

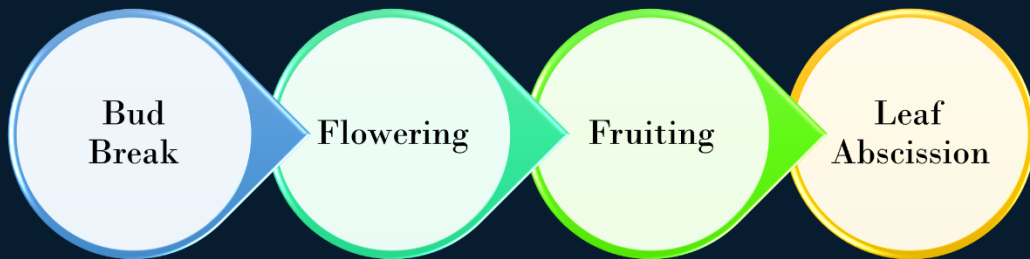
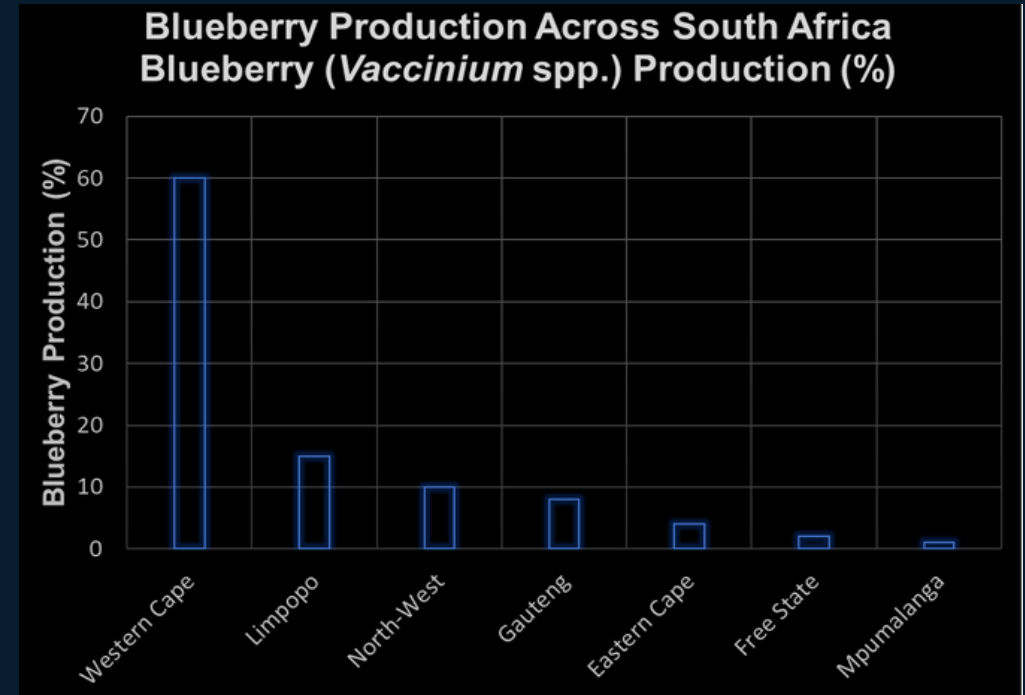
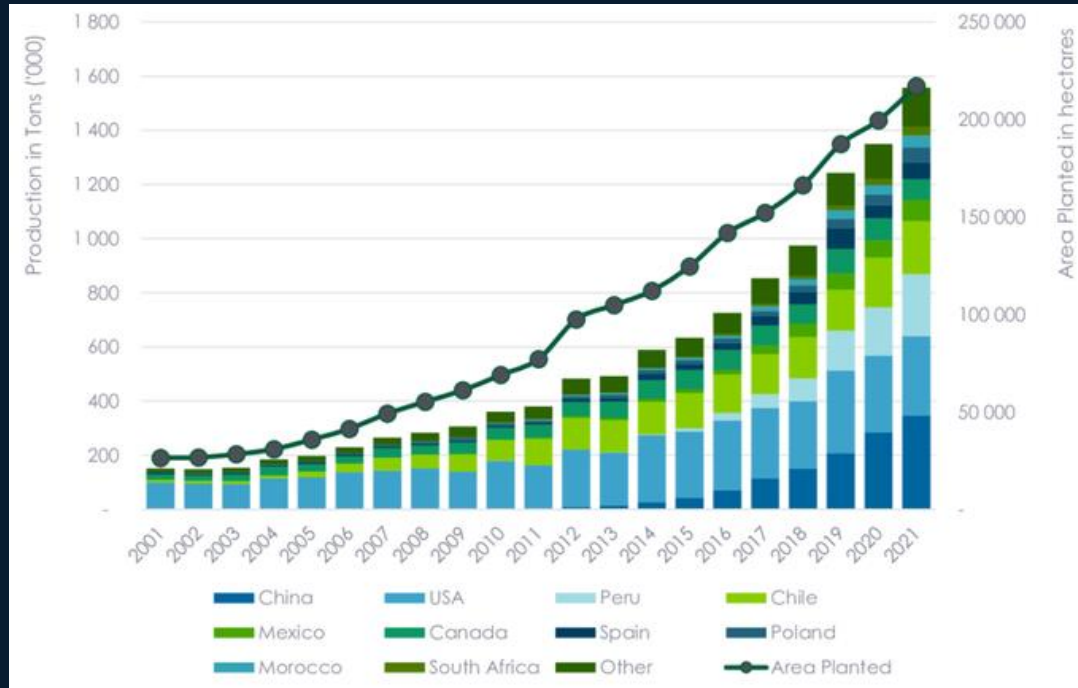
POPULATION DYNAMICS OF VARIOUS INSECT PESTS IN BLUEBERRIES ORCHARDS WITHIN DIFFERENT CLIMATE REGIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA

• ZION JODAMUS

Supervisor: Professor Pia Addison
Co-Supervisor: Dr Francois (Gulu) Bekker



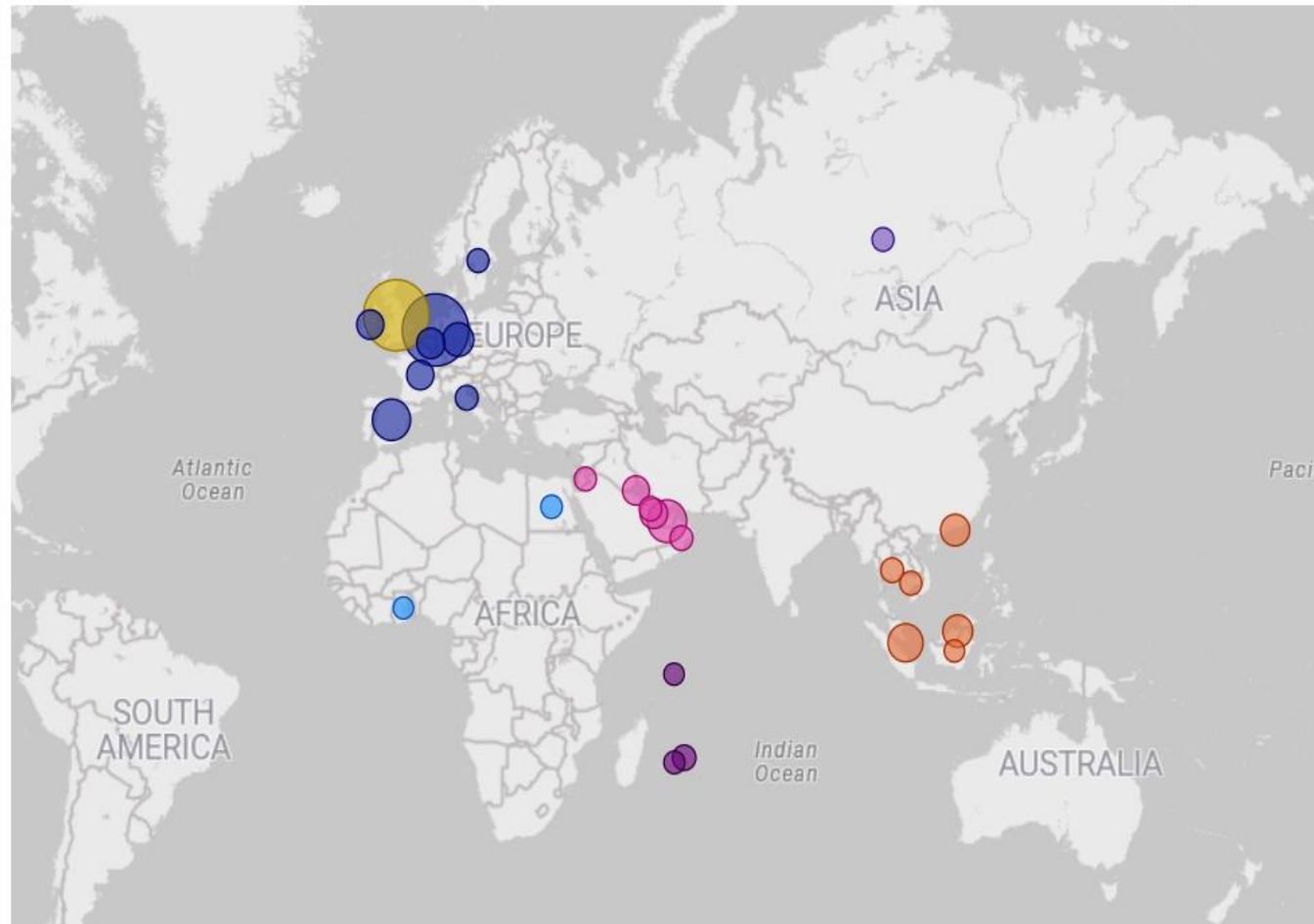
INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Exports per Country

Region ● Africa ● Europe ● Far East & Asia ● Indian Ocean Islands ● Middle East ● Russian Federation ● United Kingdom



YTD Export Growth % (22/23 vs 23/24)

Region	23/24	22/23	Diff%
⊕ Africa	8.46	0.27	3033.3%
⊕ Europe	9 915.57	14 878.40	-33.4%
⊕ Far East & Asia	1 480.21	1 268.15	16.7%
⊕ Indian Ocean Islands	44.48	19.54	127.6%
⊕ Middle East	2 124.99	1 357.53	56.5%
⊕ Other			
⊕ Russian Federation	11.63	0.97	1099.0%
⊕ United Kingdom	7 357.06	6 562.63	12.1%
⊕ USA & Canada			
Total	20 942.40	24 087.49	-13.1%

INTRODUCTION

Current Pests

Greedy Scale



Grey Weevil



Banded Fruit Weevil



Sciobius Weevil



Western Flower Thrips



Mediterranean Fruit Fly



Black Snout Beetle



Mealybug



African Bollworm





AIM

Investigate the population dynamics of various insect pest in blueberries within different climatic regions of South Africa

LOCATION

CLIMATE ZONES















Bwh	Hot Desert
Csb	Cool summer Mediterranean
Csa	Hot-summer Mediterranean
BSk	Cold Semi-Arid
Cwa	Warm Temperate
Cfb	Marine
Bsh	Hot Semi-Arid

Legend

● Proposed Study Site

Koppen Climate Zone

Value

	Cwc
	Aw
	Cwa
	Cwb
	Csc
	Cfb
	Cfa
	None
	Csa
	Csb
	BSk
	BSh
	BWk
	BWh

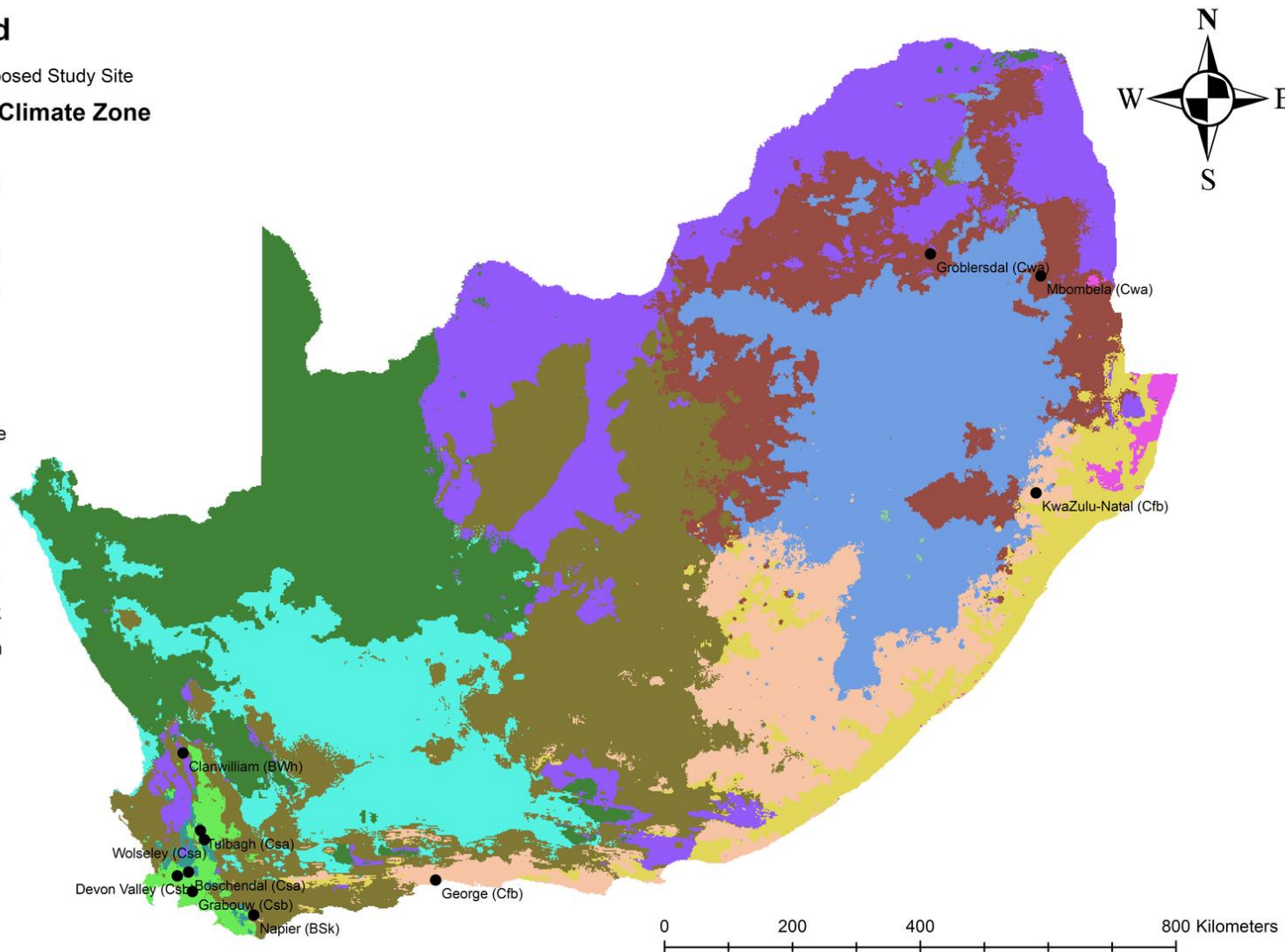


Figure 1. Map indicating locations and climate zones in which sampling was done.

METHODS

- Adapted from table grapes
- Traps and Lures
- Trapping method



BioLure® Fruit Fly
Registration No. L7695 Act No. 36 of 1947



**A.B.W
PheroLure**



RESULTS

TEPHRITIDAE

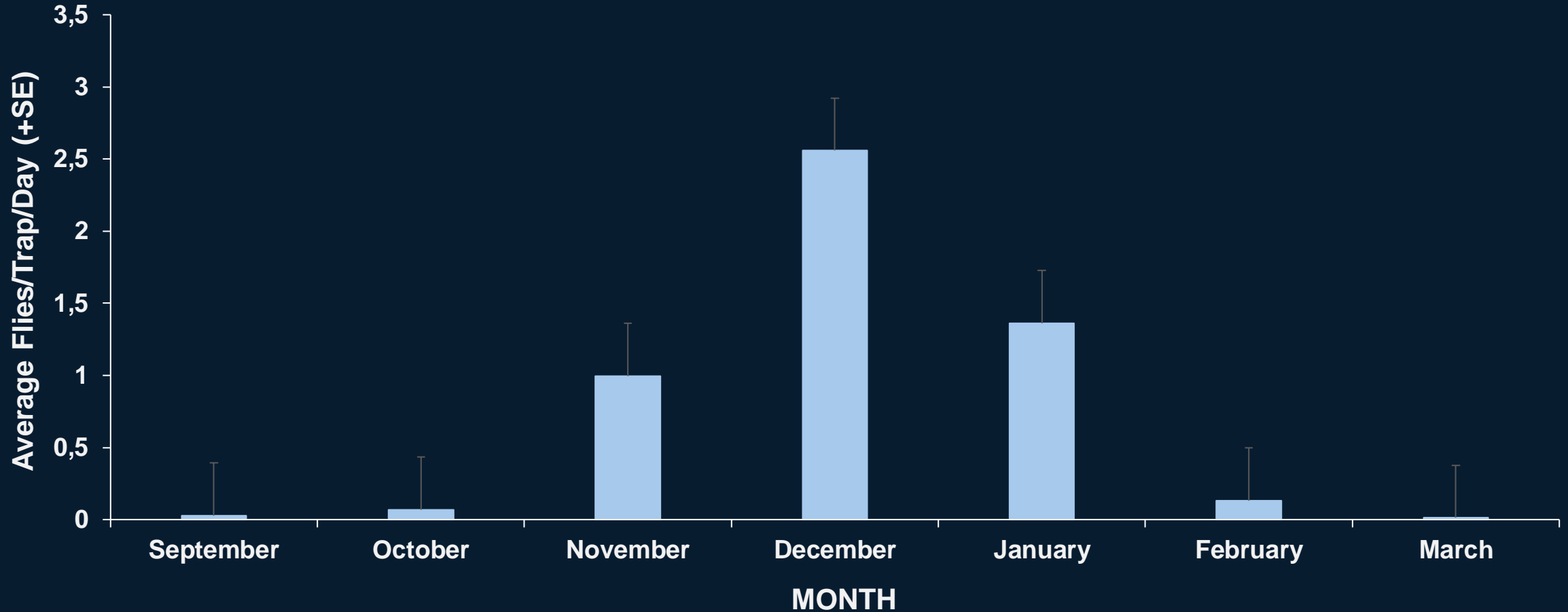


Figure 2. The average flies caught per trap per day in the Western Cape over a period of seven months.



C. quilicii



C. rubivora



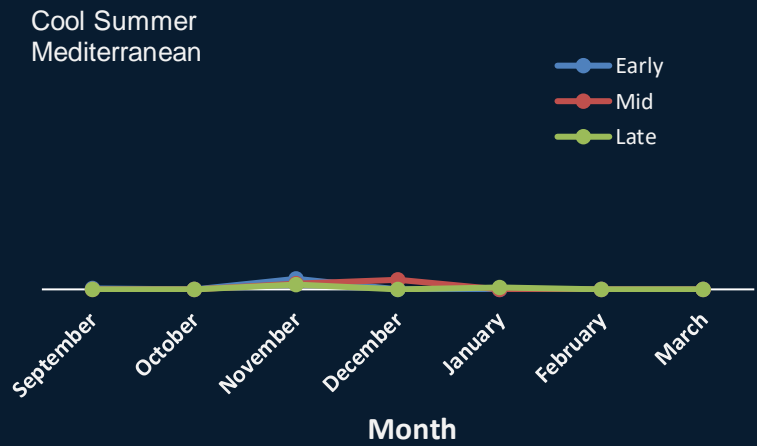
C. capitata



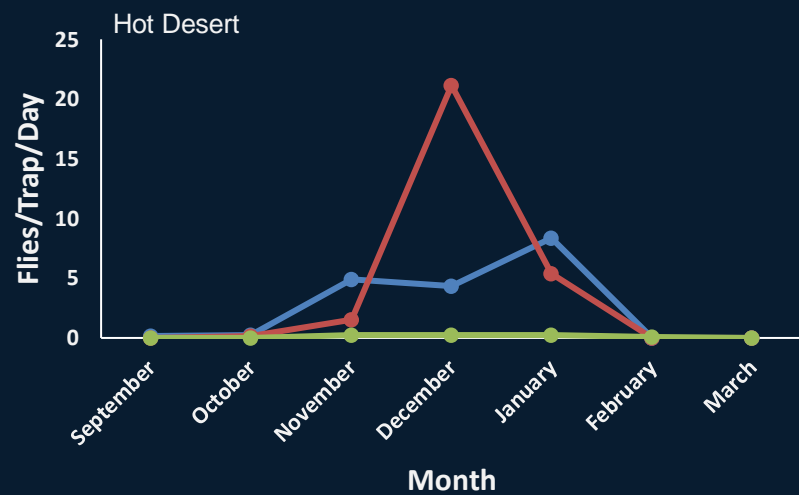
D. ciliatus



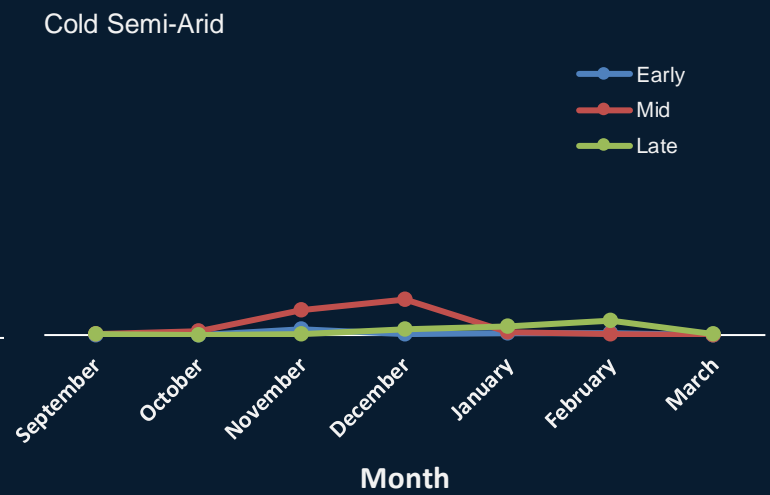
Species	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
<i>C. quilicii</i>	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00



Species	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
<i>C. capitata</i>	0.00	0.32	5.57	3	2.76	0.04	0.08

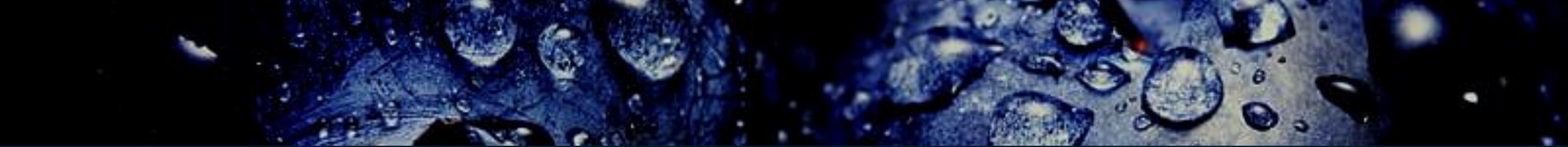


Species	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
<i>C. capitata</i>	0.00	0.32	6.39	25.52	13.89	0.03	0.00
<i>D. ciliatus</i>	0.14	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00



Species	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
<i>C. capitata</i>	0.22	0.36	2.61	3.57	1.09	1.45	0.13
<i>C. rubivora</i>	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Figure 3. Illustrations indicating the flies caught per trap per day in various climatic regions. A) Csa, B) Csb, C) Bwh and D) BSk. Tables indicate species of Tephtitidae caught each month.



● Boschendal ● Devon Valley ● Clanwilliam ● Napier ● Villiersdorp

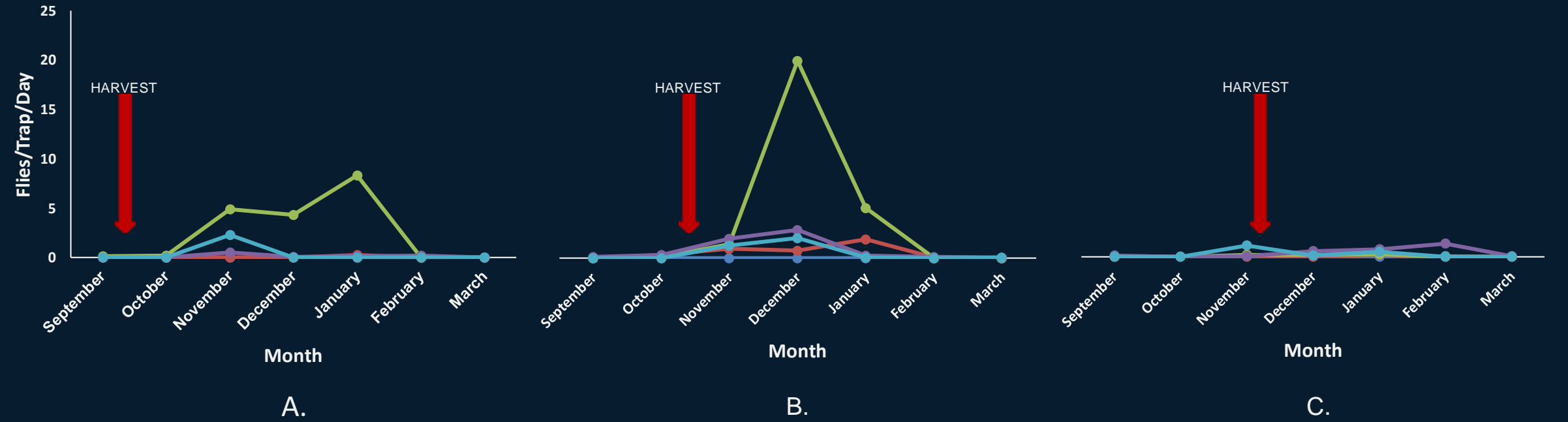


Figure 4. Graphic illustrations depicting the population dynamics of fruit flies caught per trap per day in five blueberry orchards, across four climatic regions, over a period of seven months in A) Early-Season, b)Mid-Season and C)Late-Season cultivars.

RESULTS

Helicoverpa armigera

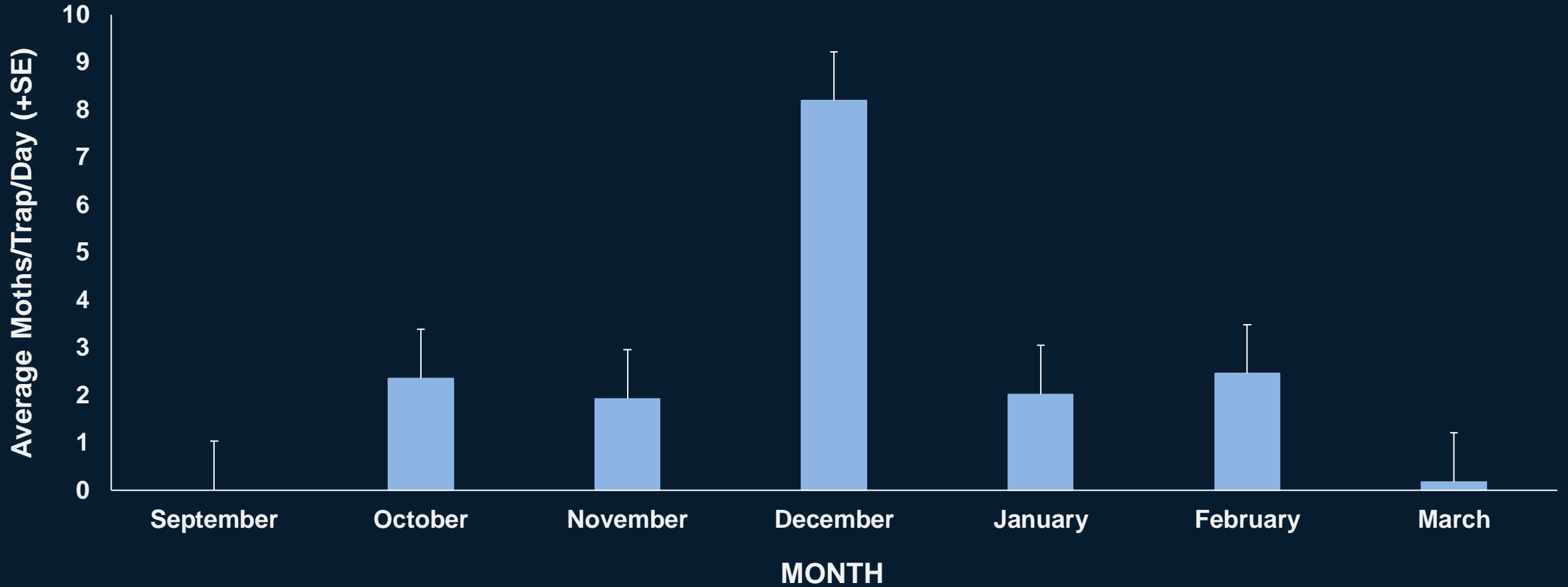


Figure 5. The average African Bollworm caught per trap per day in the Western Cape over a period of seven months

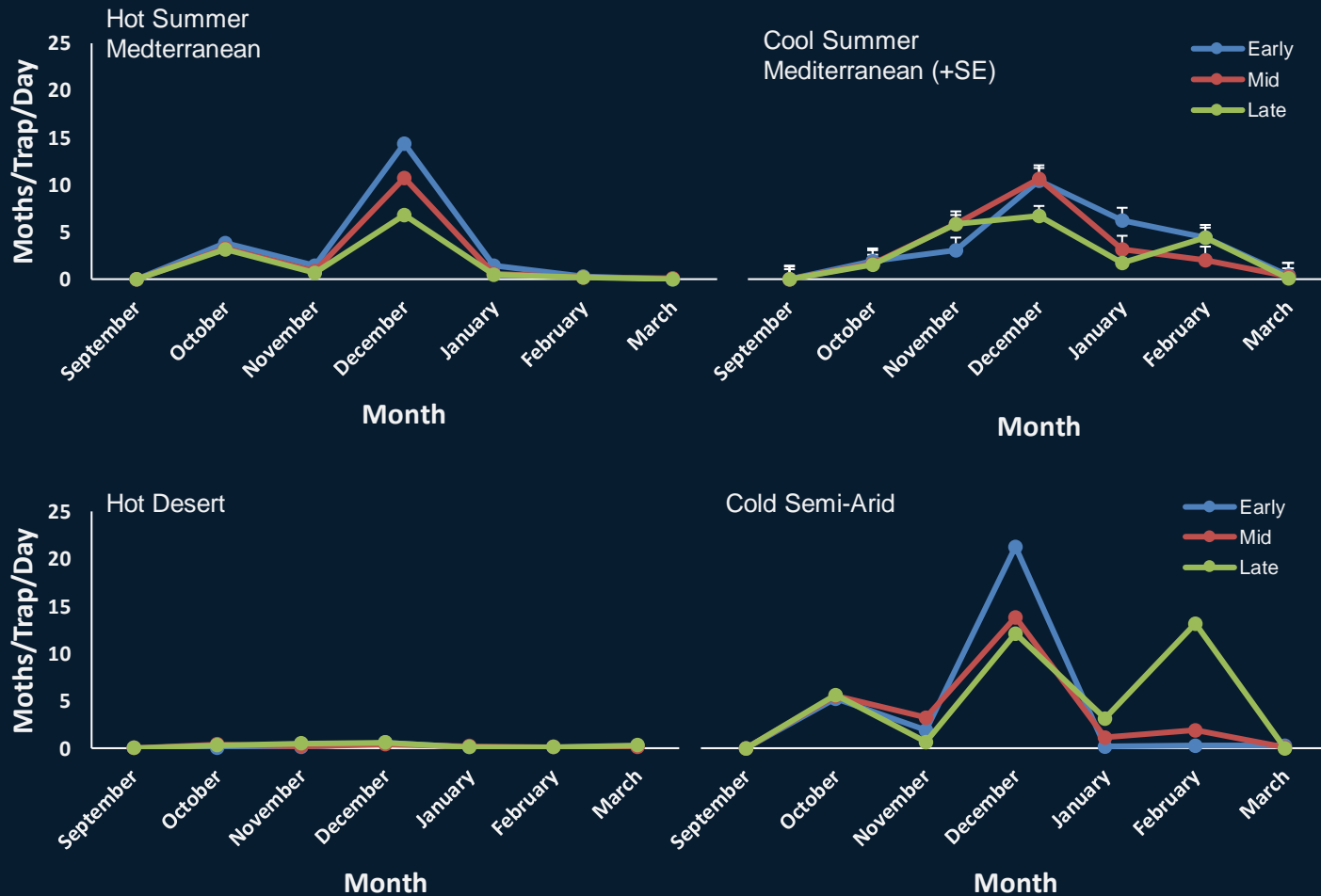


Figure 6. Illustrations indicating the number of African Bollworm caught per trap per day in various climatic regions. A) Csa, B) Csb, C) Bwh and D) BSk. Tables indicate species of Tephritidae caught each month.

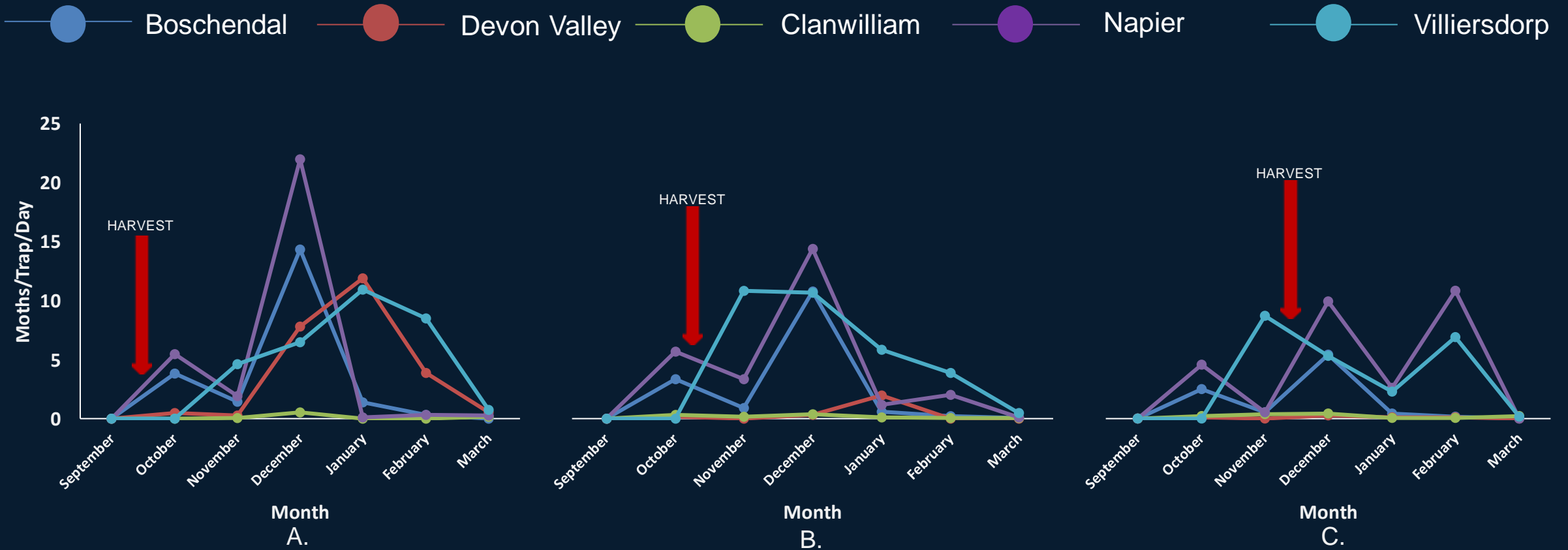
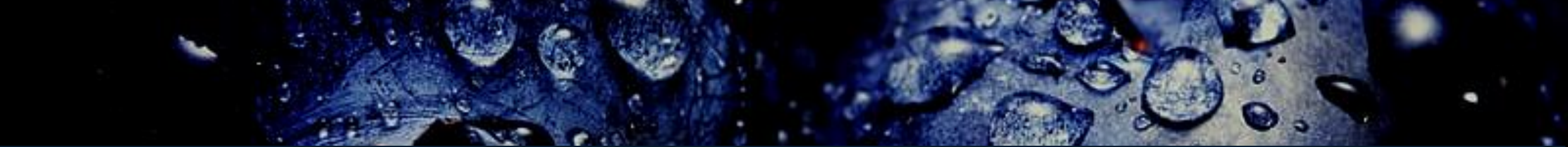
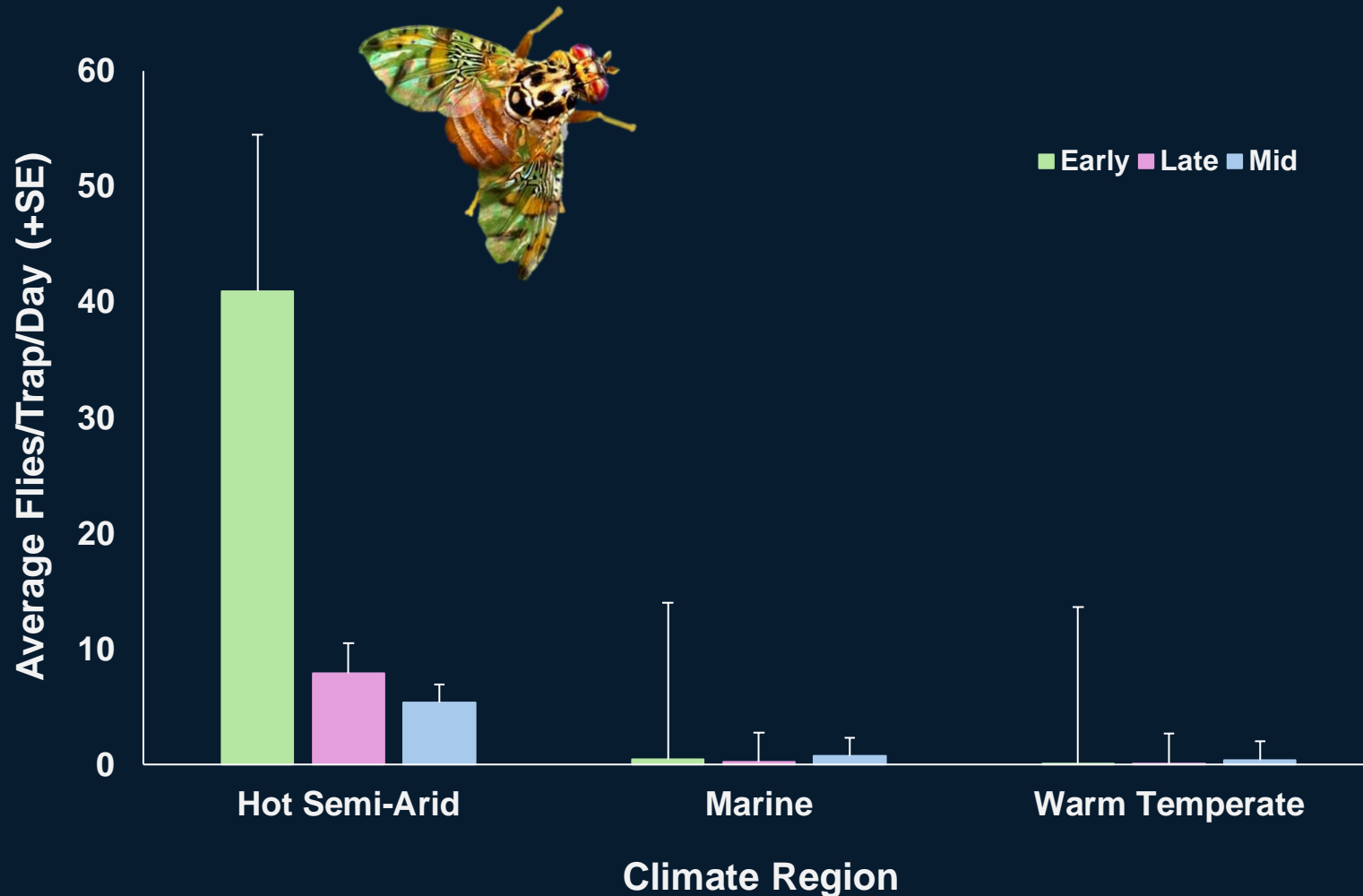


Figure 7. Graphic illustrations depicting the population dynamics of African Bollworm caught per trap per day in five blueberry orchards, across four climatic regions, over a period of seven months in A) Early-Season, B) Mid-Season and C) Late-Season cultivars.

RESULTS

ADHOC ORCHARDS



SPECIES	Hot Semi-Arid	Marine	Warm Temperature
<i>C. Capitata</i>	52.34	8.57	1.02
<i>C. quilicii / C. rosa</i>	0.34	2.56	0.05
<i>C. rubivora</i>	0.12	0.32	0.00
<i>C. cosyra</i>	0.49	0.04	0.09
<i>C. quinaria</i>	0.03	0.00	0.00

Figure 8. Illustrations indicating the number of Tephritidae caught per trap per day in BSh, Cfb, and Cwa climate regions. Tables indicate species of Tephritidae caught over the three-month monitoring period.

RESULTS

ADHOC ORCHARDS

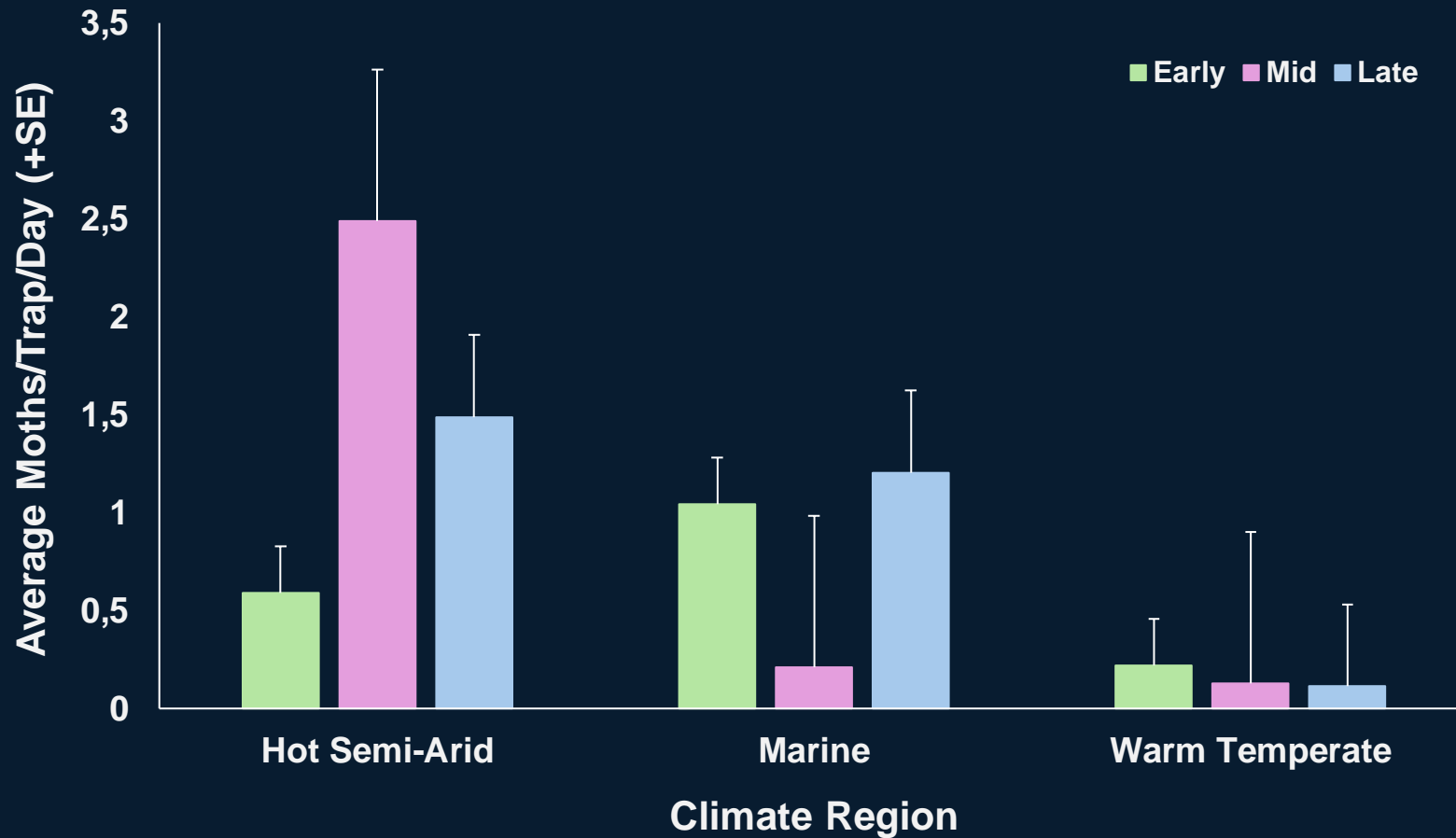


Figure 9. Illustrations indicating the number of African Bollworm caught per trap per day in BSh, Cfb, and Cwa climate regions over the three-month monitoring period.



DISCUSSION

- Tephritidae and *Helicoverpa armigera* tend to have their highest populations in warmer climatic regions.
- *Ceratitis capitata* was predominantly caught across South Africa.
- These results, coupled with previous fruit damage assessments shows that *C. capitata* does not seem to threaten the blueberry production.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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Blueberry Growers Across South Africa



THANK YOU!
ENKOSI!
DANKIE!

