

CHEMPAC CAROB MOTH LURE

A capsule containing a pheromone designed to attract male Carob Moths to a Chempac Yellow Delta monitoring trap in all susceptible crops.

Registration No.
Act 36 Of 1947

L 10372

'n Kapsule wat 'n feromoon bevat om manlike karobmotte na 'n "Chempac Yellow Delta" moniteringslokval aan te lok in alle vatbare gewasse.

Registrasie No.
Wet 36 van 1947

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

(7Z,9E)-7,9,11-Dodecatrienyl formate } 1 mg/lure { (7Z,9E)-7,9,11-Dodecatrienyl formate

Contents

4
Lures/Kapsules

Inhoud

Registered by:

Chempac (Pty) Ltd
Co.Reg.No. 2002/007885/07
P O Box 516
Suider Paarl 7624
Tel.No. (021) 874 1055



Geregistreer deur:

Chempac (Edms) Bpk
Mpy.Reg.Nr 2002/007885/07
Posbus 516
Suider-Paarl 7624
Tel.Nr (021) 874 1055

STORE UNDER COOL CONDITIONS PREFERABLY
IN A REFRIGERATOR. DO NOT FREEZE

BEFORE YOU OPEN THE SACHET READ THE
ENCLOSED PAMPHLET IN ITS ENTIRETY

STOOR ONDER KOEL TOESTANDE VERKIESLIK IN
'N KOELKAS. MOET NIE VRIES NIE

LEES DIE INGESLOTE PAMFLET VOLLEDIG
VOORDAT U DIE OMHULSEL OOPMAAK

Batch Number

Lotnommer

Date of Manufacture

Vervaardigingsdatum



CHEMPAC CAROB MOTH LURE

A capsule containing a pheromone designed to attract male Carob Moths to a Chempac Yellow Delta monitoring trap in all susceptible orchards.

Active ingredient:

(7Z,9E)-7,9,11-Dodecatrienyl formate } 1 mg / capsule

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.

Chempac Carob Moth lures are designed for use in a Chempac Yellow Delta Trap to monitor Carob Moths in all susceptible crops. Instructions for assembly accompany the trap packaging.

Positioning of lure:

When used in combination with the Chempac Yellow Delta trap, the lure is placed in the centre of the sticky pad that lies on the base of the trap.

Positioning the trap in crops:

General:

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 blocks that are ecologically uniform in respect of topography, windbreaks as well as size and density of trees. In these uniform blocks traps must not be positioned more densely than one trap for every 2 hectares. The exact radius of effective attraction has not accurately been determined but international studies indicate that moths as far as 3 km could be attracted to Carob Moth lures. It is generally accepted that one trap per 2 to 3 hectares will assist greatly in the early detection and population fluctuations of Carob Moths.

In a level uniform block 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. 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 trees:

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:

Consult your local agrochemical representative advisor to determine the most suitable time to start monitoring for Carob moth in your specific crop/s..

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 in Yellow Delta traps moths should be removed from the sticky pad using the implement supplied with the trap.

Lure replacement

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

Yellow Delta 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. Unless the sticky pads are in very good condition, it is recommended that they be replaced at 6 week intervals.
2. 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.

Carob Moth Identification:

Refer to your Agrochemical representative.

Interpretation of trap catches:

Graphing 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. In areas where alternative hosts for Carob Moth are present, trap counts might not necessarily correlate with crop damage because these alternative hosts might be preferred by the pest.

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