

Pheromone trap : Cherry fruit 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 advise you to use the sachet Rhagoletis Pro Caps in combination with the Mac Phail trap.

Preparation :

- Tear open the top of the pheromone sachet, avoiding touching the product with your fingers. Place the sachet in the bottom of the trap.
- Fill the bottom trap with water and odourless soap and close the trap.

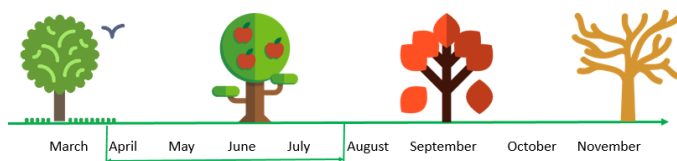
Flies attracted by the sexual pheromone enter into the trap and fall into soapy water.

Utilisation :

- Suspend the trap in the tree
- For detection place 2 to 5 traps / hectare
- Think about harvesting fruits as they mature and collecting those that have fallen on the ground, and avoid planting honeysuckle or barberry near the cherry tree because these plants are attractive for the fly
- Empty the trap, without replacing the pheromone, when the number of insects caught is too important (at least every week). Be sure to fill with water regularly if it has evaporated
- One dose allows **40 days** of protection

Composition : Hexan-2-one

Treatment period



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■ The Cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cerasi*)

This small diptera (3 to 5mm) presents a black body with a yellow spot on its back, and transparent wings with 4 bands. Damages are caused by the stinging by females when they lay their eggs in the fruit, that will open a gateway for other pests, and also by white larvae feeding on the fruit pulp near the stone. The fly lays one egg per fruit, so only one maggot is observed. The attacked fruits rot quickly (soft flesh, browning) and will eventually fall.

After the winter, flies come out of their pupae buried on the ground and will reproduce. 10 to 15 days after the first flights, eggs are laid in cherries that start to ripen. They hatch 6 to 12 days later to generate the maggots which will feed on the fruit during approximately 30 days, and then sink a few cm underground in winter. Only 1 cycle is carried out per year, but pupae can survive for 2 to 3 years in the soil.



Photo credits : M2i, © entomart

■ Host plants

The cherry fruit fly attacks exclusively cherry trees (*Prunus avium*, *Prunus cerasus*, *Prunus mahaleb*, *Prunus serotina*). The varieties of mid or end-season are the most sensitive.

■ 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.