



ORGANIC AGRICULTURE  
Industry Trade Ltd. Company

KAPAR®MFF Mediterranean Fruit Fly Traps  
KAPAR®SC Scarab Beetle Pheromone Traps

KAPAR® Pheromone Traps against  
Warehouse Pest Moths

KAPAR®OFM Pheromone Traps in Oriental  
Fruit Moth Control

KAPAR®TL Pheromone Traps in Tomato Leafminer Control

KAPAR®CM Codling Moth Traps

KAPAR® The Plum Fruit Moth  
Acorn moth

KAPAR®CFF Pheromone Traps in European  
Cherry Fruit Fly Control

KAPAR®WST White Sticky Trap in Fruit Sawflies  
Forest Pests

KAPAR®RPW Red Palm Weevil Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®EGM European Grapevine Moth Traps

KAPAR®YST Yellow Sticky Trap

Fighting flies in the greenhouse without pesticides

KAPAR®BST Blue Sticky Trap in Thrips Control

Sticky UV-Light Traps

KAPAR®BB Bark Beetles Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®BB Pheromone Traps in Bark Beetle Control

KAPAR®CB Cotton Bollworm Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®OLM Olive Leaf Moth Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®OM Olive Moth Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®OFF Olive Fruit Fly Trap

KAPAR®PTM Potato Tuber Moth Pheromone Traps



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# BIOTECHNICAL CONTROL

## WITH PEST INSECTS

Pheromone traps are used  
in mass catch and diversion  
techniques to determine the  
time of control.

KAPAR®MFF  
MEDITERRANEAN  
FRUIT  
FLY TRAPS



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# KAPAR<sup>®</sup>MMF MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY TRAPS

**Scientific Name:** Mediterranean fruit fly, medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*)

**Host Plants:** It is a polyphagous pest. In our country, the most important host plants are apricot, quince, peach, fig, persimmon, pomegranate, avocado and citrus. It has the potential to survive in pear, prickly pear, jujube, apple and wild species, which are secondary hosts in cases where preferred hosts are not available.

Adults are usually 2/3 the size of a housefly. The general color of the body is tawny. The wings are broad with black and pale brownish stripes. Since MFF polyphagous is a pest, it can find food and hosts throughout the year. Overwintering adults emerge in late spring and early summer. They mate and lay eggs on days when the temperature is over 16°C. In the Aegean region, it can produce 4-5 generations per year, and in the Mediterranean region 7-8 generations per year.

## Type of Damage

Adults of Mediterranean fruit fly cause yellowish spots on the spots where they lay eggs when citrus and pomegranate fruits reach maturity, and brownish spots on the spots where they lay eggs on ripe fruits. The main damage of the Mediterranean fruit fly is caused by its larvae. The larvae feed on the fleshy part of the host fruits and cause softening and collapse in the fruit. Infected fruits prematurely ripen and fall.

Damage to citrus fruits, pomegranates and other products that are exported is very important for the country's economy. If such fruits are infected or contaminated, exports are prevented. And the product is not allowed to be exported abroad. The annual damage rate can reach up to 80%. In our country, it is continuously active along the coastline of the Mediterranean and Aegean Regions.

## Monitoring

The traps for monitoring should be 3 traps set after the trees have bloomed. The traps are counted 2 times a week and the flies in the traps are followed.

## Mass Catch

Close to the softening of the fruits, usually 6-8 weeks before the fruits start to change color, the number of traps set is increased. Mass control is carried out by hanging the traps at 15-20 m intervals. It is proper to do it in early August.



## Delta Trap

Delta traps are used to detect the first flight of the pest by placing a sticky card and pheromone inside. Insects that come to the smell emitted by the pheromone stick to the sticky card. When these cards are filled with insects, they should be replaced with a new one. The pheromones should be changed every 8-10 weeks.

## Usage and Storage Conditions of Pheromones:

- Traps are hung on the southern part of the tree at a height of 1-1.5 m from the ground.
- Traps must stay in the field until crop harvest.
- The pheromone dispensers should be placed in the traps with the help of gloves without touching them with bare hands.
- The duration of action of pheromones is 8-10 weeks. During these periods, the pheromone must be renewed.
- Species-specific pheromones should not have a negative effect on other insects found in nature.
- Pheromones can be stored in their original pack at -18 degrees Celsius until the expiration date.

