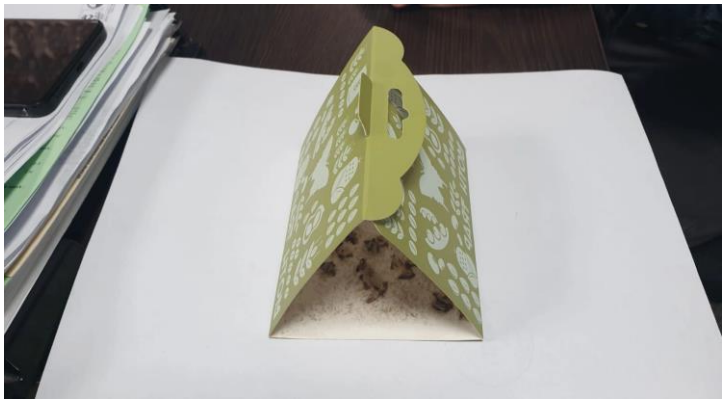
LEOPARD MOTH PHEROMONE TRAP



Pest:
Leopard moth

Latin name:
Zeuzera pyrina L.

Synonym:
Zeuzera aesculi L.

Known hosts:
Various species of woody plants: walnut, oak, beech, ash, chestnut, maple, etc., as well as fruit crops and forest fruits: chokeberry, rowan, hawthorn, blackthorn, raspberry, viburnum, quince, cotoneaster, apple, pear, plum, blueberry etc.
Damage caused by the leopard moth affects more than 20 plant species.

Proper use of Pheromone Traps:
The pheromone trap is designed to monitor and reduce pest numbers. In order to determine the population density of pest insects and to identify pest outbreaks (monitoring), it is recommended to use 1 trap per 1 ha.

In order to determine the first flight of the butterflies, traps should be placed in the orchard prior to apple bloom. The trap should be placed in the crown of the tree at a height of 1.5-2 m. Prior to the first flight of the butterflies, the traps must be checked on a daily basis, and after the first butterflies have been captured, the traps must be checked every 5-7 days. Pheromone dispensers and adhesive tapes can be replaced as needed. Protective measures are based on the results of the monitoring of population density of pest insects.

Trap placement:
For mass capture and sterilization of males, it is recommended to have at least 20 traps per hectare. In case of a large number of pest insects use at least 30 traps per 1 ha.

PHEROBEES
Apollolaan 137, 1077 AR Amsterdam, Netherlands
T: +31-20-6715656, F: +31-20-3416944, E: info@pherobees.com, W: www.pherobees.com