#### **ORGANIC AGRICULTURE** Industry Trade Ltd. Company

#### KAPAR<sup>®</sup>MFF Mediterranean Fruit Fly Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>SC Scarab Beetle Pheromone Traps

KAPAR<sup>®</sup> Pheromone Traps against Warehouse Pest Moths

**KAPAR®OFM** Pheromone Traps in Oriental Fruit Moth Control



KAPAR®TL Pheromone Traps in Tomato Leafminer Control

KAPAR<sup>®</sup>CM Codling Moth Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup> The Plum Fruit Moth

Acorn moth KAPAR<sup>®</sup>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<sup>®</sup>EGM European Grapevine Moth Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>YST Yellow Sticky Trap Fighting flies in the greenhouse without pesticides KAPAR<sup>®</sup>BST Blue Sticky Trap in Thrips Contro Sticky UV-Light Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>BB Bark Beetles Pheromone Traps

KAPAR®BB Pheromone Traps in Bark Beetle Control KAPAR<sup>®</sup>CB Cotton Bollworm Pheromone Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>OLM Olive Leaf Moth Pheromone Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>OM Olive Moth Pheromone Traps KAPAR<sup>®</sup>OFF Olive Fruit Fly Trap KAPAR®PTM Potato Tuber Moth Pheromone Traps



# **BIOTECHNICAL** CONTROL

**ąpar**<sup>®</sup>

**ORGANIC AGRICULTURE** 

Industry Trade Ltd. Company

### WITH PEST INSECTS

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

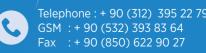
**KAPAR<sup>®</sup>SB SCARAB BEETLE PHEROMONE TRAPS** 



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www.kapar.com.tr www.kaparorganik.com.tr kapar kapar@hotmail.com





## KAPAR<sup>®</sup>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 dishwashing 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.

