

PHEROMONE TRAP: CITRUS MEALYBUG

M2i TECHNOLOGY

- Unique patented process of pheromone micro-encapsulation
- 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 recommend that you use the Citri Pro Caps syringe in association with the delta trap.

Preparation:

- Place the sticky insert at the base of the trap
- Empty the contents of the syringe into the green cap and place in the middle of the sticky insert the mealybugs attracted by the sexual pheromone will then remain trapped on the sticky insert

How to Use:

- Suspend the trap in the tree amongst the foliage
- For monitoring purposes, place 1 trap / 500 to 1000m²
- Monitor for Citrus Mealybugs over the months of November to May
- One dose allows 2 months of pheromone release

Composition:

- Planococcyll acetate



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THE CITRUS MEALYBUG (*PLANOCOCCUS CITRI*)

The males look like small wasps and are rarely seen, only the pale pink females of this small hemipter (3mm) are observable. They live in a colony on the bracts, knots and base of the leaves. They produce a white cottony wax in which they hide made up from the sap of the plant from which they feed. The effected plant exhibits growth retardation, deformities, yellowing of the leaves (extreme circumstances leaf fall) and an abortion of infested fruit and flowers. The sugary and sticky wax promotes the development of a fungus (sooty mould) that limits photosynthesis. Adults spend the winter on the boughs and leaves. When temperatures are favourable, they settle on the plant. After mating the females lay eggs in the wax and then die. In the absence of mating, they can live for several months. The cycle can last 3 months at 18°C or 1 month at 30°C. Below 13°C the females stop laying and at 8°C development ceases. *Planococcus citri* can produce up to 8 generations per year.

HOST PLANTS

Citrus mealybug like hot and humid environments, which explains why it is frequently found in greenhouses, indoor plants and species of the Citrus genus. However, it has been found on more than 200 different species in ornamental, vegetable, fruit and vine crops.

DETECTION STRATEGY: PHEROMONE MONITORING

Pheromones are substances secreted by an insect and, when received by an individual of its species, cause one or more specific reactions. Monitoring with sex pheromones attracts and traps males to detect the possible arrival of an insect that represents 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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