According to Gómez-Clemente, it can have the following cycle in the Mediterranean regions:

They fly over the fruits looking for the right place. They select the fruit to lay their eggs depending on its color and scent (they prefer yellow and orange).

In winter, the first generation of female adults appears and attacks oranges and clementines, looking for the sunniest branches. The mature fruits are more vulnerable. All citrus fruits are exposed to its attacks, but the thickness and the texture of the peel as well as the density of the essential oils glands play an important role in their immunity, as is the case with the lemon.

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Later on, there is a sixth generation that attacks late fruits, such as oranges and mandarins. If the temperature is mild, there could be other generations. Activity is reduced in winter but when the temperature rises above 14°C, the flies become active again.

Source: Universidad Politécnica de Valencia.
The diffuser contains 2 g of Trimeurel and consists of a cylinder made of compact polyester fibres impregnated with the attractant. It lasts 90 days in field conditions. It is individually packaged in an aluminium sachet with labelled specifications. Once taken out of the packaging, the diffuser needs no activation, just placed correctly in the trap.

**DETECTION AND MONITORING**

Place 1 to 2 traps per hectare on the south side of the trees at a height of 1.5 to 2 metres, for the detection and monitoring of the Mediterranean fruit fly populations. The traps should be placed approximately between 1 and 3 months before harvesting the crops.

**MASS TRAPPING**

Males of this species are captured in order to reduce mating, meaning that the unfertilised females will lay unviable eggs. In 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, which is protected by translucent silicone paper. There is a 1 cm margin on the longer sides of the sheet that does not contain the adhesive to facilitate its handling. It has a hole in each corner to make its installation easier.

**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.

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.

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 EO STRAP**, **INVAGINATED EO STRAP ORANGE LID**, **ECONEX MOSQUERO**, **ECONEX BOTTLE TRAP**, **ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR without sheets**, **ECONEX YELLOW TRIANGULAR without sheets**, **ECONEX DISPOSABLE WHITE TRIANGULAR**, **ECONEX DISPOSABLE WHITE TRIANGULAR MINI**, **ECONEX JACKSON TRAP** or **ECONEX YELLOW CHROMATIC 40 X 25 CM**.

The **INVAGINATED EO STRAP** and **ECONEX MOSQUERO** traps are more appropriate than the **ECONEX TRIANGULAR** and **ECONEX JACKSON** traps for mass trapping. In the **INVAGINATED EO STRAP** and **ECONEX MOSQUERO** traps it is recommended to use a **SNAILNEX** or place a substance capable of killing or retaining the captured insects inside the traps, for example olive oil.

The **ECONEX J ACKSON TRAP** includes an adhesive sheet impregnated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive, without solvents, in which the insects are trapped.

The **ECONEX YELLOW TRIANGULAR without sheets** trap is specifically designed to increase the effect of the pheromone diffuser by its chromatic attraction. The colours used in the design of the trap with its chromatic attraction (visual) reinforce the use of the pheromone diffuser, creating a highly attractive environment for the *Ceratitis capitata*.

**STORING THE DIFFUSERS**

The diffusers must be stored in its original packaging 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.