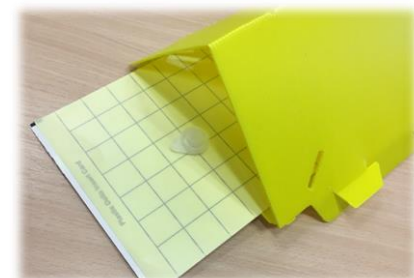


Pheromone Trap : Cabbage moth

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 Olea Pro Caps in combination with the yellow Delta trap.

Preparation :

- Put the adhesive part on the base of the trap
- Empty the contents of the syringe into the pheromone holder and place in the middle of the adhesive plate

Butterfly attracted by the sexual pheromone adhere to the adhesive

Utilisation :

- Suspend the trap on a peg, about 10 cm above the cabbage
- For detect place 1 to 2 traps / hectare.
- Think about removing weeds that can be used as tank, and hoeing and plowing in the fall to raise buried pupae to the surface
- Infestation is considered strong beyond 20 weekly catch / trap (10% of affected feet)
- One dose allows 2 months of protection

Composition: Z11-16Ac

Period of treatment



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Pheromone Trap : Cabbage Month

■ La noctuelle du chou (*Mamestra brassicae*)

Originally from the Palearctic area, this small (4 to 5cm wingspan) lepidopteran has gray-brown fore wings with brown mottling alternating with white, and pale gray hind wings. The damage is caused by brown-green caterpillars that feed on cabbage leaves in field crops and under cover.

Butterflies emerge from their pupae around May-June, and lay their eggs on the underside of the leaves. The larvae appear about 15 days later and will feed on the plant for 2 months. They will then bury themselves in the ground to pupate. Second generation butterflies appear from July to September and their larvae develop from August to October. When the temperatures become too low, these caterpillars begin to overwinter in a cocoon at the level of the superficial soil layer. *Mamestra brassicae* thus generally produces 2 generations per year.



■ Host plants

Mamestra brassicae attacks Cabbage, but also Turnips, Tobacco, Beets, Lettuce and Chicory.

■ Detection strategy: pheromone monitoring

Pheromones are substances secreted by an insect which, when received by an individual of its kind, cause one or more specific reactions. Monitoring by sexual pheromones attracts and traps males to detect the eventual arrival of an insect posing a threat to the crop. This makes it possible to trigger a curative intervention in time if necessary or to measure the effectiveness of a treatment by verifying the presence or absence of the pest on the plot, or to monitor the level of infestation.

■ Avantages

Effective / Selective / Harmless for fauna, flora, operators and local residents / No residues or inputs / No resistance / Compatible with organic farming labels.