

# Pheromone Trap : Carrot Fly

## 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 recommend that you use the Psila Pro Caps syringe (containing kairamones and pheromones of aggregation for the *Psila rosae*) in association with the 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

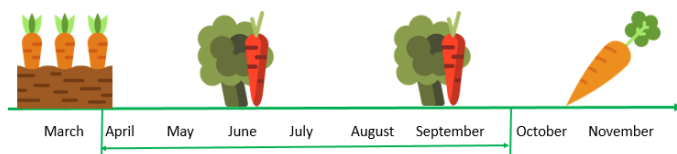
Moths attracted by the sexual pheromone will then get stuck on the adhesive

### How to use :

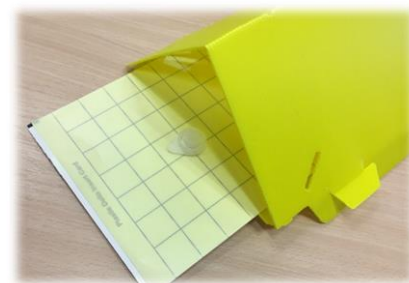
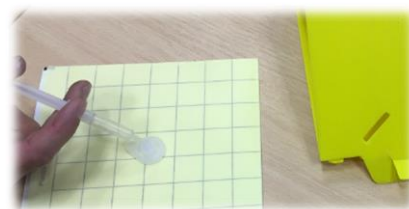
- Suspend the trap on a stake approx. 50cm above the floor
- For monitoring purposes, place a trap at each of the four corners of the area concerned at a distance of 5m away from the crop. 1 trap attracts the flies within a radius of 10m
- If the traps catch 1 or less flies a week then no further treatment is necessary.
- One dose allows for **2 months** of protection

**Composition:** Asarone ; trans-2-hexenal

## Period of treatment



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## Carrot Fly (*Psila rosae*)

This small Diptera (4 to 6mm) is a shiny black fly with a reddish head. The damage is caused by its yellowish larvae (6 to 7 mm) which excavate galleries inside the roots. The foliage discolours and tunnels of brown colors are observed under the outer layer of the roots.

*Psila rosae* can produce 2 to 3 generations per year. Adults of the first generation emerge from the soil from late March to July. After the breeding period, the eggs are placed in the soil near the host plants. The larvae hatch after 5 to 15 days and feed for 1 month from the roots, then return to the soil to pupate. Adult flies emerge from July to September and produce very harmful second generation larvae, causing enormous damage from October to November. Lower temperatures mean that these larvae over winter remain as pupa to give new adults the following spring.



## Host Plants

This pest attacks practically all Apiaceae with a preference for wild and cultivated carrot, but also celery, parsnip and parsley.

## Detection 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 through the use of sex pheromones attracts and traps males to detect the possible arrival of an insect that represents a threat to the crop. This allows to trigger in time a curative intervention or to measure the effectiveness of a treatment by checking the presence or absence of the pest on the plot, or monitoring the levels of infestation.

## Benefits

Effective/ Selective / Harmless for fauna, flora, operators and local residents / No residues or inputs / No resistance mechanisms.