

CHEMPAC RED SCALE LURE

Reg.No. L8684 Act No. 36 of 1947

Reg.No. L8684 Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

A lure containing a pheromone designed to attract Red Scale Insect males in Citrus orchards.

'n Lokmiddel wat 'n feromoon bevat en ontwerp is om Rooidopluismanne in Sitrusboorde aan te lok.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Each lure contains
(3S, 6R)-3-methyl-6-isopropenyl-9-decen-1-yl &
(3S, 6S)-3-methyl-6-isopropenyl-9-decen-1-yl
acetate

AKTIEWE BESTANDELLE:

Elke kapsule bevat
(3S, 6R)-3-metiel-6-isopropeniel-9-decen-1-iel & (3S, 6S)-
3-metiel-6-isopropeniel-9-decen-1-iel acetate

Distributed by:

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Versprei deur:

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WARNINGS :

1. Store under cool dry conditions preferably in a refrigerator. Do not freeze.
2. Store away from food and feeds.
3. Keep out of reach of children and animals.
4. 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.
3. Wear rubber gloves when handling lure.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE : Use only as directed.

CHEMPAC Red Scale lures are designed for use in a CHEMPAC Red Scale Trap to monitor Red Scale males in Citrus orchards. Instructions for assembly accompany the trap packaging.

Positioning of lure:

Place lure in second hole from the top of the trap as explained in the instructions accompanying CHEMPAC Red Scale trap.

Positioning the trap in the orchard:

Plan the outlay of the monitoring 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 be positioned at 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.

Positioning the trap in the tree:

Hang the trap at head height 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 trap and lure should be hung in bearing and non-bearing orchards at the beginning of the production season.

Method of monitoring:

It is absolutely necessary that trap catches be recorded weekly and preferably on the same day each week.

Trap maintenance:

Lures should be replaced every 6 weeks. Ensure that used lures are removed from the orchard and destroyed.

Red Scale identification:

Refer to your Agrochemical representative or pest control consultant. The Red Scale pheromone is species specific, making identification easier.

Interpretation of trap catches:

Graphing the trap counts gives a visual reference of the flight pattern and peaks in each orchard. Alternatively trap could be stored according to date to form a progressive visual picture of red scale catches and male flight peaks. Interpreting data should be done in conjunction with your Agrochemical representative and in consultation with researchers. 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 red scale activity but a regular field scouting programme must still be implemented as several factors, such as changes in temperature or wind patterns, may alter trap catches significantly.
