pluk) / Prochloraz-behandeling (plaaslike mark: 180 ml/100 L water vir 30 sekondes) direk na oes en koue-opberging teen 1°C.					
		<i>Sulfur fumigation (international market: treat dry fruit with SO<sub>2</sub> within 3 hours after picking) / Prochloraz treatment (local market: 180 ml/100 L water for 30 seconds) directly after harvest and cold storage at 1°C.</i>					

# The Oriental fruit fly and litchi production

The Oriental fruit fly, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, is a very destructive pest of fruit and vegetables in areas where it occurs. It is amongst the world's most important pests of horticultural crops. The distribution extends throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, across the Indian sub-continent to China, throughout the South-east Asian Indo/Malay Archipelago, and as far east as New Guinea, the islands of the South Pacific and Hawaii, into the Philippines and Palau.

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**THE ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY** was first found on the African continent in 2003 in Kenya. Since its first discovery in Kenya, the fly was reported in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It was reported in South Africa for the first time in 2010 in the northern part of the Limpopo Province and was declared present in the Vhembe district municipality in the northern part of Limpopo during 2013. The fruit fly was first reported in Mpumalanga in 2012 and declared present but subject to official control in the Ehlanzeni district municipality in 2015. It was also



The adult Oriental fruit fly is somewhat larger than a house fly and has transparent wings with a uniform leading edge. The postpronotal lobe is yellow. Two narrow yellow lateral stripes are present on the sides of the thorax and the scutellum is yellow. The abdomen has a conspicuous black T-shaped marking.

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