



WITH PEST INSECTS

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

**OLIVE FRUIT FLY BACTROCERA OLEAE** 





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### **OLIVE FRUIT FLY**

### (BACTROCERA OLEAE)

**Host Plants:** Olive, wild olive and phillyrea

Adults are 4-6 mm long, bright brown and honey colored. The olive fly mostly spends the winter as pupae at a depth of 2-5 cm in the soil or as an adult in olive groves and heaths. After the soil temperature reaches 10 degrees, adults rarely start to emerge from the soil in early April, generally from June. The fruits begin to become suitable for laying eggs end of June. The females mating at this time lay their eggs primarily on large, shiny and oily olive fruits. A female can lay only one egg on an olive fruit. In places where the density is high, 7-9 eggs can be laid on an olive fruit by different females. The place where the egg is laid turns dark brown after a day, this is called "puncture". Egg opening period in summer is 2 days at 18 degrees. This period extends to 6-10 days in autumn.

#### **Type of Damage**

Olive fly is harmful in the larval stage and fruit flesh. The larva

feeds by opening galleries around the core during development. Thus, it causes the fruits to rot and fall, decrease the amount of oil, and partially increase the acidity of the oil. Especially in table olives, its damage is of greater importance. The damage rate can reach 15-30% in normal years and up to 100% in outbreak years..

## KAPAR®OFF (OLIVE FRUIT FLY) TRAPS

The olive fruit fly trap consist of two parts. 20x25 cm yellow plastic sheet covered with KAPAR® Insect Catching Glue and attractant powder.

#### **Monitoring**

Traps must be hung from the first half of June. Adult emergence times vary depending on climate, soil character, variety, etc. varies depending on factors. Taking into account the regional differences, puncture counts are made when the fruits reach egg laying maturity. If there is sufficient puncture and an

increase in the number of olive fly adults caught in the traps, spraying should be started.

#### **Mass Catch**

Olive flies start to appear mostly from the beginning of June. During this period, 1 KAPAR®OFF (Olive Fruit Fly) Trap per hectare is hung to the south of the trees, 1-2 m above the ground. These periods are the periods when the adult fly density caught in the traps reaches its maximum. Mass catch technique is applied by hanging KAPAR®OFF trap at 15-20 m (3-5 pcs/min) intervals during the period when olive fruits are susceptible to olive fly attack (the period when the seed starts to lignify, the fruit becomes oily and the fruit is suitable for the fly to lay eggs).

# **Usage and Storage Conditions of Traps:**

- Traps should be checked at regular periods.
- Attractants have a duration of action of approximately 2 monthsB
- When the yellow color traps are filled, they should be replaced with a new one.
- Traps can be stored in their original pack in a cool place for 2 years.





