ORGANİC AGRİCULTURE
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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ORGANİC AGRİCULTURE
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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®EGM THE EUROPEAN GRAPEVINE MOTH TRAPS (LOBESIA BOTRANA)

KAPAR®EGM
THE EUROPEAN GRAPEVİNE MOTH TRAPS (LOBESIA BOTRANA)

Host Plants: The main host is the vine. Laurel, forest vine, jujube, blackberry are among its hosts.

Adults have a wingspan of 10-12 mm and a length of up to 6 mm. Mature larvae are 9-10 mm long, yellowish green in color. Females lay their eggs on flower buds, flowers and flower stalks, unripe grape and fruits. The newly hatched larva feeds on buds and flowers. The second progeny larva feeds on the unripe grape, the third progeny larva feeds on the ripening grapes. They usually give 3 offspring.

Type of Damage

The grapevine moth is the most important pest of vineyards with the damage it causes directly on the product. There is loss of quality and quantity in the product during their feeding. Damaged flowers and groves fall. The inflorescences become sparse. Saprophytic fungi develop in the inflorescences.

Monitoring

Traps are hung as 1 piece/ha before the flowering period and after the temperature reaches 12 degrees. Traps are counted once every 2 weeks until the first insect is seen, and once a week after the first insect is seen. When adult flight is detected, appropriate control is carried out.

Mass Catch

They are placed in the vineyard at 15-20 m intervals; delta traps, funnel traps, water traps etc. Thus, fertilization of female eggs is prevented. A fairly high success is achieved.

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.

• The species-specific pheromones don't have a negative impact on other insects in nature.

• Pheromones can be stored in their original pack at -18 degrees Celsius until the expiration date.

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