

PHEROMONE TRAP: BANANA ROOT BORER

M2i TECHNOLOGY

- 100% green and biodegradable
- New formats and innovative application methods
- Regulated and prolonged rate of pheromone release for greater efficiency
- Simplified storage possible at room temperature
- Long shelf life: 2 ½ years
- Compatible with different types of traps

MANUAL

We advise you to use the Sordi Pro Classic bottle in combination with the black and yellow Pitfall trap.

Preparation:

- Place the trap in the banana plantations in a shaded area and bury the bottom part of the trap (The black part). Fill the bottom part with oil, paraffin, water or odourless soap to one third.
- Remove the cap from the bottle and screw it into the centre of the wheel. Place the wheel horizontally in the trap; always bottle open side up. Put the upper part (the yellow part) on the previously buried black lower part. The weevils attracted by the pheromone enter the trap and fall into the liquid.

Utilisation:

- For detection place 4 traps / hectare. 1 diffuser attracts the weevil on a 15 metres radius.
- Infestation is considered high above 2 catches/trap/week.
- One dose allows 3 months of pheromone release.

Composition:

- Sordidine



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THE BANANA ROOT BORER (*COSMOPOLITES SORDIDUS*)

This nocturnal beetle is native to the Indo-Malay region is the major pest of bananas and plantains worldwide. It is black, 10 to 15 mm long and is usually found at the root of banana trees or in plant debris. It rarely flies and usually stays on the same root. Damages are caused by larvae that feed on bulbs and stems which weakens the plant and makes it susceptible to fall in windy weather. The female lays its eggs in a space dug in the upper part of the bulbs. They will not develop below 12°C. Then, larvae feed for 30 to 50 days. They will then pupate before the adult emerges. The lifecycle is completed in 3 to 14 weeks dependent on temperature and conditions. The weevil is present during all seasons of the year.

HOST PLANTS

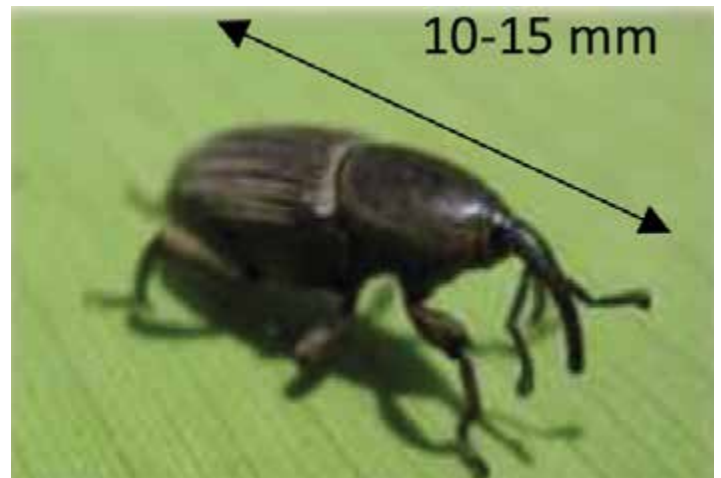
The weevil attacks only bananas (cultivated and plantains), in particular, Musaceae of the genus *Musa* spp. and *Ensete* spp.

DETECTION STRATEGY: PHEROMONE MONITORING

Pheromones are substances secreted by an insect and attracts individual of its species. Monitoring with sex pheromones attracts and traps males to detect the possible arrival of an insect that poses as a threat to the crop. This helps determine the correct timing for a curative intervention and to monitor the levels of infestation.

BENEFITS

Effective/Selective/Harmless for fauna, flora, operators and local residents/No residues or inputs/No resistance mechanisms.



For more information, contact your local grochem representative

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