

CHEMPAC FALSE CODLING MOTH LURE

A capsule containing a pheromone as a lure to attract male False Codling Moths to a CHEMPAC Yellow Delta Trap in deciduous fruit and citrus orchards
Reg. No. L7254: Act no. 36 of 1947

Active ingredients:

Z-8-Dodecenyl Acetate
E-8-Dodecenyl Acetate
E-7-Dodecenyl Acetate

62,5 g/kg

Registration holder: **Chempac (Pty) Ltd. Reg.No**
2002/007885/07, P O Box 516, Suider Paarl, 7624

WARNINGS :

1. Store under cool conditions preferably in a refrigerator. Do not freeze.
2. Store away from food and feed.
3. Keep out of reach of children and animals.

Although this attractant has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal climatic and storage conditions; as well as by the method, time and accuracy of use. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions that could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS :

1. Destroy empty sachet and do not re-use for any other purpose.
2. Destroy lure after use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE :

USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

The lures are designed for use in a CHEMPAC Yellow Delta Trap together with CHEMPAC Sticky Pads to monitor False Codling Moth in deciduous fruit and citrus orchards. Instructions for assembly accompany the trap packaging.

Positioning of lure:

The lure is placed in the centre of the sticky pad that lies on the base of the trap.

Positioning the trap in the orchard:

Plan the outlay of the system with the help of either an aerial photograph or map of the area that is to be monitored. Mark and number the blocks that are ecologically uniform in respect of topography, windbreaks as well as size and density of trees. In these uniform blocks the traps must not be positioned more densely than one trap for every 2 hectares.

In a level uniform orchard the trap must be hung more or less in the middle of the area which will be covered by the trap. However, the trap should be placed in such a way which will allow free diffusion of the attractant throughout the entire monitoring area. The pheromone is heavier than air and therefore in a sloping orchard the trap should be placed 2/3 up the slope.

More traps may be necessary if factors such as slopes, size and shape of the block as well as prevailing wind directions are considered. Generally speaking traps should not be hung more than 150 m apart. Your Agrochemical representative can be of assistance with the planning.

Each trap should be numbered for identification and reference. Each trap is supplied with a marker, which should be used to identify the row in which the trap is hanging.

Positioning the trap in the tree:

Hang the trap at head height (± 1.80 m) on an outside limb of a tree. Prune away excessive shoots and leaves. It is important that the trap is hung where it will not be damaged by tractors, spray machinery or come in direct contact with water from irrigation sprinklers.

Timing of trap placement:

The presence of out of season fruit and indigenous hosts will to a large extent determine the timing of trap placement. In areas where none of the mentioned is present, traps should be hung during the first week of November. In areas where alternative hosts and/or out of season fruit are present, it might be necessary to hang traps earlier in the season to effectively monitor population fluctuations. Monitoring should continue at least until fruit is harvested.

Method of monitoring:

It is absolutely necessary that trap catches be recorded weekly and preferably on the same day each week. After moth counts have been recorded the moths should be removed from the sticky pad using the implement supplied with the trap.

Trap maintenance:

1. The sticky pads must be stirred regularly to maintain maximum stickiness. A layer of dust as well as residues from insects, leaves, etc. on the sticky layer, may reduce trap efficiency if not stirred regularly.
2. Lures should be replaced every 3 months. Ensure that used lures are removed from the orchard and destroyed. Unless the sticky pads are in very good condition, it is recommended that they be replaced at 6 week intervals.
3. Traps are designed to last for at least 2 seasons provided they are properly maintained which entails removing them from the orchard after harvest and repositioning them the following season.

False Codling Moth identification:

Refer to your Agrochemical representative.

Interpretation of trap catches:

Graphing the trap counts gives a visual reference of the flight pattern and peaks in each orchard. Interpreting data should be done in conjunction with your Agrochemical representative and in consultation with researchers and field consultants. Used with information on insect biology and life cycles, the traps allow for efficient and advantageous timing of spray applications.

The trapping programme must be regarded as a valuable indicator of False Codling Moth activity but regular fruit inspections are still vital as several factors, such as changes in temperature or wind patterns, may alter trap catches significantly.