

Consider a future where BMSB has arrived in New Zealand. All response efforts have failed to eradicate the bug. What might long-term management look like? These are some things to factor into your future planning.

TIME YOUR INTERVENTIONS: TRAPPING AND MONITORING



- Monitor regularly with traps to know when and where control is needed
- Start with orchard boundaries (where BMSB invade first)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL



- The release of the parasitoid Samurai Wasp (*Trissoulcus japonicus*) may be the most promising landscape level control to reduce BMSB populations
- Its release during the summer months (when BMSB lay their eggs) would be a world first and led in a response by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)

KEEP IT OUT: EXCLUSION NETTING



- Netting (2-4mm mesh) significantly reduces pest pressure on-orchard as a first line of defense
- BMSB enters crops early, fully enclose orchards pre-pollination

CHEMICAL CONTROL



- Alongside other tools, chemical control can manage high BMSB populations at specific times of the year — growers must adhere to Zespri Crop Protection Standards (CPS)
- Due to residue implications, chemical control alone will not deliver year-round effective control of BMSB

TRAP AND KILL



- Reduce BMSB populations by trapping them as they seek out overwintering spots
- Overwintering traps work best in shelterbelts, gullies or near buildings

“BMSB damage with no management can result in fruit loss of up to 90%! Active management in some orchards offshore suggest that this could be reduced to 5-10% fruit loss (up to 30% on the worst affected blocks)”

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IF YOU EVER SEE ANYTHING YOU THINK MAY BE A BMSB, CATCH IT, SNAP IT, REPORT IT TO THE BIOSECURITY HOTLINE ON 0800 80 99 66 OR KVH ON 0800 665 825. ALWAYS REPORT THE UNUSUAL.

