



Area-wide management of Qfly: insights from spatial modelling

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<https://area-wide-management.com.au/>

The screenshot shows the website for the Hort Frontiers Fruit Fly Fund. The main heading is "Adaptive area-wide management for Queensland fruit fly using Sterile Insect Technique". Below this is a video player titled "HORT FRONTIERS / AWM GUIDELINES". To the right of the video player is a red box with white text that reads: "Area Wide Management (AWM) is a proven management approach for mobile pests around the world, employing a control strategy to target all pest habitats within a well-defined area or region to reduce the total pest population. These guidelines will help you understand AWM, how to get started implementing it for Queensland fruit fly, and the opportunities to implement Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) once AWM has been successfully implemented." Below the video player and the red box are three blue arrows pointing to the right, each containing a question: "What exactly works?", "In what context?", and "Where and when to target?". To the right of these arrows is a large blue box containing a list of bullet points. The website also features logos for "hort frontiers", "FRUIT FLY FUND", and "SITplus".

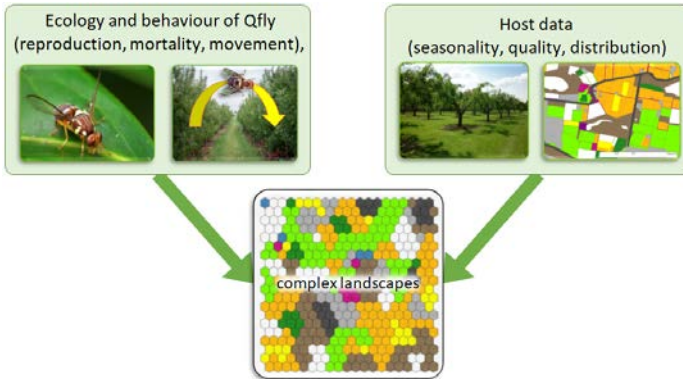
What exactly works?

In what context?

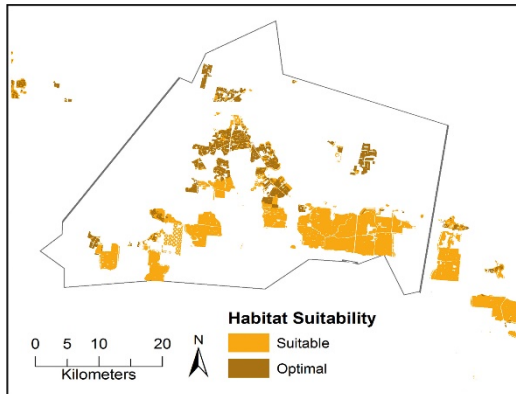
Where and when to target?

- A proven management approach
- A united strategy targeting all pest habitats within a defined area to reduce the total pest population
- Requires engagement from the whole community: coordinator, grower, backyard gardener

Spatially-explicit population dynamic model

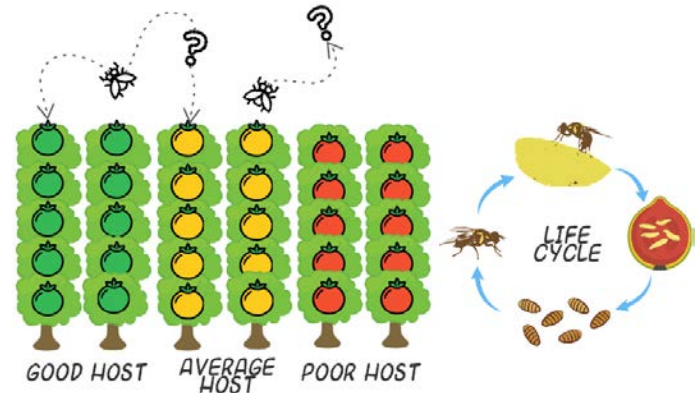


Habitat suitability model



A tale of three models....

Mechanistic foraging model

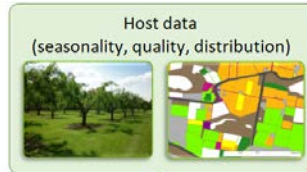


Model properties

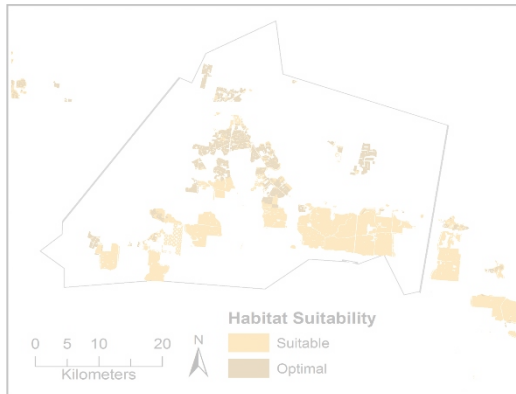
- 1) *Landscape and scale*
- 2) *Population dynamics*
- 3) *Dispersal*

Model insights

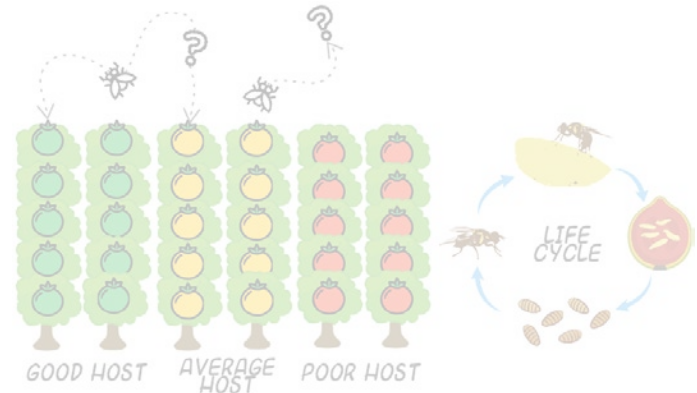
Spatially-explicit population dynamic model



Habitat suitability model

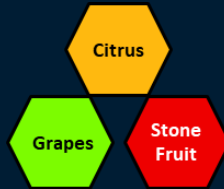


Mechanistic foraging model



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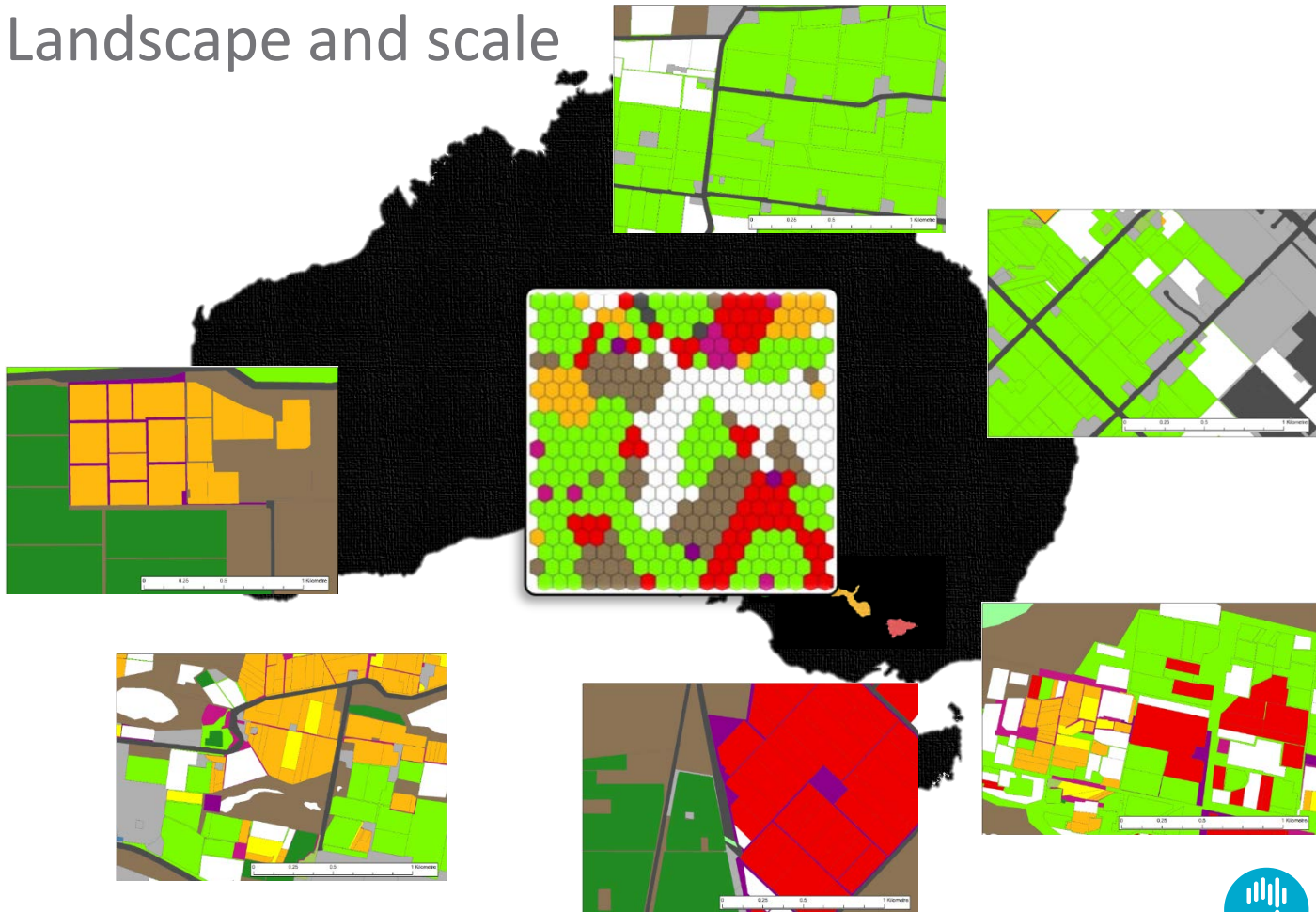
Spatially-explicit population dynamic model properties



1) *Landscape and scale*

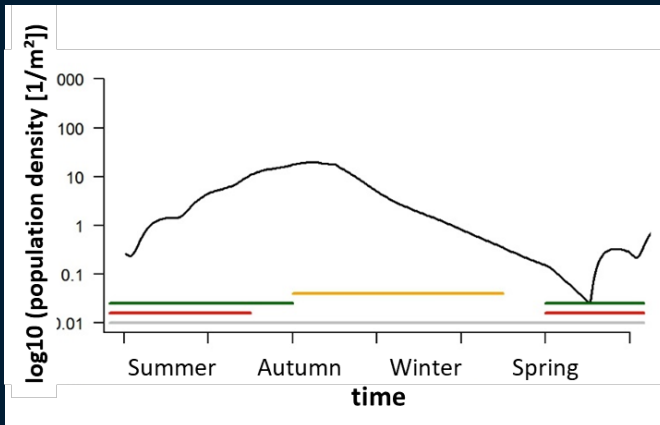
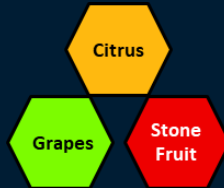
- *Single commodity per 1 ha cell*
- *Commodities vary by host quality and seasonality*

Landscape and scale



Schwarzmueller F. et al. (2017) Spatially-explicit modelling of ecological processes in complex agricultural landscapes: connecting 'artificial' landscapes with 'reality' ModSim 2017 <https://doi.org/10.36334/modsim.2017.G8.schwarzmueller>

Spatially-explicit population dynamic model properties



1) *Landscape and scale*

- *Single commodity per 1 ha cell*
- *Commodities vary by host quality and seasonality*

2) *Population dynamics*

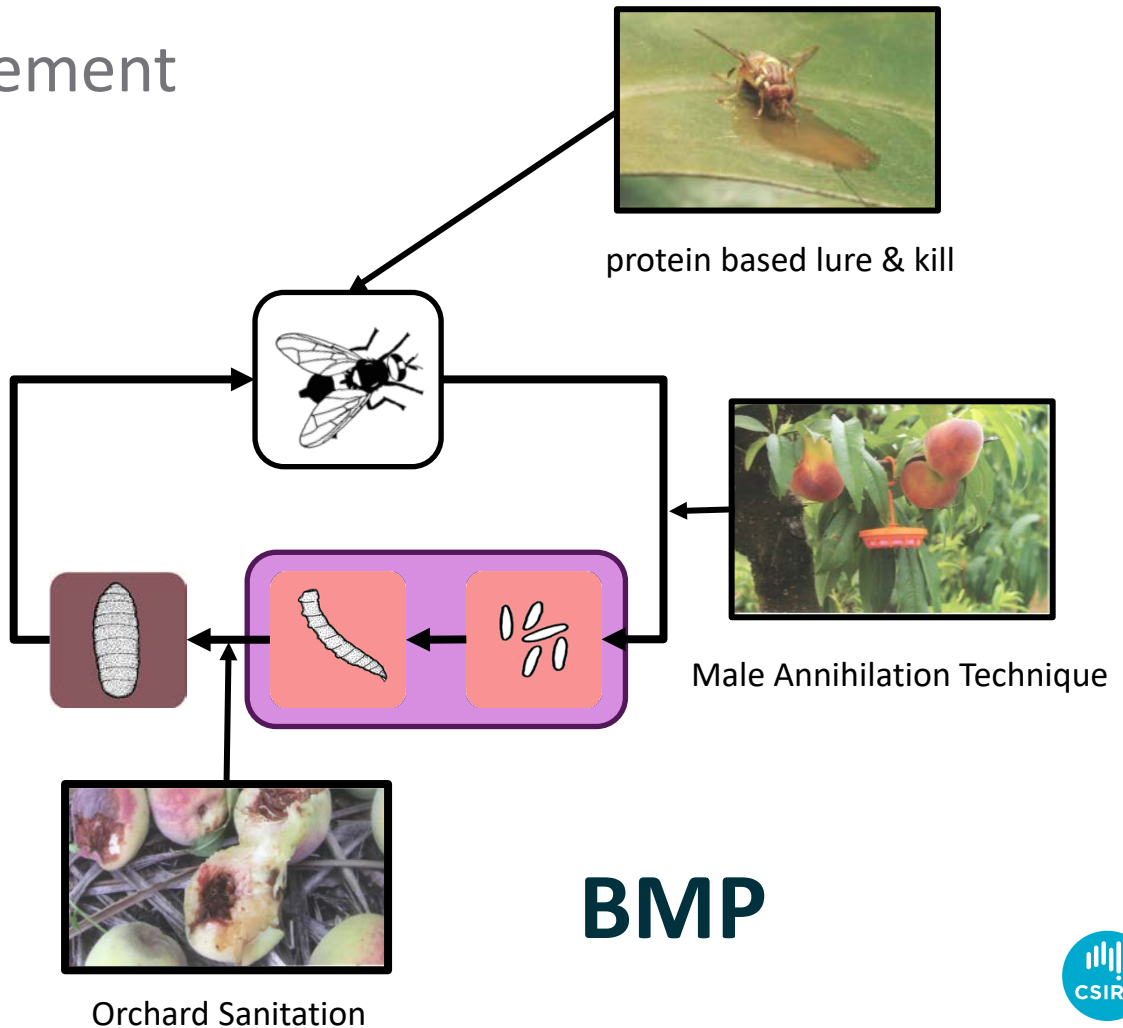
- *Stage-structured approach with two stages: adults and juveniles*
- *Host quality affects reproduction, development and survival*

3) *Dispersal*

Mechanistic cellular automata:

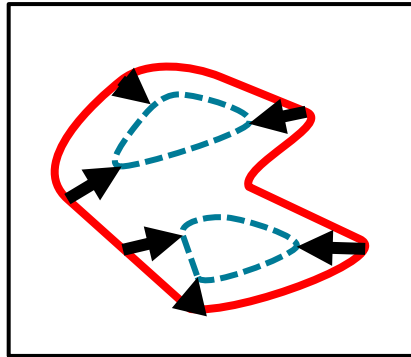
1. Directed movement
2. Undirected movement
3. Constant emigration
4. Triggered emigration

Management



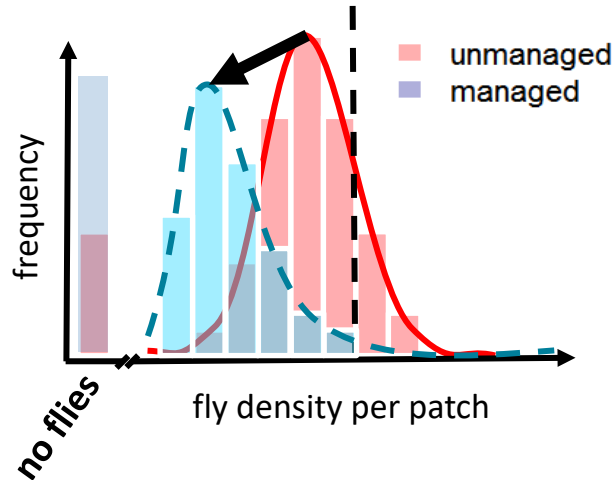
How to assess 'management effectiveness'?

affected area

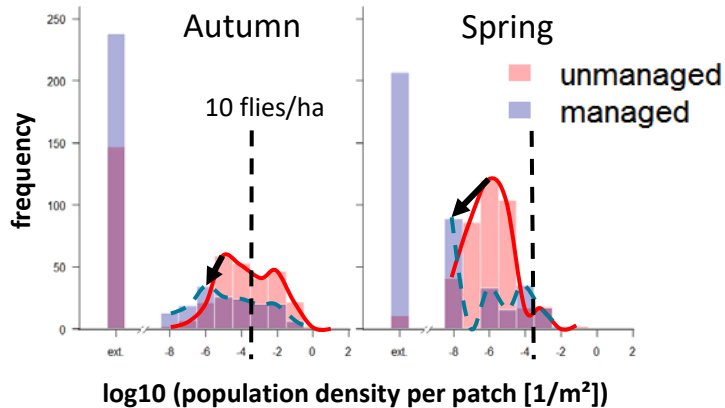
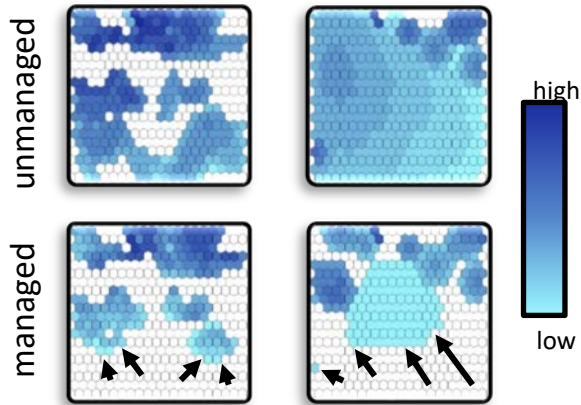


Area
reduced

Population
reduced



Management effectiveness - BMP60



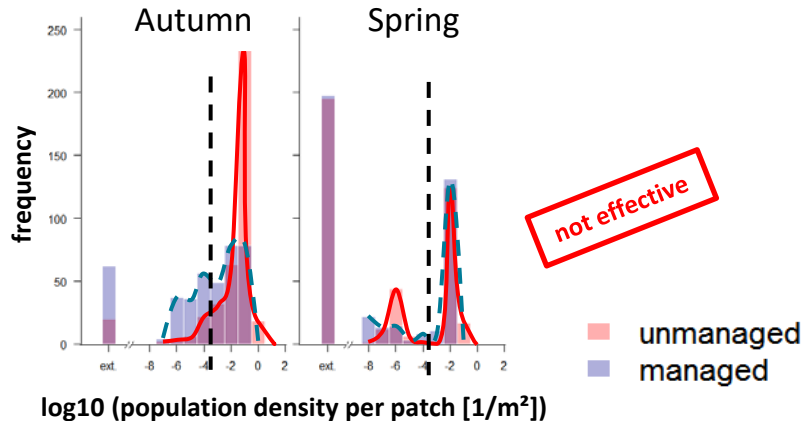
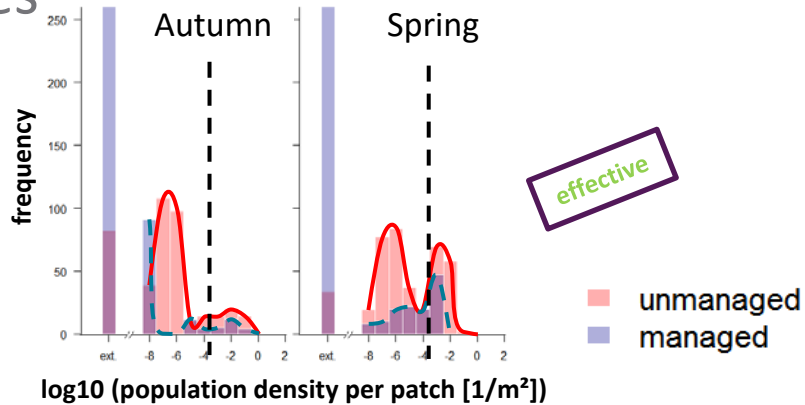
Heterogeneity in landscapes → heterogeneity in management outcomes



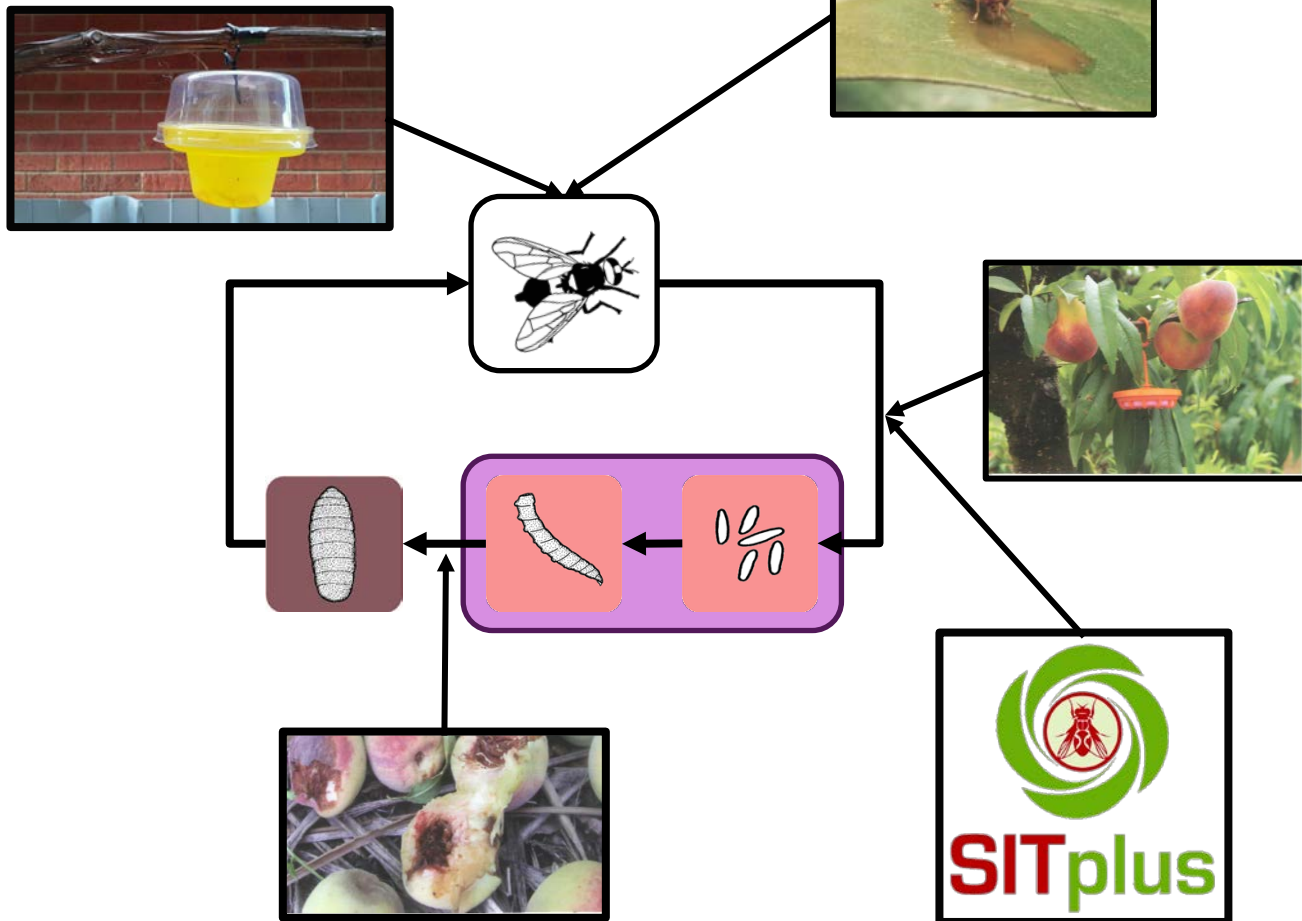
Rural citrus and grapes



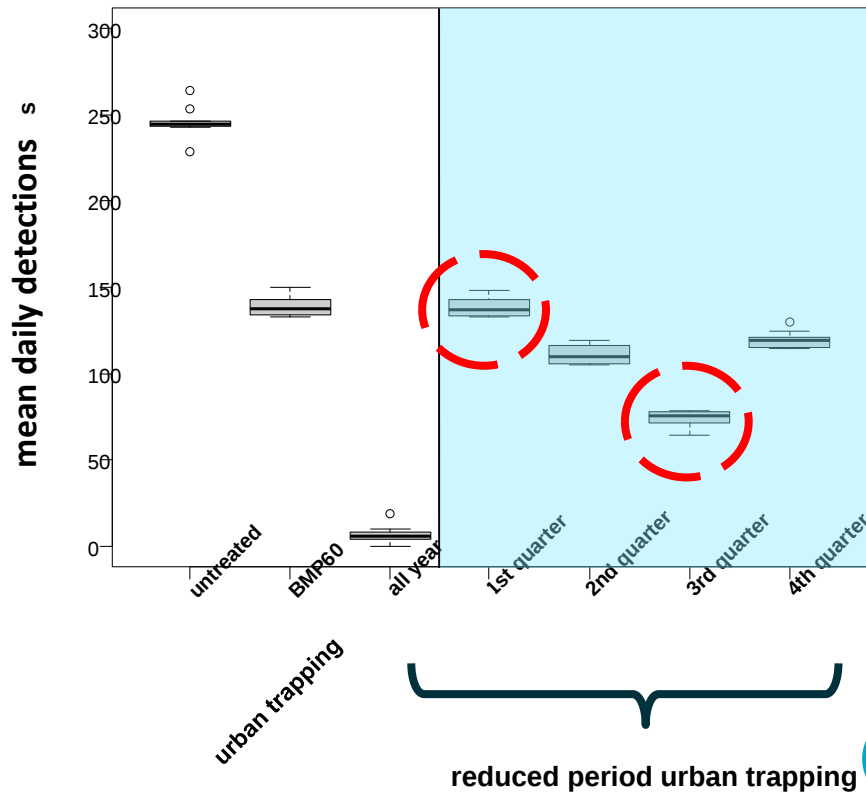
Grapes in an urban setting



Management



Management - urban trapping -



Recommendations / Guidelines

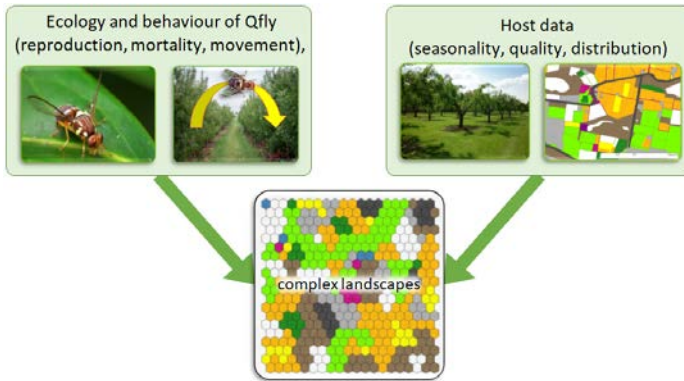


Good chance of getting on top of the problem with a large enough number of growers adopting BMP (60% +)



You have a good chance of success only if you get urban residents involved, especially in spring (3rd quarter)

Spatially-explicit population dynamic model insights



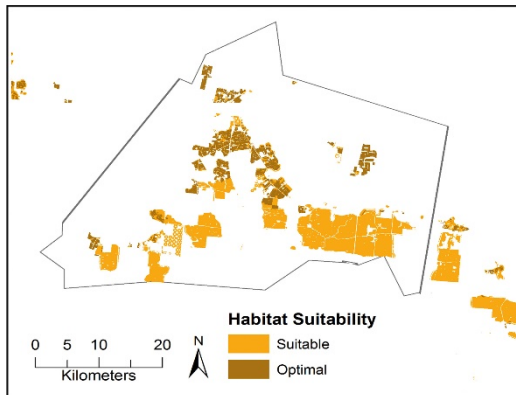
The design, implementation and evaluation of area-wide management programs needs to take into account:

- Existing management practices and context
- the level of engagement in the programme
- landscape complexity

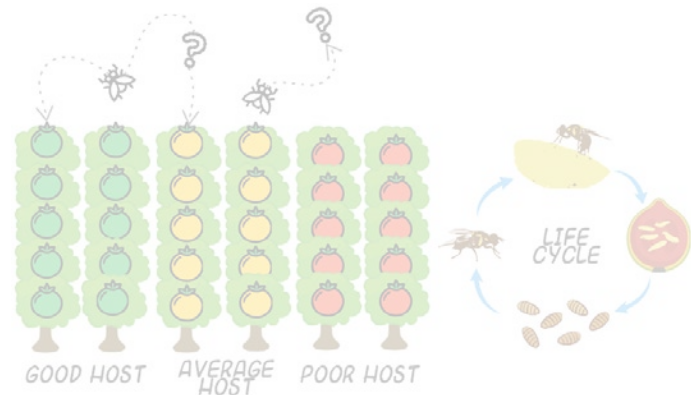
Spatially-explicit population dynamic model



Habitat suitability model



Mechanistic foraging model

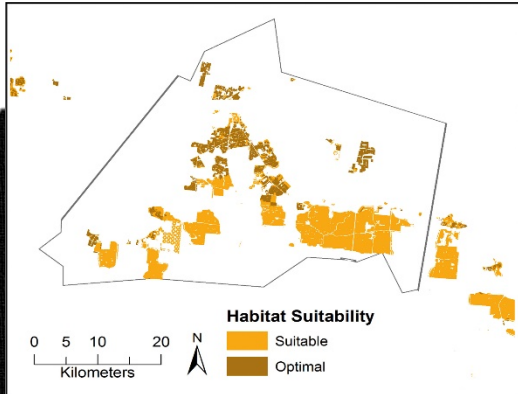


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Habitat suitability model properties



1) *Landscape and scale*

Riverland, Sunraysia and Goulburn Valley, all located within the former Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone (FFEZ)

Crop survey and land use data (ground-truthed)

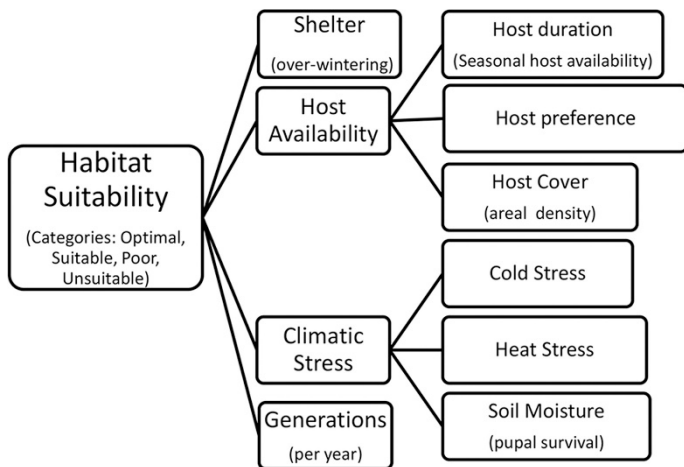
2) *Population dynamics*

Climate determines number of generations per year, cold and heat stress

3) *Dispersal*

*Expert opinion: relatively limited local dispersal (~200 m) by *B. tryoni* - implemented as a moving window to reflect influence of nearby habitat on suitability*

Habitat suitability model insights



- Multiple factors determine habitat suitability (not just climate)
- Suitable habitat is largely constrained to commercial, peri-urban and urban areas in SE Australia.
- Some within-region variation where cold-stress and land use plays a part.



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources



SITplus®

**Hort
Innovation**

Van Klinken, Murray et al. (2019) *Scale-appropriate spatial modelling to support area-wide management of a polyphagous fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae)* Annals of Applied Biology 175 (3)



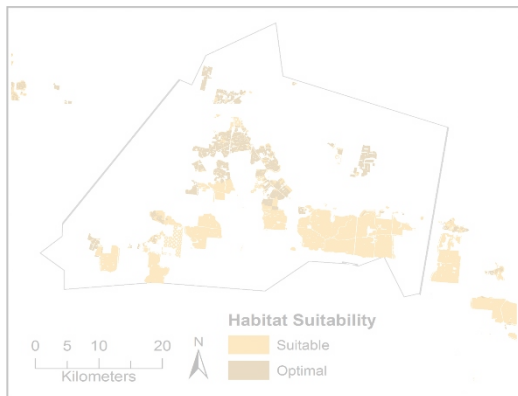
Department of
Primary Industries



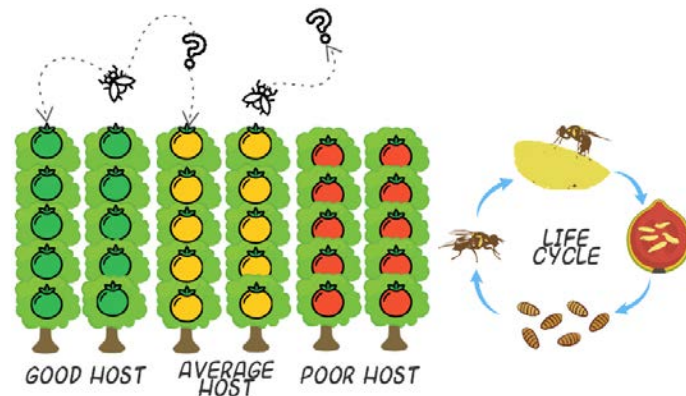
Spatially-explicit population dynamic model



Habitat suitability model



Mechanistic foraging model

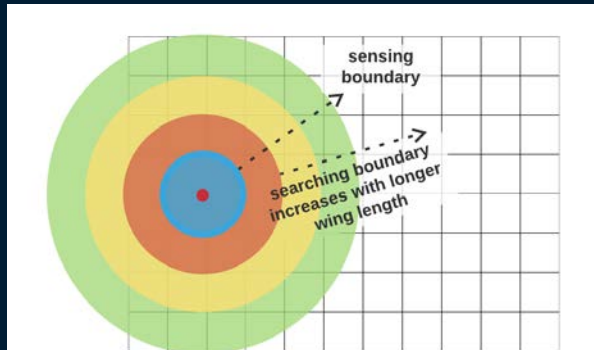


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Mechanistic foraging model properties



1) *Landscape and scale*

- A tree is a 5x5m cell
- Proportion and aggregation of four types of fruit trees

2) *Population dynamics*

- Cohort-based model for juvenile stages
- Agent-based model for adult stages
- *Incorporates effect of host tree type*

3) *Dispersal*

Mechanistic:

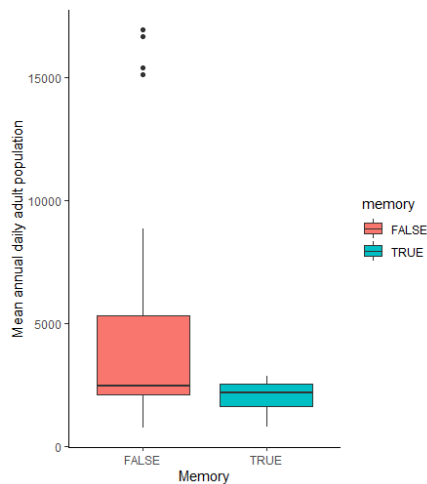
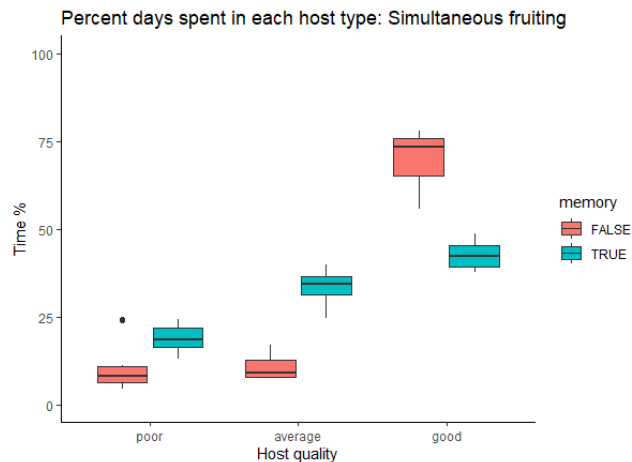
- Optimal foraging*
 - Experience and memory*
- Wing length (emergent from host type)*

Directed movement

Triggered emigration

Mechanistic foraging model insights:

Memory results in relatively low populations affiliated with poorer hosts



+ Influence of:

- landscape structure
- host quality
- timing of host availability

+ explore management scenarios:

e.g. trap crop, removal of feral trees, crop hygiene

Summary



- Context is important when considering Area-wide Management (AWM)
- Models can help identify where/when AWM is likely to be successful
- Models can improve our understanding of Qfly behaviour, population dynamics and distribution
- Models can consider the effectiveness of novel management approaches (SIT, trap crops etc)
- Models can be integrated with real-time observation data to provide calibrated, context-specific, management recommendations relevant to growers/decision-makers



Thank you

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Australia's National Science Agency

I acknowledge the researchers, project team, growers, and community stakeholders who have all contributed to the work presented here.

