

# PHEROMONE TRAP: DIAMONDBACK MOTH

## 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 advise you to use the syringe Plutella Pro Caps in combination with the Delta trap.

### Preparation:

- Place the sticky insert at the base of the trap
- Empty the contents of the syringe into the pheromone holder and place in the middle of the adhesive plate Moths attracted by the sexual pheromone will then get stuck on the adhesive

### How to Use:

- Suspend the trap on a stake approximately 30 cm above the crop
- For detection, place 2 to 4 traps/hectare or 1 trap/500m<sup>2</sup> in greenhouse
- Inter cropping and rotation can help to manage this pest
- One dose allows 2 months of pheromone release

### Composition:

- Z11-16Ac ; Z11-16OH ; Z11-16Ald



# PHEROMONE TRAP: DIAMONDBACK MOTH

## THE DIAMONDBACK MOTH (*PLUTELLA XYLOSTELLA*)

This small nocturnal lepidoptera (12 to 15mm wingspan) is native to Europe and is one of the major pests of cruciferous vegetables. It is brown with a pale zig-zag mark along the edge of the fore wings creating a series of diamond shapes along the back. Injuries are caused by the larvae which feed on the leaf surface except the upper epidermis. This results in small translucent windows on the leaf and in serious cases all the leaf tissue is consumed except the veins. Adults appear in September/October and live for approximately 2 weeks. Females lay eggs on the surface of the leaf and larvae emerge 4 to 8 days later. They feed for 18 days and then weave a large silky sheath on the underside of the leaf and pupate there for one week. Because of this short life cycle, the number of annual generations can be 3 to 6 depending on temperatures. In Autumn, the caterpillars spin denser cocoons and then hibernate. The diamondback moth was the first insect found to have become resistant to biological control by the Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) toxin in the field.

## HOST PLANTS

The moth lives on all wild and cultivated Brassicaceae including; broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, collard, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, radish, turnip, and watercress. Several wild species of Brassicaceae also act as hosts, especially early in the season when cultivated crops are unavailable.

## DETECTION STRATEGY: PHEROMONE MONITORING

Pheromones are substances secreted by an insect. Monitoring with sex pheromones attracts and traps males to detect the possible arrival of an insect that could be 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

grochem.com  
for all enquiries 1800 777 068