PHEREMONE TRAP: WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS

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 Frankiniella Pro Caps (containing attractive kairomones of Frankliniella occidentalis) in combination with the Sticky trap.

Preparation:

- Peel off the film from the sticky insert
- Empty the contents of the syringe into the middle of the adhesive plaque Thrips attracted by kairomones stick to the adhesive trap

Utilisation:

- Suspend the trap on a pole, about 50 cm above the seedlings
- Suspend the trap in tree crop about 50cm above the ground
- For detection place 2 traps/100m²
- Think about picking up plant debris on the ground
- One dose allows 3 months of pheromone release

Composition:

Methanol, Isonicotinate d'éthyle, Methyl laurate, (+/-)-Lavandulol, (S)-(+)-2-methylbutyric acid

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THE WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS (*FRANKLINIELLA OCCIDENTALIS*)

This small insect (1 to 2mm) is native to North America and is yellow-brown in colour. Egg laying in aerial plant tissue allows an entry point for damage to occur. Damages are also caused by adults and larvae that feed on fruits, leaves and flowers. To feed itself the thrips inject its saliva into the epidermis of the fruit and then suck out the contents. By doing this it can then transmit the tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) to several plants. The female lives to about 40 days and can lay up to 40 eggs. At the second stage of development the larva falls to the ground and no longer feeds but remains active. It will then pupate to emerge as an adult. The complete cycle can last 15 days at 25°C and up to 40 days at 15°C. Frankliniella occidentalis produces on average 5 to 7 generations. It reproduces from October to February and overwinters in the soil at the nymphal stage.

HOST PLANTS

The thrips attacks fruit trees (peach, plum, apple, vine), vegetables (bean, eggplant, pepper, strawberry, tomato) and cultivated flowers (gerbera, cyclamens, chrysanthemums, saintpaulia, roses). Attacked tissue results in discolouration, deformities and necrotic tissue.

DECTECTION 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 / kairomones attracts and traps males and females to detect the possible arrival of an insect that poses 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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