



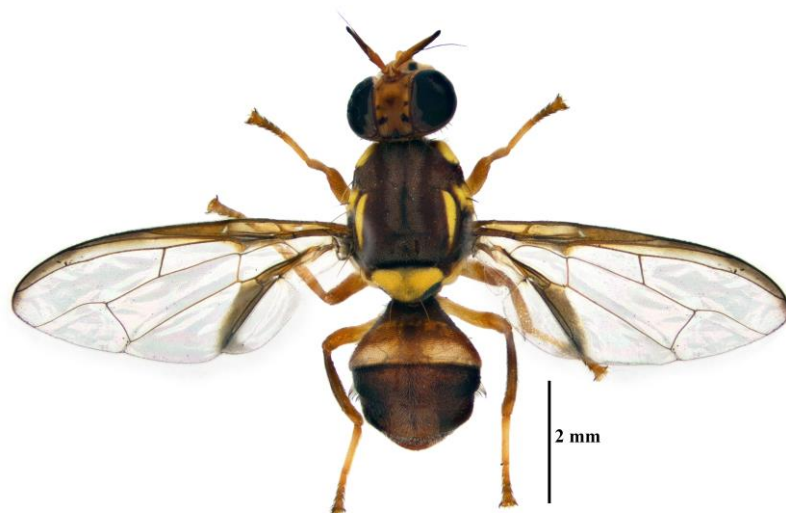
KVH INFORMATION SHEET

Fruit fly risk update – February 2018

Fruit fly is considered the greatest biosecurity threat to the kiwifruit industry, as incursions can severely impact where we can sell our fruit, which can have significant impact on grower's OGR.

The Queensland Fruit Fly (QFF) is considered the greatest threat as it has the most market impacts and has the highest risk of entry as it is native to Australia, our closest neighbour.

QFF and other fruit fly species, are regularly intercepted at our border by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) across a range of pathways over the summer months.



A single interception

Since our last report (January 2018) there has been just the one fruit fly interception - dead Pacific Fruit Fly larvae and eggs were discovered by officials from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) on breadfruit being carried by a passenger from Samoa.

There have been no new QFF finds.

All interceptions since the start of the high-risk season in September 2017 are detailed in the table below. The interception since our last report is shaded.

Fruit fly species	Pathway	Month	Country of origin	Host	Life state
Pacific fruit fly	Air passenger	September	Fiji	Breadfruit	Alive
Pacific fruit fly	Air passenger	September	Tonga	Breadfruit	Dead
Pacific fruit fly	Air passenger	September	Tonga	Breadfruit	Dead
Oriental fruit fly	Air passenger	October	Unconfirmed **	Banana	Alive
Peach fruit fly	Air passenger	October	India	Guava	Alive
Fruit fly	Air passenger	November	Sri Lanka	Chillies	Alive
Fijian Fruit fly	Air passenger	November	Fiji	Mango	Dead
Peach Fruit Fly	Air passenger	November	India	Guava	Alive
Queensland Fruit Fly	Sea Cargo	December	Australia	Oranges	Dead
Solanum Fruit Fly	Air Passenger	December	Vietnam	Chillies	Alive
Queensland Fruit Fly	Air Passenger	January	Australia	Chillies	Alive
Pacific Fruit Fly	Air passenger	January	Samoa	Breadfruit	Dead

** The passenger arrived in New Zealand on a flight from Australia, however MPI state it is almost certain the larvae originated from the passenger's travel in South East Asia where Oriental Fruit Fly is prevalent.



New Zealand has a comprehensive fruit fly surveillance programme in place which involves almost 8,000 pheromone traps checked on a fortnightly basis. The trapping network is designed for early detection of a breeding population and uses three different lures which can detect several economically significant fruit fly species including the high-risk Queensland, Mediterranean and Oriental species.

Over the high-risk period so far (and since September) just over 75,000 trap inspections have been undertaken. No fruit flies of concern have been found, including QFF.

What's happening overseas?

- Control, surveillance and eradication activities are underway on Flinders Island and around Spreyton (both in Tasmania) where fruit fly larvae were found in backyard apricots trees last month.
- No further larvae have been found since the January discoveries.
- In total, 24 adult flies have been found (as at 16 February).
- South Australia has also been affected. In early February a single female fruit fly was found in Kilburn, with a total of three single flies found within the previous two weeks leading to Biosecurity South Australia declaring an outbreak of Mediterranean Fruit Fly.
- Two QFF outbreaks have also been declared by Biosecurity South Australia in two Adelaide suburbs after a female fly with eggs was found in West Hindmarsh, and five single flies over a two-week period were found in Woodville Gardens.
- In Fremantle, Western Australia, biosecurity officials are responding to the detection of an adult female QFF in a surveillance trap in a residential area just outside of the CBD. The fly was found in late January and no further flies have been found since.
- The Australian finds and biosecurity responses are being closely followed by KVH and MPI staff to make sure we monitor any change in risk to New Zealand.

What you can do

- The high-risk entry period for fruit flies runs through to June. Be vigilant and keep watch. Monitor fruit trees on your property/orchard and look out for this pest, or it's larvae.
- When you travel, make sure fruit and vegetables are left behind and don't travel with you.
- If you hear of someone that has accidentally bought fruit or vegetables into New Zealand make sure it is reported to MPI and then appropriately destroyed (bagged and put in the rubbish is the best way, not composted).
- Report any finds or anything else unusual to either MPI on 0800 80 99 66 or KVH on 0800 665 825.

