MASS TRAPPING

The females of Ceratitis capitata are captured to reduce mating, although some males can also enter the trap. This means that the unfertilised females will lay unviable eggs and this way, the pest population is reduced.

For this purpose, the amount of traps per surface area must be increased, according to location and uniformity of the plots.

A trap controls a surface area between 500 and 1,000 m². This means a density of 10 to 20 traps per hectare placed on the south side of the trees at a height of 1.5 to 2 metres.

On the borders of the plots, it will be necessary to place a barrier of traps separated 10 to 15 metres apart from each other.
Once removed from the packaging, the diffuser needs no activation or opening, just placed correctly in the trap.

ECONEX TRYPACK® COMPACT 120 DAYS 1 UNIT
Pack of 1 unit and front and back view of the attractants diffuser.

The tolerance threshold for *Ceratitis capitata* is very low and varies according to the area and type of traps used.

In general, captures per trap and per day are between 0.5 and 3.

NECESSARY MATERIAL
We can use the following traps: INVAGINATED EOSTRAP®, INVAGINATED EOSTRAP ORANGE LID or ECONEX BOTTLE TRAP.

The traps are activated by placing the attractants diffuser inside them. In the traps INVAGINATED EOSTRAP® and INVAGINATED EOSTRAP ORANGE LID it is advisable to place a substance in the base capable of killing or retaining the captured insects, for example olive oil.

STORING THE DIFFUSERS
The diffusers must be stored in their original packaging and in the refrigerator at 4 °C; or in the freezer at -18 °C, in which case they will last for 2 and 4 years respectively.

PERIOD OF USE
To obtain a good level of control of the Mediterranean fruit fly it is advisable to combine two methods: detection and monitoring, and mass trapping.

The diffusers are in a blister pack and individually packed in an aluminium sachet with label specifications. They last for 120 days in field conditions. They are also sold in packs of 50 units.

In spring, 1 to 2 traps per hectare can be placed for the detection of the pest and observation of its population levels. Through tolerance thresholds established in each area, the moment to adopt control measures is later defined, in this case mass trapping.