



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.

ORIENTAL  
FRUIT MOTH  
(GRAPHOLITA  
MOLESTA)



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# ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (GRAPHOLITA MOLESTA)

The front wings of the butterfly are brownish black, the hind wings are covered with gray scales. The pest spends the winter under the bark on the trunks of trees, in crevices and cracks, in various shelters on the soil, in soil crevices and fruit packing places, in the mature larval stage in a cocoon they spin. The offspring adults overwintered begin in the spring to emerge during the flowering period. This emerge lasts until July. The oriental fruit moth, which multiplies rapidly in places with a Mediterranean climate, gives three offspring per year.

Destruction of damaged sprouts in peach orchards by cutting them once a week reduces pest density.

Fruit stores are suitable wintering storages. Rotting peaches in warehouses should be destroyed by buried. Warehouse cleanliness should be given importance.

## Type of Damage

The oriental fruit moth causes damage to both sprouts and fruits

of trees. The damage potential of this species is very high. It is the main pest in peach cultivation in open area. The tip of the sprout dries up to 5-7 cm, the sapling becomes bushy, damages the 2nd and 3rd generation of the fruit. The larva, which feeds on the flesh of the fruit, completes its growing and leaves the fruit through the hole it makes. Glue is woven around the fruit entry and exit holes. The disease develops around the holes, the fruit rots. The oriental fruit moth can also be pest for trees such as pear, apple, quince, medlar, cherry and sour cherry, which are close to peach orchards.

## Monitoring

The traps for monitoring should be set 3 traps/ha after the trees have bloomed. Traps are counted 2 times a week. If the insects in the traps exceed 4 and if chemical control is preferred, the control should be started.

## Mass Catch

The purpose is to catch as many butterflies as possible and pre-

vent pests from reproducing. For this purpose, 3-4 traps/decars are used. The number of traps can be increased if the population is large. With this type of control without using pesticides, the environment is not harmed and the products obtained are protected from plant pests.

## 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 4-6 weeks.

## Bucket Type Trap

The control can be done by using buckets consisting of traps, lower collection chamber, lid, hanging wire and pheromone basket. Traps should be checked at regular periods. The filled collection chamber should be emptied and properly removed from the fruit area.

## Usage and Storage Conditions of Pheromones:

- The duration of action of pheromones is 4-6 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.

