



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®SB
SCARAB
BEETLE
PHEROMONE
TRAPS



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KAPAR®SB SCARAB BEETLE PHEROMONE TRAPS

Scientific Name: (SCARAB BEETLE
- EPICOMETIS (TROPINOTA) HIRTA)

Host Plants: Many fruit trees, including citrus, crops, vineyards, ornamental plants, some vegetables and weeds, and rapeseed.

Adults are 10 mm long, black matt colored with white spots. Larvae are manas type. Spends the winter in soil and manure piles during larval and adult stages.

Type of Damage

Adults that appear in early spring cause great damage by first eating the flowers, leaves and fruits of weeds and vegetables such as broad beans. They mate and lay their eggs in topsoil-rich soils. After 1-2 weeks, the hatched larvae feed on the roots of weeds. They complete their development in 6-9 weeks and become pupa in a space they create in the soil. They give one offspring per year.

Biotechnical Control

With KAPAR®SB pheromone traps it is possible to control without harming the environment, without killing beneficial insects in nature, without burning flowers. Insects are attracted to traps using pheromones and they are caught. Pheromone traps don't include poisonous substance. Use in good agriculture, organic agriculture, IPM (Integrated Pest Management) applications.

Traps

It is possible to use pheromones by attaching a 24 cm blue funnel to the end of a large plastic bottle or with a blue basin.

Usage and Storage Conditions of Traps

- Traps should be set at intervals of 15-20 meters in the orchards 10 days before the trees bloom.
- Water is filled halfway into the plastic bottle or basin and some dish-washing liquid is added to the water.

- Pheromones are hung on the edge of the funnel or on the edge of the basin with the help of wire, without touching the water and without being removed from their transparent bag.

- Funnel-type traps are hung on tree branches, and basin-type traps are placed on the ground.

- Traps should be checked at regular periods.

- Feromonlar, orijinal ambalajlarında 2 yıl serin bir yerde muhafaza edilebilir.

