

PHEROMONE TRAP: COTTON BOLL WORM

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 at room temperature
- Long shelf life: 2½ years

HOW TO USE

Advice for use: Armigera syringe with the Funnel trap.

Preparing the trap: fill the bottom half of the trap with odourless soap or paraffin oil then fix

Product specification Armigera Pro Caps

Where to Place the Traps

Positioning of the Trap: suspend the trap about 1m above the ground

Recommended density: 2 Traps/ha for surfaces upto 2ha then 1 trap per ha for bigger surfaces

Type of product	Diffusion of a sexual pheromone
Usage	Detection/Monitoring
Substance active	Z-11-hexadecenal
Dose minimum of substance active	2 mg (0,44%)
Duration of diffusion*	3 months
Stage of pest targeted	Adult (butter Fly)
Estimated radius of attraction	5-10 m

*for a constant temp of 30° and absence of high winds

SUPERVISION OF THE PEST AND PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE

How often to check the trap	weekly
Level of infestation to begin a chemical treatment	3 laves every 25 plants
Eradication strategy	During the season and depending on the level of captures and infestation an insecticide treatment or biocontrol treatment can be used depending on the pest development. Seek advice from your technical representative in this case.
Prevention measure possible	Remove and destroy the debris install netting and use an insecticide on the caterpillars.



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COTTON BOLL WORM (*HELIOTHIS ARMIGERA*)

Order: Lepidoptera

The moth is a parasite 14 to 18 mm long, causing damage mainly in the tropics and subtropics. Females are orange-brown while males are grey-green. The young caterpillars are of variable colour (yellow-brown) and measure up to 30 to 40 mm. A female lay between 500 and 3000 eggs spread over the whole plant (buds, leaves, flowers). Adults fly at night and at dusk. They appear in September-October and can be observed until March. The caterpillars overwinter in cocoons buried in the ground. The insect can have 2 to 4 generations overlapping. The caterpillar stage is the most devastating. The damage consists of holes at the base of the flower buds (galleries dug by the caterpillars), leaves and twigs consumed or the fall of the cotton balls before maturity.

HOST PLANTS

The crops susceptible to *Heliothis armigera* are tomato, cotton, beans, maize, artichokes, brassica crop and baby leaf vegetables. Greenhouse tomato crops are particularly affected: the moth can be observed all year round, especially in Summer and Autumn.

DETECTION STRATEGY: MONITORING BY PHEROMONE

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

ADVANTAGES

Efficient/selective/harmless for fauna, flora, operators and local residents/no residues or inputs/no resistance/compatible with Labbé law and organic farming labels.



For more information, contact your local grochem representative

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