

# Pheromone Trap : Carpocapse

## 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

## How to use

We recommend that you use the Funebrana Pro Caps in association with the Funnel trap.

### Preparation for use :

- Insert the cage in the upper part of the trap
- Fill the lower part of the trap with water and black soap or rapeseed or paraffin oil and then cover the upper part.
- Empty the contents of the syringe into the cage provided for this purpose

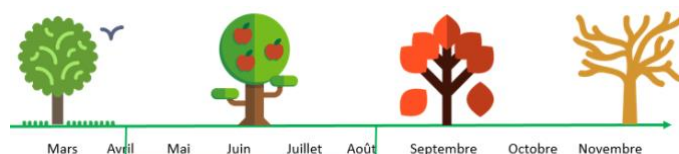
The butterfly attracted by the sex pheromone enter the trap and fall into the soupy water.

### Implementation :

- Suspend the trap in the area of the fruits of the tree
- For detect place 1 to 2 traps / hectare. 1 diffuse attracts the butterfly in radius of 5 to 10 meters.
- Think to harvesting fruits as they ripen and picking those that have fallen to the ground
- Infestation is considered high above 3 weekly catches /trap
- One dose allows 3 months of protection

**Composition :** Z8-12Ac

## Period of treatment



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## Le Carpocapse (*Grapholita funebrana*)

This small moth (10 to 18mm wingspan) nocturnal has gray-brown fore wings with dark spots and uniformly gray hind wings. The damage is caused by its pink larvae that feed on the fruit by digging galleries. The fruits then take a brown color and no longer develop, the juice flows and they end up falling prematurely.

The first generation of caterpillars chrysalis at the end of March and emerge late April to early June. The maximum number of flights is 15 days after the trees bloom. When the temperature exceeds 15 ° C, the females will then breed with the males and lay eggs on the fruits for about 1 month. The larvae appear in 9 to 15 days and will feed on the fruit for 20 to 25 days. Then they come out of the fruit and chrysalize for 10 to 15 days. The 2nd generation flies from late June to late July and lays on ripe fruit. Caterpillars of this 2nd generation cause the greatest damage, and will overwinter on the soil surface or in the bark. *Grapholita funebrana* achieves 2 generations per year

## Host plants

This pest attacks several species of the genus *Prunus*, in particular plum and blackthorn, and more rarely apricot and peach. Losses are often greater for semi-late and late varieties.

## 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.