

Food-attractant trap:

Oriental fruit fly

M2I technology

- Controled release rate for a greater efficiency
- 100% biodegradable
- Easy storage, at room temperature
- Extended shelf life: 2.5 years



M2i recommends: Bactrocera Pro Drop® tube + upside down funnel trap / Mc Phail trap*

Trap setup: Open the tube of attractant. Do not touch the product with your hands. Place the tube in the attractant holder (cage). Slide the cage into the hole of the clear upper part of the trap. Fill the lower part of the trap with water and unscented soap. Snap together the upper and lower parts. Flies are attracted into the trap and are caught.

Characteristic of Bactrocera Pro Drop®

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Product type	Food attractant dispenser
Use	Monitoring
Active substance	Methyl eugenol
Minimum dose of active substance	500 mg
Indicative duration of diffusion**	4 to 8 weeks
Stage of targeted insect	Adult (fly)
Estimated diffusion radius	Fly attracted on a radius of about 10 m

^{**} for an average temperature of 30 °C and in the absence of strong winds.

Monitoring setup

<u>Detection period</u>: approx. from May to January during the rainy season and during the fruit ripening period.

<u>Trap location</u>: suspended from the tree, about 1.5m from the ground.

Recommended density: 4 to 10 traps/ha



Pheromone dispenser against Batrocera invader







* Technical sheet available with the Mc Phail trap

Pest monitoring and recommendations

Trap follow-up frequency	Weekly. Renew the water+soap in of the trap when the number of catches becomes too high.
Recommended intervention threshold	1 fly caught /trap /day
Pest control methods	During the critical season and depending on trapping levels: it is possible to perform an additional insecticide and/or biocontrol treatment according to the insect life stage. Refer to recommendations of registered products for plant protection (ephy.anses.fr) and/or to your technical advisor
Preventive measures	Control the development of attractive weeds in orchards. Remove and destroy damaged fruits. Harvest mature fruits and pick those that have fallen to the ground. Control humidity when possible. Favour natural enemies (predators, parasitoids, etc.).





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Oriental fruit fly (Bactrocera dorsalis)

Pest life-stage: larva Order: Diptera

Bactrocera spp. are the most destructive pests of many fruits and vegetables all over the world, especially in warm and humid areas. Native from Asia, the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex includes around 75 species, morphologically alike. The adult measures around 8mm long and has a yellow and black abdomen. Females can be differentiated by the presence of an ovipositor at the end of their abdomen. The larva is long and light yellow.

Fruit damage can be either caused directly by larval depredation of the fruits at different maturity stages, and/or indirectly by the female oviposition and the resulting development of microorganisms around the wound. This species can cause up to 70% production loss.

Bactrocera dorsalis can spawn up to 10 generations per year. For instance, 6 generations can be observed in China. Climatic conditions and host plant varieties can modulate the life cycle. Be aware that this species is morphologically identical to many other *Bactrocera* species.

This food attractant can also trap other species of Bactrocera.



Recommendations / Security

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from pets.

Keep away from food and drinks.

Keep in its original packaging and respect the uses, doses, conditions and precautions for use mentioned. Do not freeze.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while using. Wash hands after handling. Discard emptied and rinsed containers in the household trash.

irst aid

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with water as a precaution.

In case of contact with skin, wash with plenty of water.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting, rinse mouth and seek medical attention.

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice and show the label

Product usable in organic gardening.

Host plants

The oriental fruit fly is a polyphagous species feeding on both cultivated and wild host plants. This pest can be found on mango tree, papaya tree, avocado tree, coffee tree, etc.

Detection strategies : food attractant

Food attractants are mimicking substances produced by the host plant in order to attract a target insect. Monitoring using such molecules can attract either males or females from this pest. It allows for the detection of the fly in the orchard. In case of high pest pressure, performing a curative treatment and measuring its efficiency can also help.

Benefits

This method is efficient, selective and harmless for fauna, flora, operators and local residents. It does not generate residues, inputs or resistance mechanisms.

Trapping period of *B. dorsalis*

March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Indicative period for China

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