



ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
Industry Trade Ltd. Company

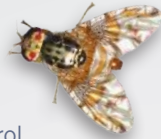


KAPAR®MFF Mediterranean Fruit Fly Traps
KAPAR®SC Scarab Beetle Pheromone Traps



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.

OLIVE MOTH PRAYS OLEAE



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OLIVE MOTH

(PRAYS OLEAE)

Host Plants: Olive

The general appearance of the adult butterfly is silver in color. There are black spots on the upper wings and silvery fringes on the margins. Larvae are usually off-white and yellowish. The olive moth gives 3 offspring a year and each generation becomes harmful in different phenological periods of the olive tree. Each generation is named as “leaf offspring”, “flower offspring” and “fruit offspring” according to the period in which it damaged.

Type of Damage

The damage is caused by the larvae of the olive moth. It is possible to examine the damages caused by olive moth larvae in 3 different phenological periods of the olive tree.

Damage of leaf offspring: Larvae become harmful when they feed between the two epidermises of the leaf, the galleries they open, and the tips of the leaves and sprouts.

Damage of flower offspring: Larvae feed between the inflorescences

and prevent fruit set by destroying the buds and flowers in the clusters.

Damage of fruit offspring: Newly hatched larvae enter the fruit from the bottom of the fruit stalk, destroying the junction of the fruit and the fruit stalk, and this causes the fruits to fall.

The damage rate of olive moth on fruits varies according to years and regions. In some years, this damage can cause product loss up to 30-60%.

Monitoring

For monitoring the adult population of the olive moth, 1 Delta type pheromone trap per hectare should be used. And this trap is hung on a fruity branch at a height of 1.5-2 m from the ground, in the prevailing wind direction of the trees in the olive groves from the end of March - the beginning of April. The traps are checked once a week and the number of butterflies caught is recorded. Counting is continued until the beginning of July to determine the density during the periods when



flowers and fruits reach the size of lentils. Then, in order to determine the density that will lay eggs on the leaf, traps are hung again with the above-mentioned method from the end of August, and the number of butterflies caught in the traps is recorded until mid-November.

By using pheromone traps, an effective control is carried out at the right time by using a small number of chemical methods. Environmental damage is reduced by using fewer pesticides, less labor and less expense. Product quality increases and pesticide residue in products decreases.

Mass Catch

In low and medium density populations, this pest can be effectively combated by hanging a delta type sexual attractant trap on 3 olive trees at the end of March, when the olive buds start to swell.

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. Traps should be hung on the side branches of the tree in the direction of the prevailing wind and at a height of 1-1.5 m from the ground.

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.

