

# Area-wide management

A strategy to prevent Medfly reaching damaging levels is called **Area-wide management**.

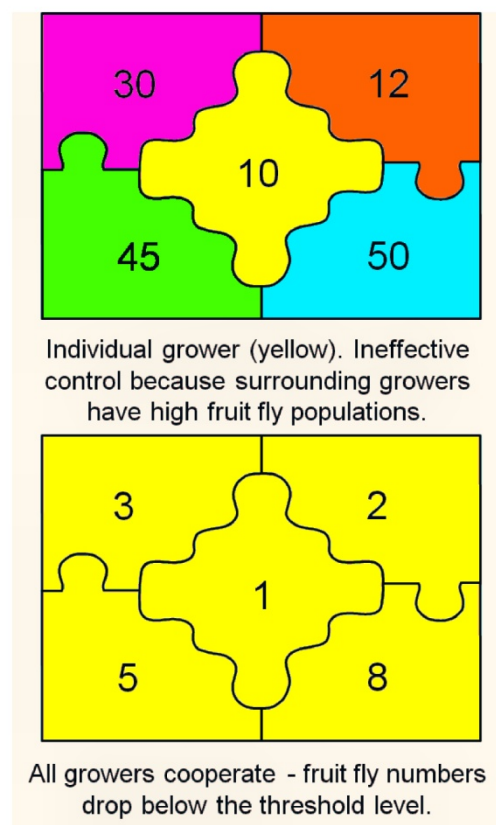
This requires a united approach from industry, local government and the community.

Cooperation is required between commercial and non-commercial growers to reduce the Medfly population across a district. This is more effective than applying intense pressure against small areas, such as by individual growers only.

All potential breeding sites, including commercial and non-commercial fruit trees, need to be treated by spot spraying. Additional controls such as mass trapping may also be deployed.

Orchard location and types of fruit affect ease of control. Isolated orchards have fewer problems than those near towns or other properties.

Medfly is easier to control on orchards growing citrus only and hardest where a range of crops is grown. In pome and stone fruit orchards, citrus acts as a Medfly shelter even if fruit is not present.



## Location risk

1. Isolated – Medfly source is orchard, little or no re-invasion from surrounding areas
2. Near commercial orchards – Medfly source is own orchard, potential re-invasion from adjacent orchards
3. Near neglected orchard – Medfly source is own orchard, likely re-invasion from neighbours.

## Crop susceptibility

1. Citrus only
2. Pome fruit
3. Stone fruit
4. Fruit salad orchard

Growers need to discuss area wide management with neighbours - how it is achieved, giving advice and assistance as required as part of local management plans.