



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



ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
Industry Trade Ltd. Company

BIOTECHNICAL CONTROL

WITH PEST INSECTS

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

**PEACH
TWIG BORER
(ANARSIA
LINEATELLA)**



Keresteciler Sanayii Sitesi Saray Mah. 2. Cad.
No.29 06980 KAZAN / ANKARA/ TURKEY



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



Telephone : + 90 (312) 395 22 79
GSM : + 90 (532) 393 83 64
Fax : + 90 (850) 622 90 27



PEACH TWIG BORER

(Anarsia Lineatella)

ഇതുവരെ Peach, almond, apricot, wild apricot, plum, green plum, cherry, apple

Their butterflies are dark grizzly-grey, and the upper wings are decorated with irregular light and dark grey lines and spots. It spends the winter as a larva. Overwintering larvae feed on flower and leaf buds when they first emerge.

Type of Damage

The larvae of the wintering progeny damage firstly the flower or leaf buds. They pierce the sepals of the flowers by gnawing and become harmful by eating the flower ovaries. By entering the young sprouts from the tip, it causes the buds and sprouts to dry. In summer, as the freshness of the sprouts decreases, the damage to the fruits increases, preferring the fruit to the sprouts. The mode of nutrition in fruit is typical. The young larvae immediately dig under the bark in an curved form or sometimes tunnel through the fruit flesh and advance to the core.

Later, the larvae that emerge from the eggs left by the adults pass to the sprouts and young fruits. They cause shedding by entering the fruits from the bottom of the stem, the sides and the places where the two fruits touch each other. The larvae of the last progeny descend from the bottom of the stem to the core of the fruit and do their damage around the core. A larva usually damages a fruit.

Monitoring

For monitoring purposes, traps should be set at 3 traps/ha by the flowering period. Insect flight is detected by counting the traps twice a week. The control is started by choosing the appropriate method.

Mass Catch

The purpose is to catch as many butterflies as possible and prevent pests from reproducing. For this purpose, 3 traps/decare 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.

Utahf áoeᐅsahf ᐅpoejᐅotᐅᐅᐅ Oi f spn poftè

- 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.

